AUCTION, Y 24, at 11 O'Clock a. m. ms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

plate now ready at our office,
TTERS & CO., Auctioneers. RUPT SALE. RE STOCK OF ID COOK STOVES, a'd & Tisware,

me Goods, &c.,
T AUCTION,
y 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
78 and 280 State-st.,
ner Van Buren.
so of a large assortment of Cook
Furnaces, Tin and Iron Ware,
mite and Wooden Ware, Brackn Hose, and a complete stock
g Goods; also Show Fixtures,
s, Shelving, Counters, &c., bek of Messrs. BANGS BRO'S,

POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. July 21, at 9:30 o'clock, our

NITURE old Goods. Buyers always for assortment of CHAMBER FURNITURE, CARPETS,

FAS, LIBRARY FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, ETC., ETC., Suits at private sale during the ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ION SALE.

ORSE & CO., RUPT STOCK AMONDS, JEWELRY,

d Plated Ware, 22, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. or bargains in fine goods. MEROY & Co.; Auctioneers. GORE & CO.,

July 22, at 9 o'clock, LD FURNITURE or and Chamber Furniture of Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Easy Chairs, Jirs, Parlor and Office Desks, crators, and Ice Chests, Car-ths. Buggies, Carriages, and Ck. GORE & CO.; Auctioneers.

E. STACY. 2, at 10a. m., at the southeast and Kinzie-st., at coal-yard, 7-6c., Office Stove, Desk, Screen, tc. Sale positive. paid to forectosing mortgages. E. STACY, 186 Dearborn-st.

TON SALE. Purnith of House 418 West Adding Mayle-top Chamber Sets. Ingrain Cypets, Stoves Crockfe, Office Deka, good; also, the day Factory a the premises, a. m. Saturday, July 22. Ownist be sold.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXX.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

SHAY, FRENCH & CO., 84 & 86 State-st.

Further Reductions Have been made as the stock must be closed out immediately.

J. IRVING PEARCE. ASSIGNEE.

CASH Grocery House.

113 East Madison-st.

HARD COAL.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO. PITTSTON COAL.

The Pennsylvania Coal Co., of New York City, informs the people of Chicago and the Northwest that they have recently established a depot in this city for the sale of their celebrated Pittston Coal, direct from their own mines, which they will furnish to dealers and consumers in quantities desired. Our dock is entirely covered, and our coal will be protected from the weather and delivered perfectly dry and well screened, as well in winter in summer, free alike from water, dirt, and siste, =2,000 hs of clear coal.

Our prices are: Large Egg. \$7.50; Small Egg, \$7.50; Chestnut, \$7.75; Range, \$8.00. \$7.50; Chestnut, \$7.75; hange, the state of the sand I fard, Kingsbury and Indiana-sts.

Branch Office, 92 Washington-st.

H. S. VAN INGEN, Supt.

FINANCIAL. CHICAGO CITY LOAN.

J. A. FARWELL. Comptroller.

\$100 Invested Has Profit of \$1.700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

\$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000, ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days, blocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

7 PER CENT.

Money to loan at 7 per cent in large amounts on first-class real estate security.

\$15,000 at 75 per cent; \$10,000 and \$8,000 at 8 per cent; smaller sums at 8 and 9 per cent.

\$CUDDER & MASON, [07 and 109 Dearborn-st. To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-ons, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and Mortgages.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

BUSINESS CHANCES. CENTENNIAL BUSINESS C. D. Ingratiam is the exhibitor of a full line of Ingratian & Beard's Grain and Malt Cleaning Machinery & Brewer's Hall, and at Section E. St. column 54 and 35 Machinery Hall. He is sending in many large orders. Call on him, he will interest you. The manuactory of this manumoth machine, at Nos. 13, 15, and I North Jefferson-st., Chicago, is overrun with business. Our mechanical powers are strong. Now, we want a man with capital, who will make us a good Sectiary and strewd innancial manager. Success is sure. Ome and look us up. We will meet you with a welsome.

Office No. 13 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

FLOURING MILL. for sale, Three-Run Water-Power. Is doing a good bisiness, and in first-class order. Situated at Long-nont, Colorado. Good reasons for selling. For par-deniars analysis FOX BROTHERS, Hinsdale, Ill.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. 15 Per Cent Discount on all Garments ordered of us during July and August.

ELY & CO., ARTISTIC TAILORS.

Wabash.av., cor. Monroe-st. SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853. FRUIT JARS.

FRUITJARS

Mason's, Quarts, \$1.50 per doz. HCKSON'S, 113 East Madison-st.

ASBESTOS PAINTS. J.W. HARBACH, Agent,

85 Washington-st. CAMPAIGN GOODS.

ATTENTION, CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

I was to call the attention of the different Clubs to all new device of Torch, or Flambeau. No getting Four cistre all greate, or carrying of bottles to fill your Flambeau. It has to be seen to appreciate it, we flambeau. It has to be seen to appreciate it, we flambeau. It has to be seen to appreciate it, we flambeau. The country of t

POLITICAL.

Another Stormy Session of the Democratic County Committee.

News at Republican Headquarters---Organizing Hayes and Wheeler Companies.

Falsity of the Rumor of Republican Dissensions in Louisiana.

The New York Herald's Advice to the Confederates.

Speech of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax at South Bend, Ind.

What Party Has Done the Most Stealing?--- A Remarkable Showing.

Tilden's Quack-Medicine Factory, and How He Bled the People to Benefit It.

LOUISIANA.

The Telegraph of yesterday afternoon contained a "special" from Washington saying hat the Republican party in Louisiana had split" in two over the recent nominations for Warmoth, ex-Congressman Morey, Judge Ray, and other prominent men in the party, would not vote for Packard for Governor, demanding that he decline the nomination. It was also stated in the dispatch that Gov. Kellogg was expected in Washington to see Scnator West

and try to arrange a compromise. This information, if true, was of considerable political significance, and, as Gov. Kellogg was In Chicago, stopping at the Grand Pacific, a TRIBUNE reporter called on him last evening to learn the cause of the disaffection, if any. When a copy of the paper was shown him, he was very much surprised; he had not seen it

Reporter-Is there any truth in that fele-Gov. Kellogg-Not one word beyond the fact

that I am going to Washington.
Reporter—To see Senator West? Gov. Kellogg-Yes; but not for the purpose stated. I go there to see the President and Senator West and others to have a talk about the political campaign.

Reporter—Mr. Packard was reminated with-

out much opposition, was he not? Gov. Kellogg-Yes, on the first ballot, and he

got within eight or ten votes of the majority of the whole Convention.

Reporter—Who were the other candidates?

Gov. Kellogg—Gov. Warmoth, the Chief-Justice of the State, Senator Anderson—all prominent men, as you know,—and they all one after another withdrew in Packard's favor. WARMOTH.
Reporter—Has Gov. Warmoth indorsed the

Gov. Kellogg—Yes. He made a speech in which he said that he withdrew in favor of Packard, and would support him. The next day he was nominated for Congress by a Convention in which Packard was a delegate—Warmoth being the nominate of the party in Packard's Congressional District.

Reporter—Have you talked with Gov. Warmoth about the nomination? Reporter—Have you talked with Gov. Warmoth about the nomination?

Gov. Kellogg—Yes, and he said to me that he thought the nomination of Packard was, after all, for the best, and that he should support him cherfully, and the whole ticket. And we had a ratification meeting, and Warmoth and nearly all the candidates participated. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings we have ever had in the State.

Reporter—Were the several factions in the State represented?

Gov. Kellogg—Yes, and for the first time in eight years; and prominent menof every faction got up, and each and all declared in favor of the ticket.

got up, and each and all declared in favor of the ticket.

PINCHBACK.

Reporter—Is Mr. Pinchback dissatisfied?

Gov. Kellogg—No. He and Warmoth and Packard and myself are on the State Central Committee for the first time.

Reporter—Is Mr. Packard personally popular in Louisiana?

Gov. Kellogg—Yes, very, with his party; and he is thought well of by the Opposition. Every one of the Opposition papers, in commenting upon his nomination, admitted that he is personally above reproach. They, however, find fault with him because he is a strong partisan, and has been the instrument of the Federal Government, as United States Marshal, in the arrest of some citizens.

Reporter—What was the extent of the opposition to him in the Convention?

Gov. Kellogg—Well, there had been some talk about nominating him; he stood reluctantly; and some of his opponents thought it was the intention to withdraw him and allow George Williamson, our Minister to Costa Rica, who is a Southern man, to be nominated.

Reporter—Do you think that gave rise to the rumors of a split in the party?

Gov. Kellogg—That may have done so. The opponents of Packard thought the nominee would be either Williamson or Cyrus Busse, an ex-Federal officer, who is now President of the Chamber of Commerce at New Orleans. Either of these men would have been very acceptable to the Conservatives,—more so than Packard or Warmoth.

Reporter—How about

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

thought that they would select another Central Committee. They shouldn't forestall action.

ORGANIZING A CLUB.

Miles Kehoe offered the following:

Excotred, That, for the purpose of organizing a permanent club in this county, each ward is hereby requested to select three representatives, and each town one representative in addition to the election of delegates at their meetings on Saturday evening, and that all representatives so selected are hereby requested to meet at this Headquariers, Tuesday evening, July 25, at 8:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a club to be known as the Cook County Democratic Central Club.

Resolved, That the representatives from the wards and towns selected by the Clubs shall constitute the Council of the Cook County Democratic Club, and that they divide themselves into three classes.—Arst class to hold office for one year, second for two years, and third for three years, and that they adopt a constitution and by-laws for their government, and provide for the election of members.

Resolved, That said Club when organized shall act in concert with the Committee in devising ways and means to carry on all future campaigns.

Mr. Casselman moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This motion evoked considerable discussion.

the table.
This motion evoked considerable discussion, PAT RAPPERTY
talked about dissolution, going out of existence,

Against such remarks Judge For ster pro-Against such remarks Judge Forester pro-tested. He wanted harmony, and no member should advocate disobedience to the Committee's orders. It was an organized body, and had the power and was a recognized body, entitled to some respect, and had some rights and func-

some respect, and had some rights and functions.

The remarks of Judge Forrester were again answered by Mr. Rafferty in explanation, who said that any county convention had a right to select a new Central Committee, and that the Committee never had a legal existence, according to the rules of Democracy.

Mr. Rafferty was called to order several times, but would not sit down, and claimed he had been attacked by the Chair.

The motion to lay on the table was then put and lost.

The resolution now came up for adoption, and was apposed by A. C. Story, who thought the notice for meeting was too short; he was also somewhat rabid in his remarks.

Col. Baldwin was opposed to "getting up rings which would stink in their nostrils." He said the Jeffersonian Club was conceived in corruption, and, now that it was dead he weatted to be it. conceived in corruption, and, now that it was dead, he wanted to let it rest.

Mr. Kehoe stated that all the accusations

were

PALSE,
and that the cry was only brought by schemers. He mentioned Mr. Story's name, when that gentleman rose to his feet and explained.

Mr. Kehoe explained the manner of organization proposed, and denied that the club would be a close corporation. It would be popular, and its members would be elected by the party at large. He wanted the representatives selected at the delegate meetings, as there would then be a full representation in the various wards. the various wards.

"Old man" McKenna and A. C. Story had a little side-play on their own hook. Story was interrupting the speaker, to which McKenna

Mr. Renoe adopted all resolutions and accused Miles Kehoe of attempting or CLAYMING TO BUN THE CITY.

A series of personalities were exchanged between the gentlemen, when the latter stated that he could resent an insult and repel any insultions which might be made.

that he could resent an insult and repei any insinuations which might be made.

A point of order was made by Mr. Rafferty, but Mr. Kehoe kept on.

Mr. Story here apologized.

Mr. Kehoe stated he wanted to hear nothing in explanation. He then went on to speak in favor of his resolution, Mr. Rafferty keeping up

Ar. Calbour regretted the feeling expressed.

He had rather it had been shown against the
Radical party instead of against themselves.

He moved that the resolution be put upon its Mr. Marsh thought there was no necessity of all the turmoil and excitement, and that there was no star-chamber business in the committees, as they would have but little power and would act in conjunction with the Central Club.

Mr. Rafferty requested that the resolution be read.

read.

Kehoc took them from him. This enraced Story, who said nobody could read but the Secretary, he supposed.
"Old man" McKenna and Story had a ifttle

State, asking the editors to send their journals in order that they may be filed at headquarters during the campaign. It is the intention to make the rooms attractive, and Republicans are always welcome and invited to come, as Secretary Shepard will be glad to hear reports from every man in the country.

THE ADVICES RECEIVED daily at headquarters are most encouraging. Everything is in good shape and clubs are forming everywhere in the State, and documents are being sent out in profusion.

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH has signified his intention to work for Hayes and Wheeler, and will speak in any State which Tilden thinks he can carry. Indiana will be Mr. Wentworth's first stamping-ground.

At the local Republican headquarters there was nothing done yesterday beyond routine business.

DEMOCRATIC.

Potter Palmer has furnished the Democratic headquarters at his shotel with a sign in Roman cabalistics, which is quite neat and attractive. It is placed beneath the first-story windows on Monroe and State streets.

The Democratic headquarters in the Superior Block were quiet yesterday. Miles Kehbe leaned listlessly over his paper and smiled, but could answer no questions.

those present preferring to form an independent company. No action was taken, however.

At a meeting of the Executive and the Young Men's Auxiliary Committees, Thursday evening, it was decided, among other things, to organize four companies of drilled and uniformed Hayes and Wheeler men for campaign purposes, a company to be formed in each precinet. A committee of three from each of the four precincts was appointed to enroll members and solicit aid in the organizing. A great deal of enthusiasm was evinced, and twenty-five recruits signed the muster-roll. There will, no doubt, be a lively and pleasant contest as to which precinct shall organize its company first, and in a very short time the ranks of the four companies will be full. The young men living in the ward who have never voted, but expect to cast their ballots for the first time this fall, are especially invited to join these companies and aid in organizing. The ladies, too, will have an opportunity of displaying their loyalty to the cause, as each company will need a banner,—the presentation of which can be-made an occasion of much interest and pleasure. There will be another meeting Thursday evening of the same Committees, when the name and rules for the companies will be adopted.

THE HERALD'S ADVICE.

THE CANVASS AND THE SOUTH-WHAT THE CONFEDERATES SHOULD DO. The Richmond Whig contains an excellent ar ticle on the recent trouble in South Carolina. The Whig is a zealous supporter of Tilden and Hendricks, and treats the question from a Democratic point of view. "This Hamburg trouble," says the Whig, "and many other things of readmonish us that if we would not suffer a fatal loss of votes at the North we must, by some means, silence or unload the men who are com mitting these acts and making this bad record, for which the Conservative party of the South is held responsible." The Whig points out that while the people of the South are peaceful, while the people of the South are penceful, kind, and disposed to be friendly with the negro, there are bad men, "ignorant and wicked, generally desperate in fortune and wholly worthless in character," who commit these outrages, "and the misfortune is that public opinion is not outspoken enough to discourage these bad men from such acts." This is the proper temper in which to treat questions of this nature, and coming from a journal like the Whig contrasts strongly with some of our cowardly doughfaced Northern journals, which insist that nothing is true from the South but the stories of negro outrages. It is the position of Southern statesmen like Lamar, as will be seen in the debate in the House yesterday. If the advice of the Whig were taken by the Southern people it would be better for the country and for the Southern communities, white and black. Every riot like that in Hamburg is an argument in favor of Haves and Wheeler. We have never ceased to point out this to our friends in the South, and to lainent it. We are glad to welcome the alliance of a journal as judicious and able as the Whig, and of a statesman as bold and wise as Lamar. If its advice is taken, the Southern question will pass out of our politics, and we shall have no more of sectionalism.

This whole Southern question, so far as it relates to national politics, is in an unfortunate position. The calculations of the Democratic leaders are that the Southern States will vote as a unit for Tilden. They, therefore, throw the South to the one side, make no canvass there, and give themselves to New York, New Jersey, and Indiana. Yet when we come to analyze the reasons upon which this expectation rests, we discover their fallacy. The Southern white leaders are that the Southern States will vote as a unit for Tilden. They, therefore, throw the South to the one side, make no canvass there, and give themselves to New York, New Jersey, and Indiana. Yet when we come to analyze the reasons upon which this expectation rests, we discover their fallacy. The S kind, and disposed to be friendly with the

Story, who said nobody could read but the Secterary, he supposed.

"Gid man." McKenna and Story had attitle dispute."

Mr. Rafferty again spoke about laying the matter over for two weeks, urging insufficient time, and made a motion to posipone.

Mr. Story's mortion was put and lost.
The previous question was then called, and the resolutions to comply with Mr. Rafferty's request.

Story's mortion was put and lost.
The previous question was then called, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Marsh moved to adjourn.
The vote stood 7 to 5, and Mr. Story claimed that there was not a quorum voting for the resolutions, which was required, instead of amjority. The Committee then adjourned.

After the meeting was over, Messrs. Kehoe and Story had some words, during which the former stated that he believed Mr. Story would not be so so loud in his opposition to him if he were not an Irishman.

This Story denied, and also declared he was not a Know-Nothing.

AROUND TOWN.

REFULLICAN HEADQUARTES.
At the State Central Committee headquarters, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, Secretary Dan Shepard was busily engaged yesterday in getting up his stationer, and answering correspondence. He has prepared a circular, which is being sent to every Republican paper in the State, asking the editors to send their journals in order that they may be filed at headquarters during the campaign. It is the platform of Tilden, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Marsh moved to adjourned.

AROUND TOWN.

REFULLICAN HEADQUARTES.
At the State Central Committee headquarters will be given to every man in the country.

The ADVICES RECEIVED daily at headquarters are most encouraging. Everything is in good shape and clubs are forming everything is in good shape and clubs are forming everything is in good shape and clubs are forming everything is in good shape and clubs are forming everything is in good shape and clubs are forming everything is in good shape and clubs are forming everyther in the State, and documents are being sent out in profusion.

LONG JOHN WENTWORT

was the intention to withstraw him and all many with the state, and documents are being sent out in profusion; who is a Southern ana, to be nominated, who is a Southern ana, to be nominated. The proposed of the property of the state of the property of the state of the property of the property of the property of the Chamber of Commerce at New Orleans. Either to the Conscratives,—more so than Packador.

Reporter—How south and the sent of the property of the state of the property of the property in the whole South. His property of the prop

cussed, and several volunteered to raise 100 men in three days in the eastern end. A feeling was manifested in the discussion against joining in the movement in the westend, most of those present preferring to form an independent company. No action was taken, however.

At a meeting of the Executive and the Young Mon's Auxiliary Committees, Thursday evening, it was decided, among other things, to organize four companies of drilled and uniformed Hayes and Wheeler men for campaign purposes,

you as a people, and not from one party or the other."

If our Southern friends would only look at the canvass from this point of view it would be a blessing to them and the country. Their cause is national. They have no grievances that any party can redreas. Their policy is to conciliate both parties, to show kindness to the negro, courtesy to the emigrant, and consideration to all opinions. They should especially decline to be carried around by political peddlers to be soid as old clothes. They have as much to gain by the success of one party as the other, and if they are wise with the wisdom that once ruled these. Commonwealths they will so act that no matter which party wins they will share in the victory.

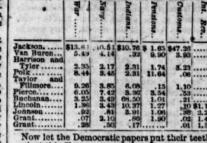
SPEECH OF THE HON. SCHUYLER COLPAX.
On Monday evening there was a grand Repub lican meeting beld in South Bend. Several thousand people assembled. The programme opened with a magnificent bonfire in the street near the public square. After the meeting or-ganized there were loud calls for Schuyler Colfax, who was greeted with the most vociferous and prolonged cheering. When the applause had subsided, Mr. Colfax opened his remarks by saying that this audiquee of thousands, their friendly laces, and their hearty applause, reminded him of old times. [More applause] Is had come to their meeting to-night as they all had for two purposes; first, to hear our candidate of the control of the contro

DECISIVE FIGURES. DECISIVE FIGURES.

WHAT PARTY HAS DONE THE MOST STRALING!—
A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

An official Treasury statement has just been printed in reply to a call from the Senate, whereof the salient points are printed in a letter to the Toledo Blade, showing the losses by defaultering officers, thefts, frauds, etc., which the Government has sustained during the past forty years. The tables are made up of two parts.—first, the "net loss," which covers only the action of officers and agents; second, the "gross loss," which embraces the double handling of money, the negotiation and records of loans, etc. The table below is made up on this plan:

THE LOSS ON \$1,000.



TILDEN'S QUACK-MEDICINE

FACTORY.

THE TILDENS' QUACK-MEDICINE LABORATORY
BENEFITED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PROPLE.

Correspondence New York Times.

NEW LEBANON, N. Y., July 17.—The Tildens have at this beautiful place an extensive quack-medicine laboratory, where roots and herbs are medicine laboratory, where roots and herbs are distilled into patent nostrums, and distributed far and wide, to ease the aches and pains that human flesh is heir to. They are liberal advertisers, and their long experience in the business has taught them the potent influence of printer's ink, and accounts largely for their resorting, through the agency of Bates & Locke, to the advertising, columns of certain purchasable journals to aid in manufacturing public opinion to influence the St. Louis Convention. How well this game worked has gone into history. Large landed proprietors and veritable lords of the manor, the Tildens, in the ordinary course of events, should have been influential in their locality. The truth, however, is, they are not. A bit of railroad history I have learned here accounts partly for this. The experience and knowledge galaed in wreeking the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad was turned to good home advantage in the construction, manipulation, and bankrupting of the Harlem Extension Railroad. About ten years ago the Tildens, desiring some way to get their pills and powders to market, began agitating the question of a railroad from Chatham Four Corners to Bennington, Vt. Their agents went among the farmers, and plied these honest and unsuspecting souls with all the arts and wiles that the crafty schemers were capable of. They met much resistance, but the rose-colored statements, vows, and promises held out to the confiding Trusteds had the effect of lulling suspicion, and they gave the right of way to the corporation at a very low rate, and took their pay in bonds issued by the railroad. The Tildens gave verbal guarantees, and in some few instances written guarantees, that the bonds should be paid. I need hardly complete the story. It is a history of broken promises? The road never was needed. The only per distilled into patent nostrums, and distributed far and wide, to ease the aches and pains that

TUSCOLIA, Douglas Co., Ill., July 20.—Our of the first passed off very harmoniously. The following candidates were nominated: J. C. Walker for Circuit Clerk; Frank Cunningham for Sheriff; P. M. Moore for County Attorney. Our county is in good condition to make a successful Republican campaign, and we will undoubtedly elect our entire ticket in November.

La Salle County.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

"The law does not take into account any ecuses; it makes no allowance for good intentions." In a matter of this kind it is the duty of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to be applied to the country. The following conditions and the first passed in the second to the country of the department of this kind it is the duty of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to applied to the country. The following conditions." In a matter of this kind it is the duty of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to see the country. The following candidates were nominated: J. C. Market in prison. What has he to say about the responsibility for enabling him to design the country. In a matter of this kind it is the duty of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to say about the responsibility for enabling him to design the country. In a matter of this kind it is the duty of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to say about the responsibility for enabling him to design the country of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to say about the responsibility for enabling him to design the country of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to say about the responsibility for enabling him to design the country of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to say about the responsibility for enabling him to design the country of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to say about the country of the Governor to enforce the law. He is created to say about the country of the down of the country of the down of the country of the country of the country of the country

cessful Republican campaign, and we will undoubtedly elect our entire ticket in November.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Special Correspondance of The Tribume.

Ottawa, Ill., July 20.—The Democratic County Central Committee held a meeting this afternoon in this city, at the law-office of Messrs. Jones & Brewer, for the purpose of appointing fifteen delegates to the State Democratic Convention. The gentlemen selected are William Reddick, Jackson Shaver, Robert Jackson, Nicholas Duncan, John C. Campbell, J. C. Crooker, Daniel Evans, J. W. Browne, D. P. Jones, Charles Hoffman, John L. McCormick, Lorenzo Leland, Ransom Palmer, Dr. Finley, Charles Ferguson.

Duncan and Evans are disciples of Alexander Campbell, and do not indores Tilden's hardmoney views. The others are professedly for honest money, but will favor any combination that promises the defeat of the Republican ticket. All are Democrats of the rock-rooted kind.

This action of the Central Committee, in excluding the masses from any voice in the nomination of candidates for State offices, has aroused a bitter feeling among Democratic voters, and will cause many of them to lose interest in the election. The "Independents" are also indignant, and declare that they will under no consideration give their support to Tilden and Hendricks and the Democratic State ticket.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREFERS RAGS IN HIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DANVILLE. Ill., July 21.—Gen. Charles Black, of Champaign, who will receive the nomination for Congress from this District on the Democratic ticket, publishes in the Danville Daily Times of to-day a lengthy letter favoring soft money and the repeal of the Resumption act.

Times of to-day a lengthy letter favoring soft money and the repeal of the Resumption act.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuma.

DECATUR, ILL.

Scalpers had a grand meeting last night. Five companies were on hand. They determined to wait no longer, but with the battalion they elected Capt. Abel as Colonel, and Maj. Moore as Major, leaving the Lieutenant-Colonel to elect when the regiment is full. Of course, several promotions were made in place of these field officers. The drum-corps was out in force.

MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

St. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—The Democratic State Convention did not adjourn until 6 o'clock this morning.

The following are the Railroad Commissioners nominated: James H. Harring, Cole County, long term; John S. Marmaduke, St. Louis, medium term; John Walker, Howard County, and term; John Walker, Howard County, and term; John Walker, Howard County, Stort term.

The following are the Presidential Electors chosen: First District, C. H. Thornton; Second District, G. S. Van Wagoner; Third District, D. M. Frost; Fourth District, J. C. Ferguson; Eight District, Remuel Barnes; Sixth District, William T. Stone; Seventh District, J. C. Ferguson; Eight District, R. P. C. Wilson; Ninth District, Laze Dawson; Tenth District, D. J. Easton; Eleventh District, John Eryland; Twelfth District, J. T. Dewis; Thirteenth District, Charles E. Peers.

The Electors-at-Large are the Hon. T. T. Crittenden and M. E. McCabe.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that "the Democratic party of Missouri commend the action of the Lower House of Congress in curtaing the extravagast expenditures of the Government, and in Investigating the corruption of President Grant, his appointees in the Contra-House to-night to ratify the nominations made at the Jefferson City Convention. Several local politicisms of more or less prominence spocke very acceptably to the crowd. Two or three delegates from interior counties made speec

NEW YORK, July 21.—Ethan Allen, the Chairman of the National Liberal Republican Committee, has issued an address anulling the call for a National Convention, to be held in Phila-

NOTES AND COMMENTS. Entract from a Washington Letter to Eve Pork Sea. You have doubtless noticed that Senntor John A Logan is displaying a nather remarkable degree of PRICE FIVE CENTS.

to get into the Senate. He would vastly rather be Senator than Secretary of War. There is only one other office Logan would prefer to a Senatorship, and that one is a good deal higher and rather difficult to obtain.

and rather difficult to obtain.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATION IN 1870.

Albany Scening Journal.

For years Mr. Tilden was the political associate and co-worker of Tweed and Tammany Hall.

Every well-informed man in the State knew the character of that corrupt Ring long before its final overthrow. Its rascalities in 1868 had been proclaimed by Horace Greeley, and proved before a Congressional Committee. Its robberles were netorious and transparent.

Yet all this while Mr. Tilden was in political co-operation with it. In 1870, after the Young Democracy had made their fight against Tweed, and had declared the crimes of the Ring before the whole State, Mr. Tilden was in active association and fellowship with its leaders. The Rochester Democrat revives the names of the Tammany delegation to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, in 1870, as follows. Nicholas Mullor, Magnus Gross, Thomas J. Creamer, WILLIAM M. TWEED. Samel B. Gerria.

Tainmany delegation to Convention at Rocheste Nicholas Muller, Thomas Coman, John Hays, WILLIAM M. TWEED, MICHAEL NORTON, Gideon J. Tacker, Samuel S. Cox, John Mullaly, Anthony Hartman, Oswald Ottendorfer,

The Tammany Ring, appointing its delegation, placed Tilden on it with Tweed, Connolly, Fields, and Genet.

The political affiliation is thus clearly established in this and in repeated public acts. With full knowledge of its rascalities Mr. Tilden remained in political association with the Ring till long after its stupendous peculations had been demonstrated, and its destruction assured. And yet his friends have the effrontery to claim that he broke up the Ring.

WHY SHERIPF CONNER IS NOT REMOVED.

We have received numerous letters in which the inquiry is made why Gov. Tilden has abstained from taking any action in regard to Sheriff Conner's responsibility for the escape of Tweed. We are unable to answer our correspondents, though there can be as little question about the responsibility of the Sheriff as about the Governor's duty to take cognizance of it. On the 3th of December last Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the people in the Tweed suits, stated to a Time reporter: "Mr. Conner is liable to the people for the full amount of Tweed's ball (\$\$3,00,000) in the civil suits. This is not my interpretation of the law; it is the law itself. There is no doubt of this; any good

TILDEN AS A REBEL.

The discongress overage.

On the 28th of October, 1864, less than one month before the Presidential election, on which hung the fate of the nation, a "grand Democratic mass-neeting was held at Syracuse, New York, under the special management of the State Central Committee, of which Mr. Tilden was Chairman. The banners carried in the procession were prepared under the special supervision of the State Committee, and presumbly with the knowledge and assistance of the Chairman. Among them were the following infamous motioes:

"A deepot has his paradise, and liberty bath her

"A despot has his paradise, and liberty hath her

"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro."

"Free hallots or free bullets. Crush the tyrank Lincoln before he crushes you."

"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

"Down with Bastiles."

These were the well-known sentiments of the Copperhead of the period. They were the sort of mottoes used by the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle in this State, all of whom, by the way, are now "reformers like Mr. Tildes."

FOLITICAL HUGKSTERS.

of whom, by the way, are now "reformers like Mr. Tilden."

POLITICAL HUCKSTERS.

Out of its own mouth is it condemned. The Chicago Tisses, like some other prominent journals, indulged in violent anathemas against the apostles of Sham Reform before his nomination at St. Louis, and, like them, now takes its crow without wincing, showing the molitying inducence exerted by that "barrel of money." Three days before the assembling of the St. Louis Convention it gave this paragraph, which we should like to see it reconcile with its present views in regard to the Presidential question:

Tilden and Hendricka, two mers professional party men, representing in combination nothing out the "time-honored" habit of the Bourbon party to worship food Lord and Good Devil, would constitute probably the weakest ticket it would be possible to concoct at St. Louis. It would be on the very face of it an advertisement of total political depravity. So psipable a fraud would disgust both the friends of honest money and the devotees of the wretched legal-tender swindle, and receive the approbation of none but political hacksters.

devotees of the wretched legal-tender syndia, and receive the approbation of none but political hucksters.

Does the Times now class itself among the political hucksters!—Toldo Commercial.

DEMOCRATIC RULE AS EXEMPLIFIED IN TEXAS.

The State of Texas is under Democratic control throughout. Every department is Democratic. The San Antonio Herald is a Democratic paper printed in that Democratic State. And this is that Herald's verdict upon its party's administration of State affairs:

In our Legislature the characteristic feature is waste and extravagance. Offices are multiplied, salaries increased, and the people's domain squandered in the most reckless manner; but the accreding the school fund, amounting to \$800,000—committed to their fiduciary care, is also violently seized and appropristed to the payment of the mileage and per diem, and other axpenses of this session of the Legislature, and to make good the deficit in the State Treasury, cansed in part by the expenses incurred for the Constitutional Convention.

We are cursed with a Legislature, one of a series, which, by its majorities, have in spite of the beneficence of Providence, ground us down with the iron heel of appreciation, have piled taxes Ossa upon Felion high, and but partially and imperfectly executed the/very laws they themselves emacted. They have run the expenditures of the State from about a couple of hundred thousand dollars a year into the millions; they, in their expenditures, have exceeded the revenues of the State, and instead of reforming this condition of affairs to a healthy condition by retremching all expenses to the actual income of the State, they are to-day issuing bonds to make good the deliciencies in the Treasury, which when sold for what they may bring in the market, with all the tawdry appendages of commissioners to sell, and commissiones and other expenses and the proposed to the proposed to the proposed to the second to the commissioners to sell, and commissioners and other expenses.

which when wan market, with all the tawdry appearance of the missioners to sell, and commissions and other expenses, running into the hundred thousands of dollars, will be met by the project to issue other batches of honds to provide for the emergency pay the principal and interest of the bonds no issued. In the meantime they place their sacrile lous hands upon overy actual dollar and cash ass found in the Treasury, as the special school fur which should be a secure fund, and this they say the to bridge over what the Legislature deem.

GOOD REPORTS FROM CALIFORNIA.

To the Republican party the outlook is of the most encouraging character, and the organization which is now going on throughout the State is remarkable when the early condition of the campaign is taken into consideration. To the foresight and experience of M. D. Bornek, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, much credit is due, for he has been indefatigable in putting the organization in thorough working order, giving evidence of his promptness and great efficiency. The Republicans of California are now in more effective fighting condition than they have been for years. Clubs are being formed in every county and in different precincts, and the greatest enthusiasm exhibited on all sides. Thousands of Republicans are already curolled in the various Hayes and Wheeler clubs, and ready and anxious to do battle for the cause. Never since its organization has the Republican party been more firmly united than now, all working in perfect harmony, self-abnegation characterizing all. The State Couvention for the nomination of Electors, and Congressional Conventions for the nomination of Congressmen. will be held in August. The former meets on the 9th, when an entime size will be exhibited that will be the precursor of victory. In this city the work of organization has also been commenced. The Hayes Invincibles, German-American Club, Soldiers' and Saflors' Club, and several large clubs

POLITICAL LYRICS. THE LONG ROLL. Ye sons of America, wake to your duty; Spring to the ranks from each home in the land; Forget not the days when your flag in its beauty Was promise of justice on every strand.

Remember the promise ye made in their thralldom To Africa's children who bled in your cause; Porget not how freely they suffered and perished; Then ask yourselves, is there not need that ye panee?

Hear ye the cries from the far-Sonthron country; Freemen no longer, the loyal and brave, Comrades on many a fierce field of bartle, fimpioringly beg you their loved ones to save.

emen no longer while White-Leagues undaunted the Black Flag of a merciless hate; thrul and true stand the few Southern brothers, ille outlaws and bandits control all the State.

Ye who are doubtful, go search ye the records; Go to the graves where your heroes lie dead; Ask who denied them the aid they so needed; Ask ye who voted "No rescue or bread."

Ask ye who heaped maledictions unnumbered Upon them while starving, and dying to save Their homes and their children from Slaughter and Rapine. Then listen while swells forth the voice of the

Sam Tilden, Tom Hendricks, and old William Allen, Vallandignam, Thurman, and Pendicton too, With Samcox and others of Copperhead genus, with Samcox and others of Copperhead genus,

"In Congress they scorned us, denying us succor, While aiding our enemies down at the front; They brayed down each measure, while feasting on greenbacks
We kept at par-value 'mid battle's fierce brant.

Long, long had the War ceased, and thousands Of the North and the South, but for each lying Ye starved us while living, ye scorned us when To the nations unborn shall your treason be

"Nay, think not so silent we rest in Earth's bo

Like the King of the Ancients, we turn in our And turn we all hearts of all faithful men with us To the to-al and true, and from Treason's four slave." * Peace, peace shall arise, and the nation be hor

And upright her sons under loyalist sway, For the Hayes and the Wheeler shall lead on this As surely as darkness gives place to the day.

DOUBTING THOMAS—A SOLILOQUY.

Hendricks solus.

To-accept, or not to accept: that is the question.

Whether 'tis nobler in the mind of Tom Hendrick.

To say, I will' and thenceforth hang to Tilden's

kite.

Helping to raise the old egotist to power;
Or to assert my right to a tackbone.

And say, I won't I and prove myself a man.
To accept! perchance to be defented,
And laid out cold, politically defunct—
Alt there's the rub, puzzling my will.
I would furn beckou all my greenback friends,
And swear hard money is my chief delight;
Td poker play with good John Morrissey,

Latter of the person of the province of the person of the power play with good to be provinced to the person of the ing to raise the old egotist to power; rd veto Temperanco this, when a vote;
rd say Sam Tilden is a very oracle,
Incarnate demigoo of all Reform,
Inough well I know his dark and slippery ways,
Stealer of railroads, and ally of Tweed,
With him co-werker long, and bosom-friend,
Fo gain base ends political, and win
By craft high honors of the Empire State,
I by such abject abnegation I might hope
At last to reach the Presidential Chair
When Slippery Sam his fortuous race has run.
But something tells me danger is ahead;
I have a strong foreboding of defeat.
The people love a frank, outspoken man,
And I minst "palter in a double sense,"
Play bard and soft, blow hot and cold I the same
breath,
Ted all for what? The doubtful chances of this

end I minst "palter in a double sense,"—
Play hard and soft, blow hot and cold i' the same breath,
And all for what? The doubtful chances of this second place!
Second to whom? Ah! there's the rub again! it Tilden were like Seymour, of New York,
A statesman pure, bonored of nonest men,
The foremost man of our Democracy,
To him I could defer, and hold myself in hohor;
But Tilden, ola Sum Tilden, crafty and cold!
Of all Ring-thieres long counselor and friend;
Whose life-long work has been to gain great wealth By hanging on the people s prostrate necks
The granding burdens of railroad-monopoly;
A lawver, chiefy skilled in law's chicane;
A politician, apt in politicians' guile;
A statesman, emulous to be HIMSELF THE STATE;
A sham reformer, calling meself Revorm!—
Such is the man at whose triumphal car
"Indiana's Favorite Son" is asked to drag
Proud Indiana's honest, greenback Democracy,
Shall I be jackall, cat's-paw, decoy-duck,
Por such a man? "Am I a coward?
Who calls ree villair, beaks my pate across,
Plucks off my beard and blows it in my face,
Tweaks me by the nose, gives me the lie! the
throat.
Why, I should take it; for it cannot be
But I am pigeon-livered, and lack gai!"
To make an insult bitter to the insulter.
Traly, the load I bear weighs heavy on me,
And makes me more than ever to deplore
My great infirmity,—my boneless back.
What shall I say? What do? I'm lost in doubt.
I'll talk with Joe McDonald and Dan Voorhees;
'Twixt hard and soft opinions, they may find,
On middle ground, some safe division-fence
Which I can straddle still, and be myself again.

Exil.

HAMBURG.
What is the news from Hamburg?
Oh! only a handful of niggers shot!
Saucy nigger militiamen
Offended some Southern gentlemen.
A sample of the Confederate lot
Shot the niggers at Hamburg!

What had these done at Hamburg?
Nothing! A skin of darker hue
They wore than Southern gentlemen,
Who take to killing niggers when
They have no heavier game in view;
They shoot the niggers at Hamburg!

How do they vote at Hamburg?
It is easy enough to answer that.
These chivalric sons of powder and lead,
Representatives of the lost Confed.,
Will vote, to the latest Democrat,
To shoot more niggers at Hamburg!

And, now we have heard from Hamburg,
Let us stand by our friends, both white and black.
Give justice to all, the broad land through,—
Justice to white and colored men too!
And clear the land of the murderous pack
Who shot the niggers at Hamburg.
C. B. Carter.

GRAND HAVEN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 20.—The weather here is very pleasant, and the thermometer shows an average of about 75 deg.

The arrivals at the Cutler House from Chicaro yesterday and to-day are as follows: L. Miller, J. M. Waite, E. A. Sord, J. C. Knowles, Lewis Rice, W. Bachellar, F. B. Farrington, F. Elliot, Mrs. C. W. Wilders, A. Knopfel, J. R. Metz, Leroy Church, W. Carr. C. B. Woodruff. Elliot, Mrs. C. W. Wilders, A. Knopiei, G. R. Metz, Leroy Church, W. Carr, C. B. Woodruff, S. S. Harris, M. N. Grable, S. M. Jones.

The passenger trayel to Milwaukee averages intry persons each way daily. Freights average 150 tons east and 90 tons west daily. The principal shipments east are flour, with some bran,

in value.

A wind-mill factory is to be started here in connection with Stearns Bros.' planing-mill. The capital stock will be about \$50,000, and parties coming here will bring an established grade amounting to \$100,000 per year or up-

AROUND THE WORLD.

Life in Java--- A Bornese Rajah---The Kriss.

Centipedes and Lizards --- Big Snakes---The Dead March.

A Sultan and His Sons-The Sa-ma-rang Drive-Death on Shipboard.

ports is simply immense, and I was continually surprised at the almost endless variety which onstantly thronged the streets. They were in ore common use than the sanpans and sedans of China, or the palankeens of India, and nfinitely more delightful and complete than either. The mosques were thrown open every Friday, and there congregated the Javan and Arab worshipers to offer up their prayers. My curiosity led me one day to congregate there also; and, having taken off my boots at the doorway, I presumed that my entrance would not be impeded; but in this hope I was doomed to disappointment, for the Parsee doorkeeper politely forbade my entrance to the sanctum sanctorum. JAVAN FOWLS.

The landlord at my hotel had quite a collec-

tion of fowle and b'rh; and a cock and hen from Madura a neighboring island, were the most beautiful specimens of the feathered tribe I had ever seen. The former was of remarkable beauty; his plumage of rainbow-hues, and his step across the door-yard as proud as a Sul-tan's, yet graceful as a ball-room belle's. These were also some parrots whose radiant colors were beyond description gorgeous; and they conversed with mine host so fluently that I was on the point of buying one for "Somebody," when I chanced to recollect that the Malayan dialect was not one of my accomplishments, and I called to mind the story of a wise man of the East, who, fancying one of the loquacious birds, exclaimed: "I believe I ought to pur-chase this most beautiful creature!"—to which Madame Polly replied: "What doubt is there of that?" This proof of its perfect education decided the matter, and, paving an enormous price for the magnificent creature, he me with it; but, repenting of his bargain, he exclaimed: "I believe I was a fool to pay sohigh a price for this bird!" when Polly shook her gay plumes, rejoining: "What doubt is there of that?" And, as this answer was all that it had ever been taught, there was but little doubt that its master had been "sold."

that it had ever been taught, there was but little doubt that its master had been "sold."

At Guldenaar's Hotel I was introduced to a Bornese Rajah, who had resided for some years at Sura-Baya, an important city at the eastern extremity of Java. He was a tall, splendid-looking fellow, resplendent with diamonds and precious stones: and, during a conversation of some length, through an interpreter, he informed me that his native island abounded in these glittering gems. He also told me that the Bornese fathers always inquired of a suitor for their daughter's hand, not "How much money have you?" but "How many skulls have you taken?"—i.e., "How many proofs of victims slain by your hands can you produce?" If the amount is not deemed satisfactory, he is repulsed at once. All their weapons are steeped in the most deadly poison, and, where they but raze the skin, the leech's skill is uscless.

I purchased several of their lances and three or four specimens of the "kriss," one of their favorite weapons; and the steel, for several inches from the point, was quite discolored by the poisonous juice in which it had been steeped. The kriss is a deadly-looking weapon enough, without any adventitious aids to its fearful character. It is about 14 inches long, and serpentine in its form, while the edges are of corrugated shape, and the blade quite rough,—more fitted to retain the poison. The handles of some are of exquisite workmanship,—gold and precious stones being freely used in the adornments.

DYMAR VAN TWISS
was the Governor-General of Java; his palace

more fitted to retain the poison. The handles of some are of exquisite workmanship,—gold and precious stones being freely used in the adornments.

DYMAR VAN TWISS

was the Governor-General of Java; his palace was at Buiteuzorg, while Mr. Potter, the Resident, lived at Sa-ma-rang. The northwest monsoon, which sets in about December, brings with it heavy rains, and the inhabitants are then greatly annoyed by great numbers of poisonous reptiles,—the most deadly and horeible-locking. The Rosalie Guidennar called them, with her lovely face expressive of the utmost horror, "duizen-poten!" They are a species of thousand-legged worm, from 5 or 6 inches to 10 or 12 in length; very active, combative, and poisonous; and they roam "upstairs, down-stairs, and in my lady's chamber," where they are anything but agreeable. This insect and reptile life is one of the greatest drawbacks to tropic and torrid residence; and I used often to watch the beautiful lizards darting over the plano, or sitting placidly enough on the door and window-casings, while the ladies were performing their exquisite melodies, unaffected at the near proximity of these liliputan crocodiles. But the house-lizards are perfectly harmless, having no teeth or sting, and being really pets, as mild and pretty as canary-birds. Still, I never could overcome my dislike of them, as their lightning velocity and serpentine movements savored too much of the villiain that tempted and seduced our good mother Eve.

THE BOAS.

An old native called one evening at my hotel to get his "schnapps," and, seeing me, a stranger and foreigner, he courteously asked me if I would like to see some snakes he had that day onytured near the mountains, and which he had then in a box in the yard. I eagerly followed him, and found them inclosed in a large box, with a heavy place of timber across the lid; which, being raised, disclosed the horrible reptiles to my gaze. There were three anaeondas,—the largest being 10 feet in length, and measing about 20 inches in circumierence. They were q

scutcheon was no stain of guilt, and if the verdict of the Grand Court-Martial should be: Sans peur et sans reproche.

EMBRYO SULTANS.

On the plazza of one of the principal hotels two native Chiefs, sons of the Sultan, were standing. They were fine-looking—nay, handsome—fellows, clad in rich and glattering uniforms, and the ease and grace with which they returned the salutes of the Dutch officers as they passed showed that they did not consider it an undue or unusual honor.

The Sultan resides at his palace, near Boro-Bodor, in great state. The old policy which Warren Hastings had practiced towards the Indian Rajahs, Cheyte-Sing and Noncomar, is followed up by the Dutch in Java. The Sultan is allowed a kingly stipend as "hush-money" to keep his subjects quiet; and his influence must be great indeed, or a people so brave and warlke naturally would not be likely to submit to foreign rule—and Dutch at that.

It may not seem creditable to the Sultan, perhaps, thus to barter away the libertles of his subjects; but I doubt not the mass of people are much better off than they would be under the maladministration and tyrauny of the native Chiefs.

A PARADISEAN SCENE.

the maladministration and tyrauny of the native Chiefs.

A FARADISEAN SCENE.

On the delightful evening to which I allude, the road was thronged with people, —Arabs and Turks, Javanese and Malays, Celestials and Europeans,—lovely women in splendid carriages, and crowds of pedestrians sauntering lazily along in the balmy evening air. A scene of more delicious, luxurious enjoyment it would be difficult to imagine; and I often recall it pleasantly to mind amid the sober realities of our Occidental Yankeeland.

DEATH ON BOARD.

Returning to the ship one day, I found that one of the crew had been prostrated suddenly from the staging while taking in rice. He was a Dutchman, and two of his shipmates belonged near his native place, where he had a wife and child. He spoke of writing to them, in his last lucid intervals; but he was for the most part delirious; and all his friends ever heard of him, perhaps, was that he died in a far-off land, in a ship's forecastle,—his dying agonies unsoothed by kindred hands or voices. I stood by the dying sallor,—his cold, damp hand clasping mine, as though he clumg to anything that was full of life and health. He died without a struggle, and, just as he breathed his last, he turned to me with a pleasant amile and said: "The huya?" (Is it home?) Foor fallow! many a long mile.

lsy between him and his Vateriand; but soon his undimmed eyes were opened, cleansed from all earthly film, in that Bright land where perce is ever beaming. CAPT. SAM.

RAILROADS.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL. Mr. J. M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors of the road some weeks ago, but at that time the Board refused to accept it. At the annual meeting waich was neld in New York on the 17th, Mr. Douglas emphatically declined a re-election, and in accordance with his carnest wishes to be relieved of the onerous duties of the Presidency, the Directors reluctantly accepted his resignation. The Company loses in Mr. Douglas a most excellent officer. To his prudent and conservative course the success of the Illinois Central has success of the Illinois Central has been in a great measure due, and to his great legal ability, the management and gradual settlement of the large landed interests of the Company must be ascribed. Mr. Douglas will, however, remain in the service of the

ompony as its General Solicitor.
Mr. W. K. Ackerman, who has been connected Mr. W. K. Ackerman, who has been connected with the road for many years as Treasurer and General Auditor, was elected Vice-President. The office of President was not filled at all, and it is understood will not be for the present. This makes Mr. Ackerman virtually the President of the road, and a better selection could not have been made. There is a probability that at a later day Mr. W. II. Osborn, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board at New York, will be appointed President of the road. This however, would still leave the duties of the office in the hands of Vice-President Ackerman, as the interests of Mr. Osborn would not allow him to remove to this city.

ists of Mr. Osborn would be move to this city.

Mr. J. C. Welling, the pregent efficient Assistant-Treasurer of the Company, will succeed Mr. Ackerman as General Auditor.

Mr. J. C. Clarke, the able General Manager of the Mr. J. C. Clarke, the able General Manager of the Mr. J. C. Clarke, the able General Manager of the Mr. J. C. Clarke, the able General Manager of the Mr. J. C. Clarke, the able General Manager of the Mr. J. C. Clarke, the able General Manager of the Mr. J. C. Clarke, the Mr. J. C. Cl the road, was unanimously re-elected, and so was Mr. Joseph Tucker, the efficient General

BRANCH OF THE C. & N. W.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 21.—A corps of engieers are surveying a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Road from Carroll to Ida City and Correctionville, on Big Sioux River, in Cherokee County. The road will be built by the Iowa Land Company, and operated by the the Iowa Land Company, and operated by the Chicago & Northwestern. The Land Company can well afford to build the road, as they have an immense investment in land in the Valleys of the Maple and Sioux Rivers, and the road will greatly enhance its value. The road will be a valuable feeder to the Chicago & Northwestern, as the country in that direction is the richest in agricultural wealth in the State. It is proposed to put about 50 miles of road-bed ready for the iron this season, and to equip and construct the whole next year in season to construct the whole next year in season to move the crops. The Chicago & Northwestern has struck a bonanza.

OFFICIAL CHANGES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 21.—Guy Wells to-day resigned his position as Superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway, and T.

C. Buchanan, that of General Freight and Ticket Agent; and A. L. Griffin, formerly Assistant perintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Tex-Superntendent of the missoin, Annaes of the Angel of the

THE CANADA NORTHERN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, July 21.—Rumors are affoat that erious irregularities have been discovered in the management of the affairs of the Northern Company of Canada. Information is reported to have been communicated of so full and precise a character as to render action nec-essary on the part of the Government, and the advisability of issuing a commission of inquiry is understood to be now under consideration

RECEIVER APPOINTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHESTER, Ill., July 21.—By order of the United States Circuit Court, C. B. Cole, of this city, has been appointed Receiver of the Iron Mountain, Chester & Eastern Railroad wice T. M. Acting Superintendent, and Thomas Rollins Train Conductor.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 20.—The State Millers'
Association convened here yesterday afternoon. The attendance was small; in fact, patent-right venders outnumbered the Convention. The millers got scared, and devoted the whole of the session to devising means to protect themselves from patent-right pretenders, which culminated in the adoption of the following resolution last evening:

Wheneas, The Millers of the State are annoyed by a certain class of those who are claiming damages for pretended infringements upon patent rights; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed who shall be authorized to investigate any claim made upon our members for infringement, and, if thought best, to procure legal assistance and resist at law any such claim at the common expense.

Resolved further, That each member of this Assistance and resist at law any such claim at the common expense.

and resist at law any such claim at the common expense.

Resolved further, That each member of this Association be requested to contribute for incidental expenses the sum of \$1 per run of stones which they operate; and that they pledge themselves to submit to an assessment of \$3 per run of stones if necessary for the common defense of any of its members upon this point, but any member falling to comply with the requirements of this resolution shall not receive any of the benefits thereof.

It was further ordered that hereafter only members of the Association should be notified, and that privately, of the meetings of the Association.

In accordance with the resolutions, G. H. Crosby, J. R. Serrin, and H. McBride were appointed a Committee to wrestle with the patentright fellows.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition.

condition.

The following officers were elected for next year:

President—C. A. Bryant, Iowa Chiy.

Secretary and Treusurer—J. R. Serrin, Eldora,
Hardin County.

Executive Ummittee—J. G. Sharpe, Wilton;
Robert Nicholson, Carlisle; J. J. Snouffer, Cedar
Rapids;
The Lagurance Accounts

Hapids;
The Insurance Association, composed of members, was reported in good condition, with but two losses during the year. The cost of insurance to members has been 40 per cent less than in usual companies.

Goldsmith's saloon and variety den was the scene of a thumping matinee shortly after last midnight, which, very fortunate for the aggressors, proves not to have been so serious as they contemplated making it. John Cassidy, a brakeman on the Rock Island Railroad, and a brakeman on the Rock Island Railroad, and a conductor on the same road whose name could not be ascertained, were standing on the side-walk in front after witnessing the performance, when they were assaulted by three roughs armed with pieces of brick and stone. Cassidy was thrown into the ditch, sustaining a compound fracture of the left arm above the elbow, besides several severe cuts upon the head and face. His companion escaped with but a few-small cuts on the face. Cassidy was taken by Officer Kirch to the County Hospital, and his unknown companion left for home after having his wounds dressed at a drug store at No. 480 State street. Officer Gillard was soon upon the scene, and arrested Henry Snowsten, Henry Kelley, and Charles Judson, the assailants. The attack was made without the slightest provocation, and was probably the result of a mistake in the roughs in taking the railroaders for some party with whom they were not on good terms.

A REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 21.—Few and far beween are the pensioners of the Revolutionary county. Probably scarce a half-dozen can be cound in this Centennial year. The Pension found in this Centennial year. The Pension office here has received notice that Eliza Scarritt, widow of James Scarritt, a private in the Revolutionary War, had been transferred from the Michigan Agency to Iowa. She is now a resident of Iowa Falls, Hardin County. No details of her age or birthplace are given in the order of transfer.

APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., July 21.—The Governo appointed D. D. Spaulding, of Jackson, inspector of Oils, in place of A. A. Day.

CENTENNIAL

oil. Industries are, of course, not yet developed in the Republic to any large extent. A shuttle and loom are shown, but they are quite primitive. The gala dress of a native Chief may also be seen, consisting of a monstrons turban of embroidered cloth, from which project tufts of flax, and a blanket adorned with all the bright colors mixed together without reference to adaptation. What Venezuela Has on Exhibition.

MORE BLANKETS.

cooms of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co.

the large cities throughout the country

pected, a number of each of

ures, not equaling white goods of the same grades. The following are some prices obtained:

Peterborough white, assorted borders, 11x4,

\$2.721/@2.671/4; 12x4,do, \$3.55; Standard white,

assorted borders, 10x4, \$2.85@2.95; 11x4, do,

one less than \$3.60; 12x4, do, \$4.9714@

a total of between \$500,000 and \$600,000. Opinion was expressed that although there was a large falling off from last season's prices—about 30 per cent—manufacturers could go on producing these goods at the above figures, and make a profit, considering the present price of wool and labor. Following are some of the prominent houses buying: Stettauer Bros. & Co., Field, Letter & Co., J. V. Farwell, Richards, Shaw, Fitch & Winslow, and Carson, Piric, Scott & Co., of Chicago; Dodd, Brown & Co., S. C. Davis & Co., Chase & Cabbott, J. Well & Co., and A. Frank & Sons, of St. Louis; Louis Stix, John Shillit, Macalpine, Polk & Co., and J. & L. Seasongood & Co., of Cincinnati; Bonnburger, Bloom & Go., of Louisville; J. Strauss & Co. and Durkespiel & Cook, of San Francisco; and a number of the large houses of New York.

ILLINOIS CHARITIES.

Report to the Governor of the Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities.

lie Charities, has submitted to the Governor a fiscal statement for the year ending July 1, 1876.

of the financial condition of the State institu

tions in charge of the Board. The aggregate

appropriations made by the last General As embly for these institutions for two years mounts to \$1,357,596.60. In addition to

the fund thus provided and the balance on hand

July 1, 1875, the institutions have received from other sources than the State Treasury,

\$61,747.07, such receipts being from sales, co lections, etc., and in detail as follows: North-ern Insane Hospital, \$16,245.62; Central Insane

Hospital, \$21,672.33; Southern Insane Hospital, \$5,342.14; Institution for Deaf and Dumb, \$5,886.03; Institution for the Blind, \$2,177.26;

Institution for Feeble-Minded, \$380.67; Sol-

diers' Orphans' Home, \$518.79; State Reform

School, \$4,439.34; Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$2,-294.94; total, \$61,747.07. The cost of maintaining the institutions for the year is

synopsis: Northern Insane Hospital, ordinary

ing the day, and stationary or slight rise in tem-

perature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Cricago, July 21.

Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Rn. | Weather

61:53 a. m. 30, 15 70 52 E., fresh. ... Clear.
2:00 p. m. 30, 16 71 40 N. E., fresh. ... Clear.
2:00 p. m. 30, 16 71 40 N. E., fresh. ... Clear.
9:00 p. m. 30, 13 72 54 N. fresh. ... Clear.
9:00 p. m. 30, 13 69 79 N. E., fresh. ... Clear.
10:18 p. m. 30, 12 69 79 N. E., fresh. ... Clear.
Maximum thermometer, 74. Minimum, 68.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARLIAMENT.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 21-Midnight.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20,—The Rev. Fred
I. Wines, Secretary of the Scate Board of Pub-

Buffalo silver-gray,

and Merchants, Buffalo silver Eagle lines, sold at very

Schiedam Schnapps and Caseous Abominations from Holland.

Hideous Idols from Alaska-Coffee and Ivory from Liberia.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17.—There are a great number of little, far-off, curious countries represented here, either directly or through some prominent firm in this country. They do not attempt, as a rule, to enter into competition with the greater nations in art or industry; but they accomplish a good result in conveying, as they could by no other means, an idea of their natural products to the people of the world. The South American Republics have nearly all some articles on exhibition. Peru, Chili, Venezuela, Ecuador, and the Argentine Republic have separate spaces assigned to them and attract very general attention. Venezuela has an out-of-the-way location in Agricultural Hall, and perhaps is as little heard of as any of the States of the same rank. It is deserving of more recognition, -not so much because of the intrinsic worth of its exhibit as on account of its enterprise in coming here at all. A brief notice of what the Venezuelans have brought to show their brethren of the Northern Hemisphere may be interesting.

The pavilion occupied by them is constructed on an economical scale, consisting of a light framework, tastefully painted, and located near the western end of Agricultural Hall. One of the first objects to strike the eye on entering is the first objects to strike the eye on entering is a coil of coarse rope, made by hand from the fibres of the long grass abounding on the lianos. It is said to be very tough, and not easily sensitive to water. A case of minerals is exhibited by the Orinoco, Exploring and Mining Company and the South American Mining Company. The specimens include gold, iron, lead, copper, and various kinds of quartz. Turning from these, one sees a neat case containing samples of coffee grown on the estate of Senor Joseph Antonio Moscuera. at Caracas. of Senor Joseph Antonio Mosquera, at Caracas, accompanied by a coffee-mill of rather primitive form. Large photographs represent scenes on the plantation, and show the coffee-huller and the coffee-mill at work. The former consists of several bars revolving around inside of a tank. Its capacity is stated to be 20,000 pounds of coffee daily.

Horse-furniture is always an important feature of countries where the people live on horse. of Senor Joseph Antonio Mos quem, at Caracas,

the of countries where the people live on horse-back. Some of the saddles shown here are most claborately devised. The saddle-cloth is not infrequently of bright-scarlet felt, profusely embroidered with gold; while the leather in the saddle is worked over in the host ornamental style. Worked over in the most ornamental seye. Native fruits, grains, and woods are exhibited in properly-labeled bottles. Of curiosities the most interesting are a watch-chain carved from alligator's teeth, and a large portrait of Washington woven out of human hair.

That flat-footed country called sometimes Holland, and often the Netherlands, makes a creditable display in Agricultural Hall, in addition to its very fine exhibition in the Main Building, and, in this department, what should be more prominent than the old-fashlened, yet ever-popular Schiedam Schnapps? This beverage, which has been for so many versus the processes of the proces

ever-popular Schiedam Schiedam is a caravan of cheeses, of such multipartic of competition of their own, where up in almost endies procession.

Just beyond the Schiedam is a caravan of cheeses, of such multipartic stream, or,—if one distribution of their own, where up in almost endies or object to the meant of the m

maintaining the institutions for the year is given in detail, of which the following is a synopsis: Northern Insane Hospital, ordinary expenses, \$93,758.7; for repairs, buildings, improvements, etc., \$11,625; Central Insane Hospital, ordinary expenses, \$98,758.47; repairs, improvements, etc., \$6,623.38; Southern Insane Hospital, ordinary expenses, \$98,758.47; repairs, etc., \$59,303.96; Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, ordinary expenses, \$76,711.31; other expenses, \$43,325.16; Institution for the Blind, ordinary expenses, \$76,711.31; other expenses, \$64,621.0; Asylum for the Feedle-Minded, ordinary expenses, \$23,62.61; appropriation for buildings, \$59,165.51; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, ordinary expenses, \$26,462.61; appropriation for library, \$250; State Reform School, ordinary expenses, \$30,604.38; other expenses, \$14,953.07; Eye and Ear Infirmary, ordinary expenses, \$12,301.31; other expenses, \$6,904.59. The aggregate cost of maintaining these institutions is \$675,414.25. Duplicate vouchers are on file with the Board for this amount. The new law requiring quarterly statements from the institutions is working well, and gives satisfactory results. The amount drawn from the State Treasury on account of the foregoing expenditure is \$630,775.44, leaving \$690,821.16 appropriated for the year ending July 1, 1877. To \$666,755.44 and the miscellaneous income, \$61,747.07, and then, taking \$675,414.25, the cost for the past year, the remainder, \$53,108.26, represents the savings of the institutions. The balances in the local Treasurers hands July 1, were as follows: Northern Insane Hospital, \$30,932.36; Southern Insane Hospital, \$30,932.36; Southern Insane Hospital, \$30,932.36; Southern Insane Hospital, \$30,932.36; Southern Insane Hospital, \$30,9072; Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$1,261.14. Total, \$63,923.18.

This cash balance on hand is shown to be larger by \$10,000 than it was a year ago.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Clear or fair weather, except rain near Lake Superior, in the northern portions of Michigan and Wisconsin: east

look not unlike the human skull, only that the skull should be boiled in order to secure the reduces of color necessary to a perfect likeness. There is a lingering tradition around the Parisian brasseries that these cheeses came originally from Amerian, and are shipped to Amsterdam as ballast; that there they are worked into their present shape, and sold as Dutch cheese. But the idea seems improbable.

Another kind of cheese exhibited here is in the ordinary large size, and these are considered the finest part of the exhibition by our Dutch friends. The beauty of them, according to the notion of the Dutch, is, that they are far advanced in putrefaction. Looking at these delicious cheeses through a glass case, one can see, here the portly and epicurean maggot moving about in his luxurious mansion, there the green and slimy matter exuding from the side and top of the cheese. The exhibitor of these abominations assured me that he felt confident of receiving a medal. He may be a very deserving man.

m.

may be a very deserving man.

HII.

Alaska, though now under the protecting ægis of the American Republic, is, to all purposes, a foreign country. Probably as little is known of the inhabitants of that distant territory by the people here as is known of the Gold Coast or the Seychelus Islands. There are people in Alaska, however, who cat and sleep, and die, like ordinary mortals; and, though they are very unintelligent savages, they are yet fellow-citizens, and, though they are very unintelligent savages, they are yet fellow-citizens, and, the more we know about them, the better. What Alaska has contributed to the Exhibition is not of great extent, but it is certainly striking enough. For instance, there is a huge boat, capable of holding at least 200 persons, whose states are curved and painted in the most grotesque and outlandish fashion. It was probably used by the natives in some of their religious ceremonies, for it is certainly of no ordinary make. There are hideous initations of animals, and birds, and fish, sketched rudely along the sides, with all kinds of fantastic carvings.

A large number of posts that were used to guard the entrances to the temples are also shown. Scattered around the west end of the United States Government Building, they form ample food for wonder on the part of the rustics. Some of them are of enormous size, and are carved into the similitude of the human form; while others represent demigods and various unearthly personages. They are generally painted in the most glaring colors,—green, and red, and yellow; and the effect upon the minds of the natives must have been substantial. For instance, there may be seen a gigantic deity, with broad head and horribly-wide jaws, deliberately and systematically masticating some animal or human victim. The long body and short legs of the idols remind the beholder of the Hindoo gods, though the latter have somewhat of the art-lement in them, while these are simply rude, repulsive, and lacking in every grace. The sacred bird appears frequently caricature,—the workman evidently aiming to depict the Russian soldiery.

That miniature Republic of Liberia, in Africa, was one of the first of foreign nations to appropriate a sum for the International Exhibition; \$10,000 was set apart for making a proper representation here. Unhappily, before the money could be collected, the country became engaged in a war with some neighboring tribes, and the spare cash in the Treasury was devoted to expenses in that direction. The Government had almost given up the idea of sending anything to the Exhibition, when an American firm—Messrs. Stockman—owning a plantation of 1,000 acres in Liberia, came to the rescue, and sent, at their own expense, specimens of native products.

The exhibit includes various kinds of coffee, andcoffice-making machinery. Coffee is uow one of the chief products of the country, and is exported in large quantities annually to France and the United States. A few years ago, the natives looked upon it as a weed of no especial value, and bartered large quantities of the berry in exchange for a few packages of tobacco. But they have since learned that it is worth more, and now coffee-cultivation is an extensive industry. The plantation above mentioned of Messrs. Stockman is devoted almost exclusively to the growth of coffee.

Ivory is shown also. There are several elephants' tusks on exhibition,—each being at least 5 feet in length. The Ivory-trade is constantly increasing. Among the natural products are sugar, lime-juies, arrow-root, ginger, palm-

THE INDIANS. FORT LARAMIE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
FORT LARAMIE, Wyo. Ter., July 17.—Last Saturday the telegraph-line was down between Fort Laramie and Fort Fet terman, and parties were sent out to repair it. Sunday morning it transmitted the glad news of the arrival of a courier from Gen. Crook. The train had arrived, and all were Another Sale Yesterday in New York-Price Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 21.—A peremptory sale, by order of Ammidown, Lane & Co., of this city, consisting of about 3,000 packages of blankets of all grades, was held at auction to-day at the rooms of Field Morre. well. The General wished the Fifth Cavalry well. The General wished the Fifth Cavalry sent out as soon as possible. They had already been ordered to go, but immediately after were ordered to intercept a party of 500 Cheyennes who had left Red-Cloud Agency for the north On his return, Gen. Merritt will take all available horses and forage to Gen. Crook's command. was a large attendance of buyers, mainly from the West, and the dry-goods trade of nearly all

able horses and lorage to Gen. Crook's command.
Maj. Jordan, in command at Camp Robinson,
Red-Gloud Agency, has ordered in Capt. Russell's and Capt. Fitz-Gerald's commpanies from
the road, on account of the impudent behavior
of the Indians since their recent successes.

The war-party of 500 Cheyennes leave their
families at the Agency to be supported by the
Government, while they start out well armed
and couplinged by the same bountiful benefactor. represented. The early part of the sale was marked by the great falling off in prices. Passaic Falls blankets and Peterborough blankets did better, and Standard whites, Cala whites, Metropolitan whites, and Windsor whites were and equipped by the same bountiful benefactor. They know our strength in the field, and understand our plans so far as published in newspapers; for they keep posted, and wisely improve their opportunity to concentrate and strike another blow. sold at higher rates than were exgrades running above the asking price, and many lots being duplicated. Colored blankets, consisting of Gold Metal, Farmers

their opportunity to concentrate and strike another blow.

It was estimated that 2,000 warriors left Red Cloud and Spotted Tail at the time Gen. Crook started out in May.

There were probably about 1,000 Indians engaged in Gen. Crook's battle of the 17th of June, while our forces numbered several hundred more. Nevertheless, the savages fought five hours, and showed great bravery. Their loss was two or three times as great as ours. They have the advantage of us in knowing the country perfectly, and having possession. They have plenty of poules, and take a fresh one before going into action, riding it at full speed to prepare it to make rapid movements over the battle-ground. The ponies are used to the uneven country, and our cavalry cannot begin to make such rapid movements in fighting. Then the Indians guide their ponies entirely by the movements of the body, and have the free use of their hands, so that they can fire while mounted. Cavairy almost always dismount to fire. The latter are armed with carbines, which do not throw a ball as far as the infantry rifles. The Indians have the same range rifles as the

infantry.

With all these things against us, it seems terrible to send too small a force to accomplish the object. Valuable lives will have been lost in valu.

vain.

All the posts have very small garrisons,—all troops that can possibly be spared having been sent with the expeditions.

The remaining five companies of the Fifth Cavalry have been ordered to this department to scout the country of alkali-water holes.

While the Indians are engaged elsewhere, the miners are industriously abstracting golden treasures from the teeming earth of Deadwood. treasures from the teeming carth of Deadwood Gulch. Nuggets and quantities of gold-dast have passed through to Cheyenne. The stage arrives three times a week, loaded with passen-gers and baggage bound for the Black Hills.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISMARCK, D. T., July 21.—S'tting Bull was indoubtedly killed in the Little Horn tattle. His body was recognized by Frank Girard, an interpreter at Gen. Terry's headquarters, who

His body was recognized by Frank Girard, an interpreter at Ger. Ter y's headquarters, who has been among the Indians the last twenty-six years. It now turns out that Goodnow, a Sioux at Fort Rice, two days before, gave a detailed plan of Sitting Bull's campaign, including the abandoned village, and the larger village to which it was intended to decoy the troops, together with a description of the ground. His description of Sitting Bull agrees perfectly with the body found, and the Indian Chief at Standing Rock also says Sitting Bull was killed, together with Black Moon. Crazy Horse, and six other Chiefs.

The entire Indian loss was between 300 and 400. The hostiles have been reinforced with over 200 from Standing Rock Agency alone.

Indians came into the outer camps at Standing Rock wearing the clothing and arms of the Seventh Cavalry officers and men.

The steamer Josephine arrived from the Yellowstone this morning with a dispatch from Terry, who is still at the mouth of the Big Horn awaiting reinforcements. The Indians are in the vicinity of Guster's battle-ground, still defant. The Far West reached the mouth of Powder River on Tuesday. A train of thirty-nine wagons arrived from Crook City this morning; no Indians on the route, or traces of them.

The standard and that the Agency is completely robbed of arms. The Indians have moved the few remaining women and children to the cast side of the river for protection, claiming to fear

be 7,000, and that the Agency is completely robbed of arms. The Indians have moved the few remaining women and children to the east side of the river for protection, claiming to fear an attack on the Agency from the whites. Well-informed persons believe that 2,500 warrlors from that Agency alone are in the hostile camp. Chryrnns, Wyo. Ter., July 21.—The courier who left Gen. Crook's camp on the evening of the löth has not reached Fetterman. As in a former instance, his horse may have given out. Seven companies of Gen. Merritt's Fifth Cavalry arrived at Fort Laramie to-day, and will leave for Fetterman to-morrow or the day following, together with three additional companies of the same regiment, ten in all.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

At military beadquarters, Gen. Sheridan yesterday received a dispatch from Gen. Terry, stating that he had arrived safely with his command at the mouth of the Big Horn, and would unite his forces with those of Gen. Crook. This is near the battle-ground where Gen. Custer was killed. The Indians there are still deflant, and a battle with them is expected within a few days. No further news was received.

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

CUSTER AND STURGIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 20.—While serving in the army of the Union, or the American army as the boys used often to call it, Gen. Sturgts was placed in command of an expedition in which a part of the regiment to which I belonged took an active part. Sturgts had not commanded in that department before, or, at least, our knowledge of him commenced on his taking command of what turned out to be the disgraceful and disastrous Gunntown expedition. As the command neared Gunntown, Miss., on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad (about 80 miles from Memphis, our starting-point), it became apparent that Forrest and Chalmers were in strong force; and it certainly does seem, if Gen. Sturgts possessed any military knowledge, that in the front of a vigilant foe was the place to show it. The cavalry should have been in the advance, instead of which almost all the wagon-train and artillery formed the head of the column; which unpardonable mistake Forrest was not slow to take advantage of, suddenly charging our train and artillery formed the head of the column; which unpardonable mistake Forrest was not slow to take advantage of, suddenly charging our train and artillery formed the troops, who were at least from 3 to 6 miles in the rear. Even after every gun had been captured, if our cavalry had been under the command of a dashing, able leader, everything could have been recaptured. But, alas for our army! Sheridans and Consters were much less numerous than officers of the Sturgis type. You can well imagine the suffering of our discouraged, rationless troops, 80 miles or more from supplies, and marching back through a country that had already been stripped of everything. The colored troops were fired upon by the women while retreating through Ripley, Miss., and one of their white officers killed. Demoralization and a general stampede were, of course, the necessary result of sinch bad management on the start.

You may ask if there was no fighting! To which I reply, Yes; but it was done by the men on their own hook, commanded mostly by the line-officers, as the field-officers, especially those of the highest rank, seemed to have i

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARLIAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Wells Island, July 21.—The Sunday-School Parliament this morning was devoted to the special consideration of childhood. The primary department of infant class teachers met at 9 o'clock under the leadership of Mrs. Crafts. From 10 to 12 a large meeting was addressed by Dr. Latimer, of Boston, on the conversion of children, and the Rev. Dr. Castle, of Toronto, on converted children. In the afternoon the rechildren, and the Rev. Dr. Castle, of Toronto, on converted children. In the afternoon the pavilion was filled with children and adults to hear the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of. Philadelphia, the well-known preacher to the young, who delivered an admirable discourse bristling with illustrations on the text, "A soft answer turneth away wrath." This was preceded by a service of song led by Mr. Blias, of Chicago, and followed by an illustration of the Oriental customs by Mr. A. Orantamet, in proper costume. The weather is bright and cool, and the company heartily enjoying their out-door life.

Kingsron, July 21.—An excursion party of about 500 left this afternoon for Wells Island, where it is expected the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is to deliver an address this evening.

merit as a soldier, and his wife and children in he left any) have the true sympathy of the sol-diers. West as well as East, and Sturgis should know it.

AN OLD SOLDIER As Viewed by a London Times Corr

THE CINCINNA CONVENTION

o taste several buckets before I could bring nakers and journalists around me—some of the right of the right

myself to believe that the jovial President makers and journalists around me—some of the latter in their shirt-sleeves—were really drinking water. The members kept their coation, presenting, from the number of colors were a pleasing variety to the eye, except in the midst of the terrile excipance of the midst of the terrile excipance of the midst of the success of Gor. Hayes, when, as many honorable members were throwing their hats into the air, a few, wishing with generous emulation to surpass them threw up both hats and conts. In the stranger gallery, however, the ctiquette was less sever, several gentlemen sitting during the hottes part of the afternoon in their shirt-sleeves. The heat was fearful, and the incessant waving a

party, the present hope of the country, can as compactly as they could have railed re Mr. Bristow. In its knowledge of business

Correspondence London Times.

Correspondence London Times.

Cincinnat, June 17.—The Americans are accused of being a little too fond of applying the word "remarkable" to their own men and institutions, but I much doubt whether any one could justly question their right to call a Convention the most remarkable political assembly in the civilized or uncivilized world. I do no know that I can better give my idea of it then by saying that it seems to me quite a mirror lous combination of a Parliament and a "Free and Easy." or Discussion Forum fi has all the most important attributes of the first, and it only wants pipes and beer to make it a very fair specimen of the last. The pipes indeed, are to a certain extent replaced by the tobacco-plugs and cigare-mis which inhonorable members or delegates chew. Amon'the pressmen, who are usually the freest of free Americans, I more than once saw cigars in cigarettes actually lit, though the "reporter gallery" was on the floor just in front of the Chalr, and the smokers accordingly under the Speaker's very nose. But the beew was most inadequately represented by water carried about the chamber in horse-buckets be colored gentlemen ushers, wearing a simple coat and perfectly decent uniform of shirt as trousers, who doled it out in tim "tota." I had to taste several buckets before I could bring myself to believe that the jovial President. Oc. ares that the N sissippi Canno Asserts that Dire Chicago and I And Claims that Leave Chica New To the Editor o

RUFUS HA

of Northwest

treal, Philadel

His Views as to

He Decides Again

New York, July 19.inst. The letter I sen the 13th, were not preparas I wrote you, were on were entirely without the statements, except When I first dictated did not suppose that a ever be in print. But h it to you; and, from a l I notice carefully what other points than New 1 board,—Baltimore, Bost and also the deepening the Mississippi River.

My first answer or roposition of New Orle proposition of New Orle States, is, that the clim sanitary condition durin the expense of handling turn freight from there preclude the possibili grain-exporting port, to The condition of the vand in transit from the impossible it would be Orleans during the hot By making inquiries of

warehousemen of Chicag of grain in New York for firm the above stateme modern engineering ove culties, and would in the River, providing the sam the same rapidity of cu year round. The rise and River is upwards of 20 fee To prove that Capt. Ea practicable in his attempt gation of the Mississippi sary to allude to the fact have what is termed a de the floating mud forming

condition of the Rivers Grande, as well as the M One hour's reading on show any one the false or, in other words, that spend this year on the must be prepared to syear, even to keep it in which they had placed it. One other argument o traffic:

traffic:

Commerce follows the pa
It has left the Mississi
izes the north and south
proves this to be true of
tions where railroads
tition with them.

I think the arguments
mite prove the tunners I think the arguments quite prove the impose ever competing with Ne porting city for the Nort Referring to the Canad in your editorial, I tak mean the shipment of Montreal, and its transito Liverpool, and also to grain direct from C the Blyer St. Lawrence years ago by Messrs. and Richmond, of Chi ures, and have seldom be
If vessels could not
sttainable then, what m
The principal objection
would only be open for

The principal objection would only be open for the rear.

The vessels, too, for to be built for occan-navi ange both here and in have to be quite different now in existence on the interest of the provided the canals are date a vessel of 50,000 bu wards, they would have luck to leave Chicago at tion, go to Liverpool, diwith a cargo for Chicago get it, and return to Chicake-navigation,—in oth the very best, but two yo Even with steam all the Liverpool, not more than made during the year; at tain their freight, and we to make the voyage pay!

When you and the extingurance by that route, a fil completing the voyage ward, you wall readily see impracticable, and would able to compete with No porting port, where, by a land, and steamships on taken from the principal west to Liverpool, and greturn voyage, all within much less expense. Carriving at the different stawould have the same regenjoy now.

Did you ever hear off a who went from Chicago steamer, with a view of evia Halifax, or by steame the fogs and iceoergs who wall on that route, while at any other time!

And commerce has in the loveing, and always will full in regard to the route Baltimore, I admit that hently nice city, and con New York, as far as it seened, about the same a Chicago.

The Baltimore & Ohio River have been, and are between the North and titles and business; and so lation of the United Streeness, are north and we titles and business; and so lation of the United Streeness, are north and we acases, are north and we To suppose that Baltim are now, or will be in the porting ports for the New York, with tral Ralifond's four track nent way, and level road does, with the Lake Shotern, and the Great Weste to the West.

The steamship facilities phia, and Baltimore to less than one-half of wha and it must be remember Philadelphia or Baltimor that route! If you have, cause they preferred a ledlass accommedations in We now come to the roraliroad, and by the lake.

The objection of clost the year applies to the lation that cannot be overe Only a few years ago A large grain markets. An points in grain were end what they are now.

The producers of grain by a grain ware and what they are now.

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DES MOINES, Ia., July 20.—Jeremiah Hollingsworth, aged 64, died a few days aine se Centerville, Appanoese County. For several years he had suffered from paralysis. During the last forty days of his life he received us nourishment but a spoonful of coffee or water at long intervals; and during the last twenty days that he lived, not a particle of anything was taken into the stomach. He makes full control of his mental faculties to the He was a native of Ohio, and a highly attended.

part of the afternoon in their shirt-sleeves. The heat was fearful, and the incessant waving of fans—Bristow fans and others—throughout the huge hall had a very peculiar effect. Nor wait only in externals that this strange hardiament was, from our old-fashioned point of view, so unparliamentary, have already described the odd effect of a solitary female champion combined forward to do battle with it on behalf of Womes Suffrage. Yesterday the Speaker, and made of a solitary female champion coming forward to do battle with it on behalf of Women Suffrage. Yesterday the Speaker, anid medlanghter, opened the proceedings by reading out an invitation to all members to visit the Cincinnati House of Refuge, and by informing the Convention that a moroeco pocket-book the loss of which somewhere among the delegates he had announced the previous day, he motyet been found. It would be ungrated not specially to mention a very fine band which much enlivened the proceedings by a pot property of inspiriting and popular airs, from "Yanke Doodle" to "Old Dog Tray."

Yet, despite these eccentricties, the Convention has in essentials the attributes of the best Parliament. Self-constituted and purely violated as it is, without legal or official standing the most important attribute, its power, a beyond all question or doubt. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the Republican party stronger, if only by a dozen votes, than the Democratic, then this Convention has already made the President of the United States. The rush of congratulatory telegrams from all part of the country, and notably from Ger. Hayes' late rivals, proves, were proof wanting, that he will have the whole strength of the Republican party at his back. This power, the Convention has just used with admirable wisdom by electing, if sat the ablest candidate, at least one who has fully sufficient ability, and who possesses whit America at this crisis wants even more than ability, a character free as Bayard's from few and from reproach, round which the Reforming party, the present hope of the country, can rule as compactly as they could have railied rounds. as compactly as they could have railied rouse.

Mr. Bristow. In its knowledge of business and respect for due procedure and prescribed forms the Convention is equal to any Parliament. The members have, in fact, been practicing all their lives in wards, and Congressional District, and State Conventions before they read the National Conventions to that the youngest member is a veteran tactician. It is said that, if three American babies are left alone, they immediately proceed to elect two of their number President and Secretary, while the third rises to a point of order. The Americans, in fact, like Macaulay's Normans, are "orators from the cradle." The average speaking of the Convetton seemed to me superior to that of any political assembly I have ever attended, and, though the number of the great quators was not in preportion, a few speeches were quite first-class. The standard of excellence, moreover, is by no means what a rorreguer might be tampted, for the mixed character of the assembly and the preponderance of the popular element, to expect. No speaker was more loudly called for a more agoratic listened to than Mr. Curtis, of the mixed character of the assembly and the preponderance of the popular element, to appect. No speaker was more loudly called for or more eagerly listened to than Mr. Curtis, of New York, and yet there could not be a speaker further removed, both in language and demeanor, from all that one associates with the demagogue of mob entor. His face bears the highest stamp of culture and refinement, while his style, though foreble, is simple and pure. He would command the respect of the most aristocratic and fastidious assembly in Europe On the other hand, the Conventious bowedital equally capable of appreciating an orator of averdifferent kind, popularly known as "Bob begersoll." He lacks Mr. Curtis' intellectual infinement and grace, but has far more power as finement and grace, but has far more power as real oratorical fire. His audacity is without list. Hence he is ro? without enemies, but in fire and dash, sustained by a solendid physical bear down all opposition. His speech on Thirday in favor of Mr. Blaine, one blaze of rhearic, which would have been far too brilliand it had not been short, completely carried the Cavention away with it, and would, I believe, have seriously influer c.d., perhaps changed, the contract of the speeches on Thursday, on which day excandidate was proposed and seconded, manabove the European, or, at least, the English, average, though not a few of them suffers from a too ambitious manner. Every America seems to consider himself bound to be a gracorator, or, at least, to deliver himself as manand when the delivery is too vehement for the tameness of the thoughts or words, the effect is somewhat too much that of a little man infinery too big for him. Of high-flown talk, for talking's sake, or "high-flautin," as it is have called, the Convention was as intolerant the House of Commons, and, owing to the minutes' and ten minutes' rules, better side to put it down. Great judgment was shown in the management of these formidable rules worth hearing, but when a man began to all about the "aunny South," or "the land of the magnodia and the mocking bird," loud crist different of the singular moderation of the speed and the admirable order maintained, I spoke my iast letter. Up to the moment of mallistit, at the close of the second day, there had been no exchange of personalities nor one vieles seen. Yesterday there was a fierce fight, and considerable confusion and uproar, though not important includent of the day, and the my iast letter. Up to the moment of mallistit, at the elose of the second day, there had been no exchange of personalities nor one vieles seen. Yesterday there was a fierce fight, and considerable confusion and uproar, though not important includent of the day, and the which virtually decided the contest.

[The writer then proc

mulation to surpass them, and coats. In the strangers the etiquette was less severe a sitting during the hotses on in their shirt-sleeves. The and the incessant waving of sand others—throughout the ery peculiar effect. Nor was armals that this strange from our old-fashioned so unparliamentary. I described the odd effect female champion coming lewithit on behalf of Womer lay the Speaker, amid much the proceedings by reading that a morocco pocket-book, somewhere among the delemned the previous day, had of Refuge, and by informing that a morocco pocket-book, somewhere among the delemned the precedings by a pot pourry lay the secentricities, the Convention a very fine band which he proceedings by a pot pourry lay the secentricities, the Conventials the attributes of the best-constituted and purely volument are secentricities, the Conventials the attribute, its power, is be or doubt. Assuming, for the that the Republican party is by a dozen votes, than the this Convention has already not the United States. The atory telegrams from all parts and notably from Gov. Its, proves, were proof wantwill have the whole Republican party at his r, t.o., the Convention has just ble wisdom by electing, if not ate, at least one who has fully, and who possesses what crisis wants even more than er free as Bayard's from fear hound which the Reforming thope of the country, can rally hey could have railled roundits knowledge of business and roccedure and prescribed forms a equal to any Parliament. The fact, been practicing all their and Congressional Districts, rentions before they reach vicution, so that the youngest ran tactician. It is said that, a babies are left alone, they imade to elect two of their number cretary, while the third rises to. The Americans, in fact, like mans are cratefied, of the Convenies expective to that of any politic entry of the convenies o

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readers are familiar. He naxiallotings; the intense excit-

readers are familiar. He hat allotings; the intense exciter faces and straining eyes that novement of the various deleand surging to and fro, and ops that have to change fron fire"; the final vote and are concludes as follows: scarcely known and order reached the proposal was warmly ominent Blaine man, so hoarse that he could hardly speak, with all the voice he promised the heartest supheased by Mr. Blaine, for one hour now his leader. The morse, passed unanimously. The vice-President was then hurried in so hot, hungry, and utterly lay of the intensest excitement haps, be considered a piece of holce fell upon so good a candiceler. Thus ended, happily in of the most exciting contests I nomination ever known since National Conventions came into

TENACIOUS LIFE.

RUFUS HATCH AGAIN.

His Views as to Ports of Export of Northwestern Products.

He Decides Against New Orleans, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore;

Ge lares that the Navigation of the Mississippl Cannot Be Improved;

Asserts that Direct Trade Between Chicago and Liverpool Is Impracticable ;

And Claims that the Grain-Trade Will Leave Chicago and Go to New York.

New York, July 19.—I have read with much interest the editorial in your paper of the 14th inst. The letter I sent to Mr. — on the 5th inst., and the more full statement I sent you on the 13th, were not prepared for publication, but, as I wrote you, were only my crude ideas, and were entirely without any arguments to sustain the statements, except the facts as they exist. When I first dictated the letter to Mr —, I did not suppose that any portion of it would ever be in print. But later I wrote him to show it to you; and, from a letter from him, it seems that he had done so before receiving my note. I notice carefully what you say in reference to other points than New York on the Atlantic sca-board,—Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia,— and also the deepening of the Canada canals and

the Mississippi River.

My first answer or argument against your proposition of New Orleans as a grain-exporting port for the products of the Northwestern States, is, that the climate of New Orleans, the sanitary condition during the summer months, the expense of handling, and the want of a re-turn freight from there to the Northwest, would preclude the possibility of its ever becoming a grain-exporting port, to any extent.

The condition of the wheat now arriving here. and in transit from the Northwest, shows how impossible it would be to send it through New Orleans during the hot weather.

By making inquiries of the grain-merchants of the Mississippi River, of the grain-dealers and warehousemen of Chicago, and of the exporters of grain in New York for Europe, they will confirm the above statements. It is true that modern engineering overcomes nearly all difficulties, and would in the case of the Mississippi River, providing the same volume of water and the same rapidity of current were uniform the year round. The rise and fall of the Mississippi River is upwards of 20 feet.

To prove that Capt. Eads is visionary and impracticable in his attempts to improve the navi-gation of the Mississippi River, it is only necessary to allude to the fact that all muddy rivers have what is termed a delta at their mouths,— the floating mud forming islands and bars at their entrance to the sea. I refer you to the condition of the Rivers Nile, Orinoco, and Rio Grande, as well as the Mississippi.

One hour's reading on the above subject will show any one the false position of Capt. Eads; show any one the false position of Capt. Eads; or, in other words, that what the Government spend this year on the Mississippl River, they must be prepared to spend each succeeding year, even to keep it in the same position in which they had placed it, the preceding year.

One other argument on the Mississippi River traffic:

Commerce follows the passenger travel.

It has left the Mississippi River, and patrontzes the north and south railroads. The past proves this to be true of all water communications where railroads have come into competition with them.

I think the arguments I have given above will

tions where railroads have come into competition with them.

I think the arguments I have given above will quite prove the impossibility of New Orleans ever competing with New York as the grain-exporting city for the Nerthwest.

Referring to the Canadian route via Montreal in your editorial, I take for granted that you mean the shipment of grain from Chicago to Montreal, and its transhipment there by steam to Liverpool, and also the shipment of cargoes of grain direct from Chicago to Liverpool via the River St. Lawrence, as inaugurated many years ago by Messrs. Kershaw, of Miwankee, and Riehmond, of Chicago, which proved failures, and have seldom been repeated.

If vessels could not succeed with the tariffs attainable then, what must be the result now? The principal objection to this route is, that it would only be open for less than six months in the year.

The principal objection to this route as, that is would only be open for less than six months in the year.

The vessels, too, for this trade would have to be built for occan-navigation, to pass insurance both here and in England; and would have to be quite different from the large fleet how in existence on the Lakes.

Provided the canals are enlarged to accommodate a vessel of 50,000 bushels capacity and upwards, they would have extraordinarily good luck to leave Chicago at the opening of navigation, go to Liverpool, discharge cargo, reload with a cargo for Chicago, provided they could get it, and return to Chicago before the close of lake-navigation,—in other words, making, at the very best, but two voyages during the year.

Even with steam all the way from Chicago to Liverpool, not more than two voyages could be made during the year; and how could they obtain their freight, and where their passengers, to make the voyage pay?

When you and the extraordinary expenses of insurance by that route, and the time consumed in completing the voyage outward and home-

When you and the extraordinary expenses of insurance by that route, and the time consumed in completing the voyage outward and homeward, you will readily see that this route is most impracticable, and would not successfully be able to compete with New York as a grain-exporting port, where, by steam and steel rails inland, and steamships on the ocean, grain can be taken from the principal points in the Northwest to Liverpool, and goods delivered on the return voyage, all within sixty days, and at a much less expense. Cargoes departing and arriving at the different stations west of the Lakes would have the same regularity that passengers enjoy now.

enjoy now.

Did you ever hear of a man, woman, or child who went from Chicago to Montreal by rail or steamer, with a view of embarking there by rail via Halifax, or by steamer, for Europe, through the fogs and icebergs which almost always prevail or the control of the control vail on that route, while navigation was open, or

at any other time!

And commerce has in the past followed, is now following, and always will follow, the passenger travel.

In regard to the routes via Philadelphia and Baltimore, I admit that Philadelphia is an eminently nice city, and compares relatively with New York, as far as foreign outsiness is conserved about the serve as Milwankes does with

Chicago,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Ohio
River have been, and are now, the dividing-line
between the North and the South, both in pol-

River have been, and are now, the dividing-line between the North and the South, both in polities and business; and 80 per cent of the population of the United States, according to the sensus of 1870, counting the Territories, and adding the increase of immigration and natural causes, are north and west of this line.

To suppose that Baltimore and Philadelphia are now, or will be in the future, the grain exporting ports for the Northwest, is simply absurd. It is idle to suppose that they can compete with New York, with the New York Central Railroad's four tracks of steel rails, permanent way, and level road, and conecting, as it does, with the Lake Shore, the Canada Southern, and the Great Western of Canada Southern, and the Great Western of Canada shough to the West.

The steamship facilities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to Europe, combined, age less than one-half of what New York possesses; and it must be remembered that the trip from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Liverpool is from one and a half to two days longer than from New York to the same port.

Did you ever hear of any one going either to Philadelphia or Baltimore to go to Europe by that route! If you have, it must have been because they preferred a long voyage and second-dass accommodations in every respect.

We now come to the routes to New York by railroad, and by the lakes and canal:

The objection of closed navigation for half

We now come to the routes to New York by railroad, and by the lakes and canal:
The objection of closed navigation for half the year applies to the latter, and it is an objection that cannot be overcome.
Only a few years ago Albany and Buffalo were large grain markets, and transactions at those points in grain were enormous compared with that they are now.

points in grain markets, and transactions at those points in grain were enormous compared with that they are now.

The producers of grain in the Northwest are paying nearly \$4,000,000 yearly for storage, interest, and commissions, to the Chicago and fillwaukee elevators. This large sum must ultimately be saved to the producers, and will be. The warehouse business of the Northwest will be removed to the Atlantic ports.

Whenever the merchants of Dubuque, Galena, Presport, Rockford, Eigin, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kenosha, Waukegan, Watertown, Dixon, Julton, LaSalle, Peru, Peoria, and all the other

cities of the Northwest realize the fact that they can load a car or a freight-train with grain and provisions at their stations, to be sent direct to New York, every day in the year, and there be unloaded, and have the same care reloaded in New York with merchandles for these very points from which they came, you will find that they will never care to go back to the old manner of doing business, but will insist on its being conducted in the new way.

They can bring their grain from any point in the Northwest to New York within not exceeding fifteen days and every day in the wear.

the Northwest to New York within not exceeding fifteen days and every day in the year,—saving all insurance, storage, and commissions in Chicago, and being always ready to avail of a foreign market if they prefer, as they can deliver their produce in Liverpool within ten or fifteen days.

Every grain-merchant of the way-stations west of Chicago can and will deal just as well, and with the same or better facilities, in New York, as they do now in Chicago. The telegraph and steam have annihilated distance. Their drafts, with the railroad bill-of-lading attached, will be honored here by A. E. Kent & Co. and David Dows & Co., of New York, the same as they are now by A. E. Kent & Co. and David Dows & Co., of Chicago.

The result will be, that all the Chicago

A. E. Kent & Co. and David Dows & Co., of Chicago.

The result will be, that all the Chicago houses will have their headquarters in New York, as soon as the grain-elevators of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, which are now in process of construction, are completed.

If the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads should, at some future day, be completed to the Pacific, can you imagine that the equilibrium of the world will at any time become so deranged that people will go to Duluth or New Orleans on their way to San Francisco around the world; or will they take the direct route via Chicago and Omaha! Excursion and oridal parties may perhaps follow the new routes when completed.

The same influences which took gaves the The same influences which took away the

grain-trade from Albany and Buffalo are at work now to do the same to Chicago; and you may make as many arguments against the laws of trade as you please, yet the inevitable will en-

track as you please, yet the inevitable will ensue.

This argument and these facts are proposed to apply only to the grain-product of the Northwest.

One word about New York City as the grain-market of the Northwest, and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. This great railroad corporation is entirely completed. The Harlem tunnel on Manhattan Island, going under the streets, with four tracks, is finished and in working order. From Harlem to Albany there are four tracks, and five nearly all the way, connecting at Albany with four tracks to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, with a level road and a permanent way; connecting at Buffalo with the Lake Shore Railroad and the Canada Southern, under one management and proprietorship, through to Chicago; and at Suspension Bridge with the Great Western of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad through to Chicago.

It will be seen that the New York Central &

Western of Canada and the Shengah Central Railroad through to Chicago. It will be seen that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, between Buffalo and New York, with its four tracks, is prepared to have one continuous freight-train the entire length of its track, and will be equal to four times the capacity of any double-track road, where a large passenger-business is done. The New York Central Railroad, with its terminus on Manhattan Island, will be able to do as much business as all the other trunk-lines now in existence. By reason of its premerant do as much business as all the other trunk-lines now in existence. By reason of its permanent way, level road, and steel rails, it will do this business from 15 to 25 per cent less than any trunk-line reaching from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, and give to the grain-producing sections all the facilities requisite for moving and storing their grain, as soon as their warehouses and grain-elevators are completed.

My theory is, that the telegraph and steam have, up to the present date, are now, and will continue to revolutionize all commercial relations throughout the world. Each year makes new developments and improvements both in steam and telegraphing. Steamships and railroads have taken the place of stages, canal-boats, and sailing vessels. The telegraph for commercial transactions takes the place of the expresses and the mails. Very respectfully,

LACE GOSSIP.

One of the Fashionable Follies of the Last Century.

Pictures and engravings of the time of Louis

Pictures and engravings of the time of Louis the Fourteenth bear witness to the profuse employment of lace. Weeping ruffles, and the jabot, or breast frill, came into fashion under the Grande Monarque. Ruffles, like all now fashions, were laugued at by the satirists, who explained that they were worn by sharpers to facilitate the manipulation of cards and dice, and pretented that many wearers of gay ruffles were actually shirtless. There appears to have been some foundation for the latter sneer. The Marechal de Richelieu—who, all warrior, astronomer, and lady-killer as he was, could not spall—thus wittily explained his mental condition: "They supplied me with no shirts, but I have bought me some ruffles." There were various kinds of ruffles for grande and demi-toilette, for night me some ruffles." There were various kinds of ruffles for grande and demi-toilette, for night and day, and many of them cost large suns. The Archbishop of Cambray possessed four dozen pairs of the costliest kind, and poor Louis the Sixteenth, the year before his death by the guillotine, owned fifty-nine pairs,—twenty-eight of point, twenty-one of Valenciennes, and ten described as Angleterre. Every-body had ruffles,—nobies, sharpers, and lackeys,—even Monsieur de Paris, the executioner, mounted the scaffold in a velvet suit provided with point-lace jabot and ruffles. Madame de Crequy, describing her visit to the Dowager Duchess de la Ferte, says that when that lady received her, she was lying in a state madamey de Crequy, describing her visit to the Dowager Duchess de la Ferte, says that when that lady received her, she was lying in a state bed under a coverlet of Venice point made in one piece. "I am persuaded," she adds, "that the trimmings of her sheets, which were of point d'Argentan, were worth at least 40,000 crowns." To such a pitch had the taste for lace-trimmed linen reached that, in 1739, when the eldest daughter of Louis the Fifteenth was married to the Prince of Spain, the bill for these articles alone amounted to £25,000, to the horror of Cardinal Fleury. Nearly half a century later Swinburne writes from Paris: "The trousseau of Mademoiselle de Matignon will cost a hundred thousand crowns. The expense here of rigging out a bride is equal to a handsome portion of England. Five thousand pounds! worth of lace and linen is a common thing among them." Towards the latter part of the reign of Louis the well-beloved, French point was rivaled by the Flemish laces, generally termed Augleterre in France, and Mechlin in Eugland. Argentan and Alenson were pronounced winter laces, the lighter pillow-lace being deemed more appropriate for hot weather. Madame Dubarry's lace accounts give a grand idea of her consumption of Angleterre and Malines. When the star of Marie Antoinette rose on the murky atmosphere of the French Court, a tremendous reaction set in in favor of simplicity. Indian muslin supplanted the fine point of the old school, and the lace makers of Alenson actually set themselves to work to imitate the inferior laces made on the pillow. At this period the rich garnitures shrank to narrow edgings—seme de pois—the only article of 186e which escaped degradation being the lappets worn on oceasions of ceremony. Whether of point or pillow lace, these were always rich and handsome, and their arrangement was rigidly prescribed by the etiquette for various occasions.

IN DEEP MOURNING.

Clad in sombre black,
Surbrised was I to find my friend with his wife and

- two fair-haired saughters.
Black were their hats, made blacker still with

- crape, i
With feathers, bows, and ribbons.
Black: black! black!
Ehrings of blackest jet, with pins to metch,
The very latest style
Finished the head-gear.
Shawls, basques, sucques, skirts.

Shawis, basques, sacques, skirt, Pinback and all, Shawls, basques, sacques, skirts.

Pinback and all.

In newest fashion made.

They were ready now to mourn.
I said: "Why, who is dead of those you love?"

For when I saw them last.
Plain and simply were they dressed,
Becoming their station.

But now calamity had come upon them.
Death had cut off an aged and respectable uncle,
Who, dying, left them half a million dollars.
Poor had they been all their lives long.

And the gift came entirely unexpected, without a
moment's warning.

Wo! wo! wo! said their dress;
But their faces were the look of those
Long reconciled to such dispensations of Divine

Providence.

— New York Graphic.

Fashion Notes.

Velvet accessories have so far superseded silk among leaders of fashion that not only velves skirts but velvet sleeves are worn with summer

skirts but velvet sleeves are work who dresses.

Pingat and other leading Parisian houses prefer wool braids and those in which gilt and ailver threads are woven, while Worth is making an effort to restore jet trimmings to favor again.

Catogan nets, composed of white silk braid, to match the costume, with a pompadour bow on the top of the head, are now worn to inclose the hair, which droops low, either loose or plaited.

Young ladies, married or unmarried, are dis-

plaited.
Young ladies, married or unmarried, are discarding towering and elaborate conflures, and wearing their hair instead in small flat bandeaux, with light puffed coques at the back; or waved a la crole, the waived hair being imprisoned in a net, and long curls escaping to the waist.

THAT METEOR.

A Few Additional Facts and Inferences Concerning It.

The Results of Calculation-Falling into the Sun.

Why It Did Not Strike the Earth-Heat and Motion.

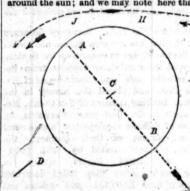
A Chapter of Superlative Romance.

The meteor which flashed across the skies of a large area in the Northwest, about a quarter before 9 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, July 8, last, attracted very much attention at the time, and was the cause of much subsequent curiosity. Very many people have asked ques-tions in regard to the character of the unusually brilliant meteor, and want to know where it came from and where it went to. Our article of the succeeding Thursday stated the course of the meteor, with reference to the dwellers in this neighborhood, and its least distance from the earth's surface. Several communications have been received since then, and many questions asked; showing that the visit of the stranger excited more than a passing interest. In response to these we present a few additional

Several descriptions of the apparent path of the meteor, as seen from different points in the Northwest, were given in last week's issue of the Engineering News. Combining these with the notes previously published in The TRIBUNE, it is possible to triangulate a little more closely than at first; and it is satisfactory to find that the last-named results are within the limits first stated. When, by friction in passing through our atmosphere, it first became so highly heated as to be visible from the earth's surface, the meteor was nearly over the State line between Michigan and Indiana, on the meridian of Coldwater, Mich. It traveled northwestward, crossing the lake-shore about 10 miles north from St. Joseph, and ceased to be visible when about 20 miles beyond St. Joseph—over the lake. The length of the visible path was about 90 miles;

length of the visible path was about 90 miles; its least distance from the earth's surface between 61 and 67 miles; and its course some 25 degrees north of west.

The following diagram is necessary to an explanation of some of the points involved. The circle represents the earth,—the upper point of the circumference being the place of the observer. The line AB, with the arrow, shows the direction in which the earth was moving around the sun; and we may note here that no



better idea can be gained of the immensity of the earth's orbit, than by considering the fact that the circumference bends away from a straight line at the rate of only one inch in 50 miles. Then, from C, beyond D, is the direction of the sun from the earth. The curved line H J is a portion of the path of the meteor, which traveled in the direction of the arrows. This would also be nearly a straight line, within the limits of the diagram, but for the fact that the meteor was drawn "downwards" by the earth's attraction. The thickened part of the line, between H and J, represents that portion of its path which the meteor traveled while it was visible to us.

which the meteor traveled while it was visible to us.

How PAST IT TRAVELED.

The stranger was moving in space, before it came within the earth's atmosphere, with a velocity of not less than 18, and not more than 25 miles per second,—these being the limits of velocity around the sun, at the distance of the earth, for any possible elliptic path. The angular direction of its motion with respect to us, indicates that the velocity was about 22 miles. Our planet was moving in the direction A to B, with a velocity of 18 miles, which, making due allowance for the effect of rotation on the axis, gives 12 miles per second in the direction I to H. The meteor, therefore, plunged into the earth's atmosphere with a relative velocity of 38 miles per second. Experiments have proven that air moving (wind) with a velocity of 36 miles per hour at the surface causes a pressure of 10½ pounds to the square foot, and that the force increases in proportion to the square of the velocity. Calculating on that basis, we obtain a pressure, or resistance, of 73,400,000 pounds per square foot for a velocity of 34 miles per second at the surface. The density of the air is halved for every 3.7 miles of ascent; wherefore, at the height of 65 miles, the density is 500,000 times less than at the surface. Dividing the first result by the second, we obtain 147 pounds to the square foot of perpendicular area as the measure of resistance to the meteor's progress, caused by the earth's atmosphere at a height of 65 miles,—a point at which most people suppose "there is no air at all."

The visible flight of the meteor is estimated to have occupied about four seconds of time, which gives an average of 23 to 23 miles per second. When first seen, it was already moving with a diminished velocity, having passed through several hundred miles of highly-rarefied air, which continually retarded its motion; and that retardation was continued during and after the time the meteor was visible. When first seen, its relative velocity was not far from 25 miles, and wh HOW PAST IT TRAVELED.

been destroyed by the passage through the upper air.

IT IS PALLING TO THE SUN.

powerless to proceed farther, its vis visa having been destroyed by the passage through the upper air.

The body which had previously been revolving in space around the sun, perhaps for thousands, of centuries, as independently as the earth itself, if not of so much consequence, was thus brought to a dead stop, as it were; and what then? The solar attraction, which had hitherto drawn it away continuously from a tangent to the momentary direction of its course, now operated without hindrance to draw the wanderer to his own bosom. At first it responded but slowly to the invitation, falling through only the ninth part of an inch in one second of time. But the motion is an accelerating one. It is now moving much more rapidly than that, and will continue to increase its speed till (and not until) after the lapse of sixty-six days from the date of its encounter with the earth, that meteor will plunge into the fervent embrace of the sun with a final velocity of nearly 379 miles per second. We can calculate the time to a nicety, so that we could turn the telescope upon the sun at the instant of the concussion, but probably without being able to witness the catastrophe. It would require a very high magnifying power to render it visible at the vast distance of 92,000,000 miles, and the contact will occur at a point on the solar surface which will then be more than 60 degrees from the centre of the disc,—the earth having moved so far in her orbit during the time of the fall.

It is certainly possible that enough forward motion was left affer the collision to permit the body to sweep around the sun in a very narrow orbit, instead of falling to him. In this case the aphelion point of the new orbit would be near the place in which the earth destroyed the former orbit, and the meteor might again make our acquaintance in the future. But it is more probable that the direction of its path in the place represented in the upper left-hand corner of the diagram was so nearly parrallel to the direction of to D that the meteors and co

particles being destroyed by the explosion, and by the greater aimospheric resistance due to increase of surface in proportion to the mass of the particle. The fragments fall to the earth, chiefly in the form of dust, which is literally ashes, being a product of combustion. Many of the meteors are so small, probably weighing no more than a single grain, that they disappear in falling without exploding, being burnt out before they arrive within 40 miles of the earth's surface. If, however, the mass be large enough, and sufficiently cohesive, then it is not a difficult problem in mathematics to calculate which way it will move, if we can know its original direction and rate of travel. We may illustrate by reference to the familiar fact that the earth attracts a stone near her surface with a force enpable of making it fall through 16 feet in one second, 64 feet in two seconds, 144 feet in three seconds, and so on. From this, and knowing the size of the earth, we can calculate that in 5 miles her surface bends just about as much as the stone would fall in one second. Therefore, if a meteor be moving near the earth's surface, and parallel to it, with a velocity of less than 5 miles per second, it will fall to the earth; if its velocity he greater than 5 miles, the earth's straction will not bend the meteor domwards so rapidly as the earth's surface curves, and the meteor will recede from the earth. In the present case, the meteor was traveling far more rapidly than this limit when moving parallel with the surface, therefore passed out again into space. The principle above stated is applicable in every case, though the calculation may be sometimes a rather fedious one.

HEAT AND LUMINOSITY.

The friction of the stmosphere made the meteor will recede for more declination may be sometimes a rather fedious one.

HEAT AND LUMINOSITY.

The friction of the stmosphere made the meteor will weight of water, one deep receded to stop a velocity of 223 feet per second is equal to that required to raise the temperature of about 2 OTHER METEORS.

such lump is reported to have descended at South Bend.]

The past two weeks have been unusually prolific in brilliant meteors. One was seen in the East the (Sunday) night after the appearance of the one which excited so much interest in the West—and the published reports indicated that it was almost equally brilliant. Several others have been seen in this section—from all of which some persons have inferred that 'there is something the matter.' As they understand the conclusion, they are altogether wrong, and just as foolish as the scafarer who should infer that some dire disaster was about to happen because he saw a few larger fish than ordinary playing around the sides of his ship. Kepler suggested that there may be as many comets in the heavens as there are lishes in the ocean, and modern science confirms the idea—associating meteoric bodies with the comets. The universe is swarming with matter, as our world is teeming with life; and it is only under unusual conditions that we can become cognizant of the one, just as we are obliged to employ the microscope in order to perceive the existence of the other fact. The occurrence of two or three unusually brilliant meteoric exhibitions may be of more interest to us, buf is of no more importance in the economy of Nature, than the falling of a few extraordinarily large snowflakes during a storm. The idea that they have increased the temperature of "the heated term" is equally ridicalous with the fancy that the rushing of the meteor of July 8 was heard by those who witnessed its passage. Heat is chiefly communicated upwards; and the sound of the meteor would occupy about five minutes in traveling to our ears through a distance of 65 miles.

ALUCID EXPLINATION.

Those of our readers who are not satisfied the characteristics of the care of the same and the context of the context of the care o

A LUCID EXPLANATION.

A LUCID EXPLANATION.

Those of our readers who are not satisfied with the above explanation of the meteoric phenomenon, may perhaps find to be acceptable the following, which we select from our correspond-

ence on the subject:

"A meteor is a body that flies or floats in the air as clouds, but greater momentum and luminous in appearance. The name is given to those bodies which, exploding with a loud noise, throw off stones to the earth; also to shooting stars and the Ignis Fatuus. From a careful investigation of atmospheric phenomana and definite knowledge we deduce the following uncontrovertible lacts: Particles of light organic matter, floating in space by atmospheric influences cohere and decend into lower stratas of air, strike the electrical current and are stationary, until an accumulated mass is formulated. This, shaped like a ball and in seasons like this, becomes highly electrified, bursts and flies off in tangenetical lines through space, and when the moon is at full, presents a very beautiful and highly phenomitical appearance. This is approximately correct."

MATERIAL FOR A NOYEL.

moon is at full, presents a very beautiful and highly phenomitical appearance. This is approximately correct."

MATERIAL FOR A NOVEL.

Many people object to the study of astronomy that it is dry and uninteresting. They think it is almost exclusively a matter of sines and tangents, and other mathematical functions, and cannot possibly present anything beyond the prosaic. There may be certain departments of the science which do not compare in point of attractiveness with the popular novel; but undoubtedly others do offer a wider field for the exercise of the imagination than any ever sketched out by Dickens or Shakspeare. Take this meteor, for instance, and see to what wonderful results we are led by the comparison of a few figures, which can be done by many a schoolboy. What strange contrasts are presented, wider than any that can be drawn between the conditions of the peer and the peasant! Let the reader perch himself in fancy upon our meteor (there is ample room) and accompany it, in its journeyings through space! He may pass in review the flight of centuries; but the brief period of six months carries him through far more widely varied and intensely interesting experiences than any that were ever grouped into the 100 times longer duration of life of a popular here. He can almost realize the idea of the lady who proposed to be entertained with a history of the world, related in five minutes, on the way from the ball-room to the supper table.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A New York Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco appears in the press of to-day, which was sent for the ob vious purpose of impugning the integrity and injuring the standing throughout the United States of the San Francisco Chroniele, of which journal I am one of the proprietors. That dis patch, referring to the mining-stock market, stated that "The Chronicle is publishing strong bear articles, which the Call and Bulletin inti-mate are paid for." This dispatch was trans-mitted by the San Francisco Agent of the New York Associated Press, who was appointed by the partners of J. W. Simonton, the General Agent of the New York Associated Press, and

by the partners of J. W. Simonton, the General Agent of the New York Associated Press, and who, with him, are the proprietors of the Call and Bulletin referred to above.

About four weeks ago, the San Francisco Chronicle, after a long fight, in which it met the bitter and malignant opposition of Mr. Simonton and his partners in the Call and Bulletin, succeeded in breaking the news-monopoly so long enjoyed by them on the Pacific Coast, and obtained for itself the New York Associated Press disnatches. Since that time, the Chronicle has daily beaten the Call and Bulletin in the fullness and excellence of its telegrapic news, and consequently has been the object of virulent assault and malicleus misrepresentation on the part of those two papers. This explains why the Bulletin and Call intimate that the Chronicle is venal, and why their superserviceable employe, the San Francisco Agent of the Associated Press, wholly under their control, makes use of the opportunities of his position to telegraph all over the country this intimation. It is perhaps needless to state that the infimation is wholly untrue and unwarranted. Whether the Associated Press will allow itself to be thus used and abused by a little newpaper-ring on the Pacific Coast, in which J. W. Simonton, their Agent, is a full partner, remains to be seen. Respectfully,

Cool for the Season. TO REST-AIRY AND NICELY FURNISHED TOOMS, with or without board, at reduced rates, as

A citizen of East Toledo, an icedea wife and business to take care of them year ago, and eloped, it is claimed, wife of a neighbor. Recently he rets the city, has resumed his former occ with his neighbor's wife as his housekeeper. A day or two ago the husband of the woman went to the house to see one of his children, living with her mother, when the ice-dealer, a grown-up son, and the visitor's wife pitched into him and pretty thoroughly mopped the entire vicinity with him.

LASALLE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. LASALLE SOLDIERS AND SAHORS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 20.—The annual meeting of the LaSalle County Soldiers' and Sailors' Association was held in the city to-day. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, C. W. Keller; Vice-President, John Wadleigh; Secretary, M. Martin; Treasurer, Douglas Hapeman: Executive Committee, L. C. Mills, J. H. Widmer, D. A. Cook, R. D. McDonald, and J. W. Moon.

The Association voted to hold the third annual reunion and picnic at Streator, and authorized the Executive Committee to designate the day.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-ON MICHIGAN-AV.
particular. 074 Tribune office. particular. O 74 Tribune office,

FOR SALE 835 WEST MADISON-ST., 114-STORY
house, 8 rooms, gas and bath-room, closets and
pantry; lot 30x125, after in rear; will sell very low,
owner leaving the city. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE FOR HALF PRICE, TO PAY THE
mortgage I hold on a three-story brick house on
Congress Fark, near yan Buren-st., only 83,000; small
payment down. OLIVER RESLY, 123 Deurborn-st. JOR SALE—THE DEST RARGAIN EVER OFFER-red if sold to-day; clear cottage and lot worth \$2,000; male cash effect will take some clear in part. J. P. DUGAN, 82 Milwaukce; av.

POR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from chicago; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; lo-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. FOR SALE-HOUSES AND LOTS ATLA GRANGE, ranging from \$800 to \$10,000, on terms to suit purchaser. If you want a home we will give you unequated pargains. Call and go with us to see the property. COSSIT# & LAY, 71 Washington-st. POR SALE-AT WESTERN SPRINGS-NEW TWO

Blocks or acres at North Evanston. HENEY M. KID-DER, 46 Clark-st.

TOR SALE-STYLISH NEW HOUSES AT NORMAL School, Englewood, furnished and unfurnished; like water, large lawn, etc., easy terms; the most de-sirable suburb of Chicago. B. C. WARE, first floor, 94 Washington-84.

TOB SALE-S100, \$15 DOWN AND \$5 MONTHLY Pouys a beautiful grove lot, 25x172, at Glencee, Chi-cago's best lake-shore subarb; light, rich rolling land, and commanding a charming view of Lake Michigan; dist-class improvements, convenient to scations, 22 daily trains, lare only 10% cents; cheapest property in market, and shown free. CHARLES MILLER (former-ly with Ira Brown), 86 Washington-84. Rogan 2. TOR SALE-5 ACRES MARKET GARDENS AND Loctage, \$225, \$30 down, balance \$5 monthly. Office days, Saunday and Monday. J. G. EAULE, Room So, 118 Washington-st.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR FIRST-GLASS
city paperty; the best stock farm in the State of
lown; 569-geres, all under cultivation in Mils County.
J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.
POR SALE—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM, 640
c. N. W. R., \$25 per acro; \$5,000 down, E. W. COLE
42 Lake-st.

WANTED-HOUSE AND LOT ON TIME, NOT BE yound a radius of 3 miles from Court-House; a first-class billiard and pool table and some cash paid down, the rest by monthly installments. Address Q 87, Tribune office.

A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND A Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at Wasturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness as specialty, at Wasturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness as specialty, at Wasturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness as the wastingson-st. Ample Cho. No. 152 and horses soid under a warrantee. Stock on fight at Divisional Policy of the Control of the Control

POR SALE—ONE JUMP-SEAT BUGGY, ONE BOAD
wagon, and one nearly new two-seated carriage at a
great bargain. Inquire at JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S
Music Store, corner State and Monroe-sts. Palmer
Jouse. House.

FOR SALE—A PHAETON, WITH TWO SEATS, EXtension top, for two horses or one; a very excellent
family vehicle; very oness; at T. E. MORRIS & CO. S,
Nos. 77, 79, and 81 Sixteenth-st. OR SALE-ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS OF THE owner, good business or family gray horse. I very nat brown horse, of years old; trotteel fast season in 2:40; busy are warnesed in a proper season in 2:40; busy are warnesed in a proper season in 2:40; busy are warnesed in a proper season i STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS BUGGIES AND WAGONS on hand; painting and repairing all second-hand stock. MARTIN'S Carriage Shop. 47 Wells-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BOCK A WAY. ADdress P.64. Tribune office, stating price, &c.

TO BENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-HOUSE 32 LAKE AV., IN FIRST-class order, newly grained throughout. Rentuntil May, 1877, \$45 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMP-SON & CO., or JAS. P. Monamara & Co., 117 Wabash-Sv.

TO RENT-COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, IN GOOD I order, with large lot, a little south of Thirty-initiation, near Cottage Grove-av. Rent \$15 per month. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4. TO RENT-ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LANG-ley-av., a 10-room house, with hot, and cold water and bath-room. G. A. SPRINGER, 59 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-A 10-ROOM HOUSE, NO, 114 EGAN av., with hot and cold water and bath-room, \$2 par month. G. A. SPEINGER, 30 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-HOUSE-AND FURNITURE FOR SALE
New white-stone front house, all modern improvements, 8 rooms, very desirable location. Rent
\$50. Handsome furniture, nearly new, all complete,
cost \$1,100, will be sold for \$600. A handsome home
can be had at a bargain. Call on premises, 127 Loomisst., br Room 2, 196 East Washington-st. TO RENT-LOW-FIRST-CLASS NEW BRICK AND stone houses. Every convenience, nice locality, 4 blocks from Lincoln Park and near street cars. Some nice flats, 6 rooms, cheap. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

dolph-st.
TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE
front house, 1184 Wabash-sy., 12 rooms, modern
conveniences, and brick barn. Terms 440 per month.
M. C. SANGER, Central National Bank. TO RENT—\$15 PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE new brick house corner Campbell-av. and Harvard-st. \$180 per month frame hopes and large grounds 30 Harvard-st. Inquire at 380 Western-av.

TO RENT—A 10-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER for \$25, 628 Mailton-st. Union Park. Keys next door west. T. C. Hill., 4 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT-OR WILL SELL, A FINE HOUSE AND cortage in Englewood; a beautiful residence in South Evanston. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO BENT_BOOMS.

TO RENT-BOOMS-BY THE DAY, WEEK. OR month, with or without board, at Nevada Hotel, 148 and 150 Wabash-av., near Monroe-st. TO HENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLE-men where there are no ladies in building. Apply at Room 2, 47 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE WALTON. House, 34 and 36 Washington-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co. 's. Transieuts, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. TO RENT-FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LA-dies or gentiemen at 10 Sherman-st., between Jack-son and Van Buren, near Rock Bland Depot. Transients aon and Van Buren, near Hock Island Depot. Transients taken.

To RENT-SUITES OF ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing corner van Buren and LaSalie-sts. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT-FÜRNISHED ROOMS AT \$2.50 TO a sper week for gentlemen and wives or to single gentlemen, in the new marble front at 416 South State-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT KINGSBURY

TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.
TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARE, IN A NEW In business block, asfore 20250 feet; want hardware or other desirable business in same. CHAS. N. HALE. ISS Randolph-st.

TO RENT-NEW STORES ON MARKET-ST., BEtween Randolph and Lake-sta; each 2-story and basement, Apply to ROBERT REID, 50 Lesaile-st.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO PURNISHED ROOMS without board, in quies neighborhood, for gentleman, wife, and child. Address PORTEE, Room 13 Brevoort House.

WANTED-TO RENT-AN 8 OR 2 ROOM HOUSE, with modern improvements, and baru; must be near street-ears; low rent. Address O'SG, Tribune office.

TYNA, SINGERS, WHEELER & WILSON, GROVER La Baker shuttle, Willeon & Gibbs, and other first-class machines at half the regular prices; warranted 3 years; tucker and all attachments included. THOS. R. MAETIN, 200 Wahaab-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH WHO THOROUGHL. Understands turning, fitting, and setting tretting and road; also, general jobbing; a good, steady mawill find steady employment and good wages. Apply immediately to 8. ED SNOW, Kariville, Lassille Co., Ill. WANTED—WAGOMMAKER TO GO 22 MILES from Ciricago. Apply to JOHN FLEMING, at Arlington Heights, Ill., or to N. L. STOW, 54 Frank-lin-st. WANTED-TWO PIRST-CLASS IMPLEMENT Archer at. Apply to or address E. C. MOORE, 13 WANTED-WATCHMAKER: ONE WITH GOO
set of tools and good workman can find steady en
ployment by addressing X 14, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.
WANTED-A SOBER FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER
at BASSETT'S Stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmon

Employment Agencies.

WANTED - 500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; \$1.50 per day; 150 for section and repairs; 200 teams. \$8.50 per day; free fare. Also 100 track-layers for Michigan & Ohio Railroad, \$1.75 per day; at J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randofps. WANTED-500 LABOHERS FOR THE WISCOMD sin Central Hallroad; wages, \$1.50 per day; plenty station work, 18 and 25 cents per yard; 100 men for gravel train in illinois, \$1.40 per day; free fare for all 20 farm hands. A. 6. BING & CO., 17 North Cingk* at Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY PERSON EAN MAKE \$300 A mouth selling our letter-copying book. Any one that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water used, Send stamp for circular.

Genilement: The best evidence of the practicability of your copying books and ink is the steady is account for pook. I have supposed in your servating element for the same, as evidenced in your stream of the last nair year. Respectfully your to, O.W. 40-MES. wholessie and retail station-tractic and los Madison—B. EZCELSIOR MANUFAC TUBING CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.:

WANTED—TEN MEN WHO HAVE A LABGE city acquaintance to sell my \$100 lots on commission; \$10 to \$50.0 day can be made. Send or call for terms. IRA BGOWN, 142 Lassalle-st., Room 4.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET-SALES—combined, the made plant-quater and ran-opener combined, the made plant-quater and ran-opener combined, the made plant-quater and other stricters; 35 to \$12 a day. C. M., MININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st. WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL our soaps in the Northwest (to the jobbing trade); must be able to give undoubted references as to com-petency and integrity; no attention given to other ap-plicants. Address McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

plicants. Address McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE GROURRY business and take care of a horse; also a girl to do general housework. Apply at 38st Hubbard-at.

WANTED—A BOY NOT OVER 18 YEARS OLD TO Work in grocery getor, 288 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—MEN OF RESPECTABILITY TO SELL a line of goods in this city need daily in every family. Call after so clock at 172/8 South Water-st.

WANTED—\$150 PER MONTH. THIS AMOUNT can be made by first-class agents with our goods; none of first-class men need apply. WALTON ACKNOY, 91 Washington-st. Chicago, between 10 and 12 a. m. want 12 a. m.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guirantee live men \$70 per week during the year. Address RAY & 60., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED-FOR AN OLD ESTABLISHED WALL paper bouse, a frat-ches traveling seleman; as experienced man who can control some trade will bi-liberally treated. Address, with reference, S.88, Trib-une office. was office.

Wantep-Gold-Live MRN to Canvass and self-be the grocery trade in every state a new invention; exclusive territory given; circulars sept free, Samples by mail, 20 cents. Call or address 75 East Madison-st., Room 54. Take elevator. WANTED-A. COMPETENT BUSINESS AGENT for a public reader. Address S1. Tribune office, glying references, terms, etc.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. Domestics. WANTED-GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND Iron at 55 Langley-av. No Irish need apply. WANTED-A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework; wages paid every week; come prepared to stay. Inquire at 1888 Prairie-av. WANTED—A STRONG, TIDY GIRL OR WOMAN to do general housework in a farmer's family, 75 miles from Chicago. One who is able and willing to work can find a steady place and good wages by corresponding with MRS. O. D. EDWARDS, East Paw Paw,

WANTED-A RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman to take care of young children and hely in family sewing, at \$2 per week. Address HOME Kenosha, Wis. Laundresses.

WANTED-THIS MORNING AT THE BALTIfroners. I pay 5 cents for ironing shirt.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS to fluck for it you only go to that her it you only go to BARERS WELL EST RELISHED FEMALE EMPLOY-GUES of all national parts. Girls of all nationalities.

Girls of all nationalities.

or 60 State-st., northwest corner Bandlow Colph-st.

Miscellaneous. WANTED-LADY PROOF-READER: MUST BE experienced and accustomed to reading general lob-work. BAND, MCNALLY & CO., 77 and 79 Madison-st. WANTED-TEN LADIES WHO HAVE A LARGE slon: 510 to 5.0 a day to a be made. Send or call for firms. INA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., 1500m 4. FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES Ahonds, etc., at LAUNTERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at 151 Randolph-st. J W L. Room 5 A bonds, etc., as 15 kenaolph-st. J W L, koom 3.

L OANS ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESFATE, OR, 13 and 183 LaSaise-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY M property, in sums of \$1,000 and unwards, at low rate of interest. Apply at UNION TRUST COMPANY, 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS IN Illinois, Money on hand. No delay if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill. TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$4,000 AND UPWANDS, upon improved city property at 8 per cept; also small sums at 10 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 58 Portland Block. 7 8 ANDS PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of \$4,000 and upwards on Chicago and Gook County property. R. W. HYMAN, Jr., & CO., Room 11, 155 Lakalleta. LaSalle-st.

7. 8, AND 9 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN

7. 8, AND 9 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN

8, SUBSECTION OF STATE OF STA

\$500. \$1,000, OR \$1,500 TO LOAN ON CHICA-po or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. \$500. \$1.000. OR \$2.000 TO LOAN ON CHI-Relle, 150 Dearborn st., Room 19.
\$2,000 \$2.000 E0 OTHER SUMS, TO loan on city property at current rates. TURNER & HOND, 102 Washington st. \$6.000 OR LESS TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT OF PALMER, JR., Room S, 84 Washington-st.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS.

ELEGANT NEW PIANO FORTES
FAR BELOW USUAL PRICES.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE ST.
PARTIAL LIST OF PIANOS ON HAND:
8700—New 1/3-octave, Haines Brothers.
8700—New 1/3-octave, Haines Brothers.
8300—Cablet & Sons, 7/5 octaves.
8300—Hallett, Dayls & Co., 7/5 octave, upright.
8400—Grovesieen & Co., 7-octaves, carved legs.
8630—Square Grand, Delkode.
PIANOS OF EVERTY DESCRIPTION.
SECOND—HAND PIANOS,
R. T. MARTIN, 184 STATE-ST.
DIANO SUITABLE FOR A LEARNER ONLY

Plano SUITABLE FOR A LEARNER ONLY STA including stool and cover. R. T. MARTIN, 15 State st.

DARLOR OR CABINET ORGANS, \$50 TO \$150;

Smith American, Burdett, Blake, Spang, and others, R. T. MARTIN, 194 State st.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-WITH FROM \$12.000 TO P. \$15.000 ready cash for heavy contract work and plenty of it; half-interest; a proportionate advantage will be made for the other half; let those only reply who mean an active, energetic business. Address for 3 days T 54, Tribune office. DARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS ESTAB-lished liquor business. Apply at 220 South Clark-st. DARTARR WANTED Stor. WISHING TO ESTAB-lish a branch house Kast, we offer a rere shance in maintage that dustages, and will guarantee \$40 a month, 8 78, Fribune edite.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State, for incompatibility, ed. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city reterences. Address pt. R. Silds, 57 Assisand Best (Piteggo, III. DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; legal averywhere; andayits sunclent proof; residence immeterial; for after decree. E.
S. MARVYN. Boom S. S. Washington-st., Cheage, ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED
to rever State and Territory for incompatibility,
etc. Residence unnecessary. For after decree; 13 years
experience. A. GOUDRICH, 124 Degreers.

DUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHAND stored in are-proof warehouse 130 West Morro-oney advanced to any amount at lowest rates. OW.

TORAGE FOR AND ADVANCES ON ALL KINDS
Of goods, 78 and 80 van Euro-et., near State. Legal
nterest; safe storage; fair charges.

FOR SALE.

PROND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, 10 AND 12-horse power: good as new; very cheap. W. A. AMES & CO., 278 and 275 South Canal-94.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc. CITUATION WANTED-BOOKS OPENED, CI understands books and general office wholesale house; paper and stationery pre of references given. O 12, Tribuns office.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS printer, who understands running a prom and setting type. Address 255 Calimet-av. Conchinent, Teninsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND arraid of growing trained at the business; willing and not arraid of growing best of city references. Address Q 47, Tribune office.

Tribuns belier.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent sulesma, as agent for an Al provision commission house in Liverpool, Eug., 15 years' experience; best city references. P. 74, Fibune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AM THOROUGHLY ACCORDING TO COMMISSION OF THE CONTROL OF SPTUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDISH
SET for general housework, or cook in an American
family. Please call at 146 Sedgwide's at. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRIL (DANE) TO do ceneral housework in a private family. Call at 175 West (linkago-ay)

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, Coll at 160 do general housework in a small family. Please call at 140 North Max. Stode general housework in a small family. Please call at 140 North May-st.

STUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR HOUSE GIRL by a steady woman who wishes to come from home as night; references given. Apply at 626 State-st., upstairs.

Seamstresses.

STUATION WANTED-AS GOON AS POSSIBLE.
S as seving girl, or work by the day or week; can
write or do any kind of work. Address immediately K
H, 63 South Halsted-et.

Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED-REOPENED AGAIN ON the South Side-Mr. A. L. BALKAM will continue to serve the public by way of good help at 78 East Adams st., between State and Dearbors ats.

CITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Seandinevian and German famale help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, SO Milwankes av.

CITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at Mrs. LAPIGISE'S, 394 West Madison st.

Miscelinneone,
SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY AS STEWAddress 044, Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A. RARE CHANCE-R. B. EATING-HOUSE FOR asle in a lively town in Indiana; doing a good business; good reasons for redling out. For particulars address L. B. 302, Logansport, ind.

A PATENT-RIGHT. SUITABLE FOR TINNER OR wood-worker, for asle or exchange, a Call as 70 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

D ty Rights for sale on Winterscheid & Schulter's Call. By Rights for sale on Winterschoid & Schulter's Catles-Salter; from \$10 to \$30 per day can be made; small capital required. Address for Circular, J. G. HELD, Agent. Mendots. Lassale County, Ill.

FOR SALE-NEW 3-STORY FRAME HOUSE, TIN Tool, suitable for hotel or boarding-house, in a college town, 400 students, board \$3.00 to \$4 per week, 25 rooms. Large barp, two cisterns, large garsien near ionse; good location, near the College buildings. Frice, \$5,000, \$ largain, part on time. Address W. B. VANSANT, Mt. Vermon, La., 200 miles west of Uhicago, on Lac C. & N. W. B. R. the C. & N. W. B. R.

LOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA AND
Coffee store, cheap for cash only; good stock; price,
seo, if taken in a few days; worth \$1,300; reason for
selling, owner called away to engage in other business.
Call at 310 West Indiana-st. All at 310 West Indiana-st.

OR SALE-\$350 WILL BUY A GOOD SALOUN complete, with a pool-table, in good order. North Clark-st., No. 14.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE
in business portion of city, crockery business established 5 years in same block. Address P 10, Tribune ODGING-HOUSE FOR SALE-21 PURNISHED rooms: house in good running order; one of the bes

WILL SELL MY HALF INTEREST IN \$500 cash monthly. Boom 43 Asniand Block, Bandolph and Clark-sts.

\$\frac{400}{9}\$ BUYS HALF INTEREST IN \$870LL commission and grocery business. Sales \$40 per day, all cash; cheap rent. Call sfer 8 p. m. CONCKLIN, 789 South IBL ted-st. BOARDING AND LODGING. 18 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—(NEW marble block), fourth house south of Randolphst. Good hoard and as fine rooms as can be found in the city. Terms, \$8 to \$7 per week. References ex-

changed.

OR ASHLAND-AV., NEAR CORNER MONBOE

et...-Two young gents or young ladies can find very
attractive room, with good board, at very low terms.

Modern house with all comforts. South Side,

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—
with use of plane. 413 NORTH FORTY-THIRD-ST., PHILADEL-

Effotels.

CENTENNIAL HOUSE, 208 STATE-ST., CHICAGO-doarding from \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of piano and bath-rooms. Translents \$1 per day. E. W. Fatt-RELL, Proprietor.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WARASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Room with board, \$1.50 to \$2 per lay, \$8 to \$8 per week. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-AND ROOMS IN A RESPECTABLE FAM.
Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

POR EXCHANGE—MY TWO-STORY STORE OF 180, and dwelling attached, bars, carriage-hosse, gavden, etc., everything in good repair, trade long established and doing a successful cash business; best corner in a live, growing railroad town of 2,000 inhabitants. S. D. ALFRED, Cambridge, Ill.

POR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—CENTRAL EVANS-SWELL, 118 MORROS—ACRE FARM, 60 MILES SWELL, 118 MORROS—80-ACRE FARM, 60 MILES SON, 70 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

MENGHANDISE OR BUSINESS WANTED POR residence down-town. Address A, 22 Lockerbies in Indianapolis.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE 30-ACRE FEUIT farm near 85. Joseph, for good chicago property, inc. balanced. SAWYER, 128 Dearborn-st., Room is.

WANTED—FURNITURE IN THE WHITE OR finished, in exchange for first-class New York stock. Address M. C. STEVENS & CO., Philadelphis Place.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE EQUITY ON NEW 2-story and beacement brick house for cottage in good locality on West Side. Address N 91, Tribune office.

A DVERTISERS DESIGNG TO REACH COUNTRY by a readous can do so in the cheanest and best manner by using one or more sections of kellogra Great Newspaper Lists and State Divisions. For Illustrated estatogues and map address A. N. KELLOGU, 79 Jackson-st. Chicago, III. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OF CLOTRING. CABpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind
by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 608 State-st. SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPINE SOLE-LEATHER TRUNKS \$18 TO \$30.
LADIES' TRAVELING TRUNKS \$4 TO \$10.
LADIES' TRAVELING SATCHELS AND BAGS \$1
GENTS VALISES OF VARIOUS STILES \$2 TO \$10.
MARTIN'S, 154 STATE ST. WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A PARKNEED

Article of merit, either wood or iron, or will manufacture on royalty; reply must describe article to receive attention. Address D II, Tribuna office.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A HAND PRINT.

Ung press. Assiress B, 186 Huron-st. City. WANTED-EVERY REPUBLICAN TO BAVE A
campaign Hayes and Wississ badget inclose 25
cents; also, agents wanted. W. GIBBONS, Chicago.
WANTED-FRET-CLASS TICKET TO SAN FRANciaco. Address X 26, Tripune office. 15.000 LIVE PIGEONS ON HAND AND FOR orner Fullerton and Spothport-ava. Chicago, 18.

OST-A PLAIN OVAL GOLD LOCKET. WITH A resided letter "I" on one side, and the letters "I" of the letters "I" of the letters "I" on one side, and the letters "I" or engraved on the other. The finder will be liberally owned a 44 and 49 learners at.

OST-SNALL ITALIAN GREYHOUND, FAWN color, while feet, neck, and face; answers to name ("Skip: him colors. Finder will be rewarded by caving at 101 Wabash av. CAKEN UP-A HOBSE AT 500 SQUTH HALSTE

(LOSING OUT SPRING STOCK-PARLOR SUIT of plants, hair-cloth, silk-brocane, ferry, etc., at great accrifice. Suits of 7 places, \$35 to \$150. Cham ber suits in great variety, much below regular prices R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-4. THE LIFION FURNITURE COMPANY SELL Thousehold furniture, much or little, on weekly of mostkip symmetric 578 West Madison et.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR SEDSTEAD COMPANY SELL TURNITURE, carpiets, sloves, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire, suppers, sloves, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire, sloves, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire, sloves, can be compared to the lowest cash prices. Selections, 308 West Madisons.

DERSONAL TOUNG MAN WITH A SMALL START going to Touse and the state companion Address, this day, H.B. Commercial Hotel.

DERSONAL—NO. 18—715 ALL A LES MAN DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE AND T

cock." They have sown the wind and they

INDEPENDENT COPPERHEADISM.

every point as to which criticism was pos-

can be urged in behalf of the St. Louis plat

strained to admit, and has the independence

to say so, that HAYES and WHEELER, by all

odds, are the preferable candidates, and that

it is in all respects better for the country that

they should be elected, and so urges its read-

Thereon the Chicago Times, which s

blatantly boasts its independence, and withal

is one of the narrowest and most virulent

partisan sheets published anywhere, calls

the Republican to account for its independence

in thus declaring for HAYES and WHEELEB.

The Times is so eager for the election of the

Copperhead ticket and for the triumph of the

Copperhead policy, that, in a style that ever

for the Times must be termed cheeky, it ar-

raigns the Republican for abandonment o

its independence. The Times, which never

maintained any independence save of all

moral and honorable obligation, and of the

common decencies of life, may have fancied

that independent journalism consisted solely

and wholly in uncompromising and un-

scrupulous antagonism to the Republican

party. Politically, that is the only sort of

ndependence ever cultivated by that sheet

and, on the strength of that, it has built up

its whole claim to independence. The

Times, in short, is as independent precisely a

it was in the days when it was the servile lick

spittle organ of the slave-drivers. It hates

the Republican party with all the malignity of the slavooratic hate intensified by the

old Copperhead venom. It has never for-

given the Republican party for being the

party of Liberty, nor for putting down the

Slaveholders' Rebellion. To-day, while it

prates of its independence, it was never more

malignant toward that party, and its malig-

nancy is but a refletion of that of the Con-

federates, whose blood boils because the Re-

publican party stands in the way of their

cherished desire of "subjugating" the freed-

men, politically, by the Mississippi plan.

Naturally the Times hisses and strikes out

venomously when an independent journal

like the Springfield Republican declares its

preference for other political company than

that of the Times and its ilk. But the whole

is only an outcropping of the old Copper-

headism, and but serves to remind per

that the Times' boasted independence

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S DUTY

simply independent Copperheadism.

ers to vote for them. . .

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has for

We have answered the defense

vote to suit the mob?

must reap the whirlwind.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIPERS. ly, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per willy, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per wildress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.

TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. en of Sandy Bar." Afternoon and evening.

Wood's Museum Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Wept M-the-Wish-ton-Wish. Afternoon and evening. Crystal Garden.

Building, Michigan avenue, Creswold's SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange closed at 894

Another day of this magnificent su weather is set down in the probabilities Crop reports from nearly every county in

dicate the finest prospects ever known in that State. Wheat, oats, and barley are unusually heavy both as to average. yield, and acreage. The outlook for corn is

Our supplement contains a very interest ing article on the remarkably brilliant meteoric appearance of two weeks ago.

Doubtless many of our readers will be sur
prised to find the wonderful conclusions that may be reached by making a few figures -when you know how to do it.

An additional auction-sale of nearly \$600, 000 worth of blankets was yesterday effected in New York. The prices realized were 30 per cent below last winter's marks on the same goods. Nevertheless, it is stated that, with the present low cost of labor and wool, there will continue to be money in the mannfacture of the same goods at this great re-

There was nothing done in the impeach ment trial vesterday, owing to the illness of Mr. CARPENTER and Manager LAPHAM, and the Senate, for lack of more profitable employment, devoted its time chiefly to political speech-making. The River and Harbon bill was under discussion, and much valuable light was thrown upon the subject by the remarks of Senators Earon and Kernan in

An important victory by the Servians is this morning. An attack by the Turks at Gramada was successfully repulsed and the Servians hold the position, which is one of great strategic importance, commanding the road between Nisch and into the heart of Servia. A Montenegri success is also reported in front of Mostar, where a great battle is imminent.

The Times and its tender, the Telegraph yesterday both contained the "exclusive in formation" that the President had pardone AVERY. It now appears not only that AVERY has not been pardoned, but that there has been no intention of pardoning him. The "exclusive information" was, therefore, manafactured by that unscrupulous sheet for it elf and its tender. And the Times calls suc reckless lying as that newspaper enterprise

It is reported that Mr. Bangs has been amoned to Washington to consult with the Attorney-General relative to an evening up of the sentence of REHM and HESING. On the principle that a half-loaf is better than none, we should be thankful for this much of justice. So long as REHM cannot be evened-up to HESING'S two years, the next best thing to do is to even HESING down to REHM's six months. If the two sentences could be reversed, it would give still greater satisfaction to the public at large.

A strong appeal is made by a correspon ent in another column in behalf of a school in Chicago for the education of the deaf mutes of this city. It is urged that the institution at Jacksonville is already crowded beyond its legitimate capacity, and that the matter of necessity, in order to provide the means of education for those who cannot be received at Jacksonville. The arguments dvanced are unanswerable, and there is fittle doubt that the Legislature will take some action in the matter next winter. It would be an excellent plan for the county to sell the Normal-School building at Englewood to the State for use as an institution for deaf mutes. The building serves no us ful purpose now, and it would be admirably the needs of the deaf and dum pupils of Chicago and vicinity.

The Indian war in the Powder River cour bry has attracted attention in the British Parliament, and a disposition is shown to in quire into the matter. Sir EDWARD ATKIN took occasion yesterday in the House of Commons to ask the Under-Secretary for the Commons to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department for information whether the difficulty between the United States and the Sioux had not been caused by treaty violations on the part of the whites, and the effect of which might be to extend the trouble am he Indians on British territory, and wanted to know whether England intended to interere in the matter. The interrogatories were based on the assumption that some of Srrring Bull's followers are British subjects, but the Under-Secretary replied that he had no information to this effect, and that the

The Chicago produce markets were irreg-nlar yesterday, but steadier than Thursday, and grain was generally firmer. Mess pork slosed 30c per bri lower, at \$18.60@18.62\frac{1}{2} for August and \$18.75 for September.

Lard closed 7½c per 100 lbs lower, at
\$10.92\frac{1}{2} for August and \$11.00@11.02\frac{1}{2}
for September. Meats were \cdot \text{@fc low-er, at 7\text{?c for boxed shoulders, 10\text{?c for boxed shoulders, 10\te

15c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were inchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10\frac{1}{2} per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 1@11c higher, at 861c cash, and 871c for August. Corn closed to higher, at 44th for July, and 44th for August. Oats closed to igher, at about 27% for July or August. Rye was dull, and quoted at 52@56c. Bar-ley was firmer, closing at 65c for September. Hogs were dull at a decline of 10@15c, closing weak at \$6.00@6.60. Cattle were in good demand, with choice grades firmer and common lower. Sales at \$2.00@5,25. Sheep were scarce and nominal. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$111.75 in greenbacks at the close

Now let the Mayor and Superintendent of Police give peremptory orders to all policenen to report the names of all househ using water by hose before 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and to report also every case where the hose is left running at night or at any other time without a legitimate and proper purpose. The waste of water is imense, and one-half the city is denied a supply because of the wanton waste by persons in other parts of the city. Let here be a few punishments inflicted for this impropriety, and the complaints of a scarcity of water will cease,

The House inflationists had it all fixed vesterday to spring the currency question in power to control it. It was to be done by an mendment to a bill to be introduced by Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, relating to the exchange of legal-tender notes for bullion. It was arranged that an amendment should be tacked on repealing the Resumption act, and thus get the question in a shape not requiring a wo-thirds vote. The scheme was frustrated. however, by the hard-money Democrats and Republicans by carrying a motion to adjourn until Monday. There have been several narrow escapes of this kind, and it requires all the parliamentary strategy the TILDEN anti-repeal men are masters of to keep the dangerous question from coming to a vote at a time when it might be controlled by the HENDRICKS inflationists.

RAILROADS VS. WATER.

We print another letter from Mr. Rufus HATCH, of New York, in reply to an editorial published in this paper, in which was criticised his prediction that lake navigation must soon be abandoned, and that the graintrade of Chicago and of the United State would soon be all done in New York. The letter we print to-day, like others from the same writer, will appear to many as a sort of dvertising hurrah for the VANDERBILT railroads; but such is not Mr. HATCH's object; he believes in his own prophecies. The argument used was, that, with the introduction of steel rails, the cost of transportation by rail from the Northwest to New York will be so reduced that even the present low rates, confessedly maintained at a loss, will not only be permanent, but will be further reduced; that in this event water-navigation will cease to be competing, and the whole ransportation of grain will be done by railways, which, picking up the grain at all interior points, will carry it direct to New York. In this way the hauling of grain to Chicago or Milwaukee will be avoided, and the Northwest will send direct by steel rail, over VANDERBILT's roads, all its products to New York City.

In answer to this, we suggested that the revolution in the cost of transportation would not be confined to railways; that the cost of lake navigation would decline, and had al- from a series of articles upon the Hamburg ready so declined that the margin of dif- massacre that have appeared in its columns, ference between the cost of rail and water that our readers may know the spirit of necessity be maintained. Thus, when wheat can be moved from Chicago to Buffalo at 15 cents per bushel, and from Buffalo to New York for 6½ cents, it is not likely that the lakes will be abandoned in order to send it by rail to New York at 15 cents per bushel assumed that it was not possible for rail-

We also suggested that the water routes were rapidly improving in their facilities. Thus the entrance through the Mississippi to New Orleans would have the effect of reviving the commerce of that city, making New Orleans, from October to May, a desirable market for grain,—the rate of transportation being nominal. We pointed out also the enlargement of the Canadian canals, which will admit the shipment of grain from the lake ports direct to Montreal, and thence by cean steamer to Europe. Mr. HATCH, in his letter published this morning, evades all discussion of this route, and treats it altogether as a scheme to ship grain by steamer direct from Chicago. No such scheme is contemplated. Chicago sells grain to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and also upon direct orders from Europe Chicago delivers this grain by whatever route the purchaser may direct. The reason why this grain has been so largely diverted from New York is, that it can be delivered by almost any of the routes cheaper than by New York. The grain sent hence on European account goes, even now, largely by way of Montreal. Montreal has taken the place of New York largely for this purpose, and when the canals are completed the grain by all water can be delivered from Chicago on board the steamer at Montreal for 7 cents per bushel. It is now sent from Chicago to Montreal via Kingston, at from 9 to 11 cents, and the ocean rates, including insurance, was last year 15 cents per bushel, or 25 cents per bushel from Chicago to Liverpool. Propellers now make the trip from Chicago to Montreal in nine or ten days. In Montreal there are no charges for towage, demurrage, dockage, lighterage, nor any of the other charges which in New York equal 5 cents per bushel. When the canals are completed the time from Chicago to Montreal will be reduced to six or seven days. Does Mr. HATCH suppose that the railways will compete with this? A propeller can leave Chicago with three barges in tow, propeller and barges each carrying an average of 60,000 bushels of wheat or corn, or 240,000 bushels, equal to 14,000,000 pounds. This can be carried in this way at a profit at 3 cents per bushel. Now let Mr. HATCH undertake to carry this cago to New York. In the first place, he will require 700 cars, each carrying 20,000 pounds, which will require forty-seven to fifty separate trains, which operation, if repeated three times in one week, would exhaust all the extraordinary facilities of the four-track railways, block the roads, ex-ceed the accommodations of New York City, and bring the whole business to

this city at this time. It is as common

souri is arrested at

Chicago, taken from the cars, and sent hence citizens, imprison some of them, shoo

distances in hot weather is fatal to the not only escape punishment, but have their grain, which can only be moved in safety by deeds justified because the victims do not grain, which can only be moved in safety by the cooler route of the lakes. When the bstructions to the direct route from Chicago to Montreal have been removed, there will be cool water the whole distance. If Mr. HATCH will multiply the one propeller and its tonnage of three barges indefinitely, he may form an idea of the capacity of lake navigation, and he may then figure out how near the VANDERBILT roads can ever come to the business of moving all the grain produced in the Western States by rail to the City of New York. It is true that Chicago will always have to send grain to meet the local demands of the City and State of New York, as it now sends to Boston and other places in New England: but the grain to meet the local supply of the State of New York will not go to the city, and even now grain can be delivered by all rail from Chicago to any part of New England as cheaply as it can be sent to New York City. Mr. HATCH affects to treat the rivalry of Philadelphia and Baltimore as insignificant, but the facts do not show it. Both places within a short time built up a large Western trade, and especially with Chicago. The ex-change of commodities is increasing, and, the distance being less, and the difference in

the cost of freight both ways being large, there is no reason why the trade so mutually profitable should not continue to increase Their trade in grain shows a large annual increase, while that of New York exhibits a falling off. But the grain trade by rail with all Eastern cities must measurably be confined to the winter months, because, 1, Lake navigation will always offer rates with which railroads cannot compete 2. The transportation of grain for ong distances in cars, in summer weather, is injurious to the grain; and, 3. Grain shipped by water always measures and weighs as much at the and of the coute as it did when shipped, while grain hipped by cars over long routes is subject

o leakages, which average 1 per cent of the whole amount, -a serious and costly loss. No part of the country will rejoice mor than Chicago at the revolution in railway rates; no place will welcome more gladly th assurance that the present low rates of transportation are to be further and permanently iscounted. All reform in that direction will out serve to swell the volume of trade, and ncrease by doubling and trebling the proluctions which will come hither from all points to find here the the broad and cheap atural highway which affords such un equaled means from the field to the market. o long as the waters of Lake Michigan cor tinue to find their way to the ocean, so lone will they bear the productions of the North west, and so long will they be sent to Chica go, thence to be distributed to all the

ions who need them. CONFEDERATE DEFENSE OF HAMBURG Vhile nearly every Democratic paper in he North is cursing the premature enthusiasm of the Georgia Democrats, who could not wait until after election, but went over Hamburg, S. C., and murdered a half-score or so of Republicans, whose only offense conisted in having a black skin and yoting the Republican ticket, and while some Demo cratic papers in the South are striving to palliate the murder and cover it out of sight, the Southern Confederate papers openly and boldly justify it. Among these papers is the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist. As this paper is the representative of the red-hot secession journals, and is laboring zealously for TILDE and HENDRICKS, we reproduce brief extracts and the constituents they represent in their relations to the Republican negroes in the South. The Constitutionalist says: "For years past, Hamburg has been the vilest and most pestilent hole in South Carolina. It is ruled by negro intendants, Aldermen, Constables, and inhabited exclusively by negroes." If the town is inhabited exclusively by negroes, who should rule it but

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN, in his letter to Senator ROBERTSON setting forth the details of the Hamburg massacre as he has gathered them from the reports of the Attorney-General, Adjutant-General, and Inspector-General, and from the evidence taken before the Cornegroes? Who can rule it but negroes? By what authority of law or equity oner's jury, concludes as follows: "Nothcan carpet-baggers go in and hold the offices in a town in which they are non-residents? can discharge the obligation of society and our State toward the authors of such a It says: "The outburst of last Saturday causeless and cruel massacre." Now Gov. night was simply the climax of a wrath that CHAMBERLAIN must fulfill his duty, as he has had been long and wantonly provoked, himself defined it, with promptness and and that could forbear no longer." Forbear energy. It is high time that arrests should from what? Why could these Augusta Dembe made and the trials of these assassins ocrats forbear no longer? The events of begun. It is not a case which should be that bloody day answer these questions permitted to cool off and drag out into They could not forbear killing negroes beoblivion. There is no danger that any incause they were Republicans. It says justice will be done by haste. It is already "Gen. BUTLER was there professionallytoo late for that. There is more danger that not dreaming at the time he went that any some of the assassins may be permitted to outbreak would occur. He did his best un escape through delay. Every man who was der the circumstances." The evidence in this case, as furnished by Southern engaged in the slaughter of those innocent and unresisting negroes, simply because they were negroes, should be arrested at Democratic papers themselves, shows that Gen. BUTLER was there to disarm once on the charge of murder, should be a negro militia company, regularly organized held without bail, should be brought to trial and armed by the State. Is that profesat the earliest possible moment, and, if the sional? What law or form of law justified evidence is conclusive of a connection with him in sending to Georgia for a force to disthe massacre, should be convicted, senarm this company? These black men were citizens, and entitled to all the rights of cititenced, and hanged. It will be a disgrace to the American people, and a blot on civilizazens. The Constitution of the United States tion and humanity, if the perpetrators of provides that "a well-regulated militia being this outrage be permitted to escape. There necessary to the security of a free State, the never was murder more foul and infamous, right of the people to keep and bear arms and it is high time that the preliminary steps shall not be infringed." When, therefore, for the apprehension and punishment of the Gen. BUTLER sent over to Augusta, in Geormurderers should be taken. All this is in gia, for a mob to disarm these men in South the hands of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, and it is to Carolina, he was violating their constitutional be hoped he will have the pluck and energy right. Is that professional? The Constitutionalist lets out the secret of its hatred and virulence in the following extract: " Hamburg is a very blot upon creation, and the life of every wretched negro in it—all of them politically poisoned, misguided, wrong-headed—is not worth that of young Merivether who fell in the fray." "Politically poisoned." That is it

Maine to California, in which men are murdered on account of their political opinions? Will it point out to us any place

where a mob can get together, seize upon

to do his duty as he has defined it in letter from which we have quoted. Many of the assassins of the Hamburg ne groes live in Georgia, just across the border f South Carolina. "Maj.-Gen." BUTLER, the inciter and ringleader, was a Georgian. The cannon fired at the house where the negroes took refuge was exactly. Hamburg is a very blot upor brought from Georgia. The assassins who creation because its people are Republicans; therefore, kill them. In another article the have escaped to Georgia can only be prested and brought back into South Caro-Constitutionalist makes light of the affair a lina on a requisition. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN follows: "It is nothing but poppycock to should lose no time in making the requisikeep up a squall over a riot in South Carolina, when atrocities of a graver character are of tion. We can scarcely conceive that the Georgian Governor will dare to refuse to dealmost daily occurrence in all parts of the Union. The South is to-day the most peaceliver them, but it must be remembered that Georgia is now the very hot-bed of the ful section." It may be nothing but poppy Confederate fire-eaters, and that the negroes cock in Augusta, Ga., to murder men in cold blood who are guilty of no infraction of the laws, of no violation of the public of that State are reduced to a condition not very unlike the days of slavery. Georgia is ompletely saturated with the spirit fairly repeace, of no offense against society, and to shoot them down because they vote the lected in Congress by BEN HILL, of that State. Should the Governor of Georgia re-Republican ticket; but before this camfuse to deliver up the assassins of his State paign is finished the Constitutionalist will find to its sorrow how such a massacre is who crossed into South Carolina to disarm a militia company of a sister State, and massaregarded in the North. "The South is tocre the men after depriving them of their day the most peaceful section" forsooth! Will the Constitutionalist kindly point out any city, town, or village in the North, from arms, it will be in open violation of the

United States:

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall fice from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fied, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having investigation of the crime.

following provision of the Constitution of the

South Carolina negroes, let us have the issue as soon as possible. It will then be for the United States Government once more to de-fend and maintain the Constitution, which it massacre in detail. The general answer to it will come next November. At that time, s tolerably well prepared to do as against the Constitutionalist, and all the other seces Georgia, after having demonstrated its ability sion-Democratic papers in the South, will discover that the Northern people do not reo do so against fifteen Georgias. Perhap gard the murder of black men for their political opinions as " nothing but poppy-

than by indicting "Maj -Gen." BUTLER for nurder, of which he is guilty before God and the law, and demanding his surrender for trial. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN and the law officers of South Carolina should proceed to

years been strongly anti-Administration and one of the sharpest critics of the Republican A Washington dispatch says that-Secretary Rongson manifests no uneasiness over the situation, and is perfectly satisfied that the party. It was foremost in the Liberal movement, and, even after the Cincinnati fiasco. course pursued by him in advancing the \$1,000, still kept up the fight against the party with a view to nominating ADAMS next time. It 873 saved the Government \$900,000. Not only has the \$1,000,000 advanced by him been paid onck, but all of the \$900,000, with the exception has neglected no opportunity to find fault with both the Administration and the party, f \$200,000 [the sum still due is \$699, 154], and that will be paid by the Trustees of Jay Cooks & and has been alike unsparing in its strict ures upon Republican policy and Republican within the next sixty days; so that the Govrnment will actually not lose one cent by ad-ancing \$1,000,000 and taking security for that leaders. In short, to judge its independen by the severity of these (which seems nowaand the \$000,000 of the Government funds which days to be accepted as the test of independence), the Republican has been about the ROBESON says that he secured the latter sum to he Government; otherwise it would have been most independent journal in the country. Now, having taken time fully to consider st, and his Department charged with the responsi the matter, having sharply criticised the

This line of defense for an unlawful act Republican platform and candidates upon s too thin to deceive any but blind or very ignorant people. The records of the Senate sible, and having fully weighed the best that low that Baring Bros., of London, were ominated on the 17th of June, 1864, in acform and candidates, the Republican is conrdance with the law, to receive and pay oney for the use of the naval service of the United States on foreign stations:

On March 23 last Secretary Robeson transmitted this Committee a copy of a letter addressed bim on May 1, 1871, to JAY COOKE, McCulloch & o., designating them to perform this service, to cether with copies of their letter of acceptance, inder date of May 4, 1871, and of his letter to saving Bros., dated May 15, 1871, notifying nem that this function was taken from them and issed over to JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & Co. It ppears by the record of the Senate as certified by Secretary Gorham in a letter to this Committee, July 17, 1876, that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. never were nominated to or confirmed by that body to perform this service. The action of the secretary in this matter was in direct violation of sec. 1,550 of the Revised Statutes, providing that no person shall be employed or continued abroad to receive and pay money for the use of the naval service on foreign stations, whether under contract or otherwise, who has not been or shall not be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the

Such are the facts. Secretary Robeson took the law into his own hands, and, without the knowledge or consent of the Senate, removed the naval-fund deposits from the old reliable, safe, and solvent house of Ba-RING Bros. and placed the money in the wildcat banking concern of JAY COOKE, Mc-CULLOCH & Co. Not long afterwards, by reason of reckless stock-jobbing and general aismanagement of their business, the COOKE concern bursted up, with \$900, 000 of United States money in their hands. After they failed Secretary Robeson took 1,066,784 gold dollars ou of the Treasury and sent them to the London branch of the broken concern to help then pay some of their debts to other people. It is three years since they failed, and they still owe our Government \$700,000. The original debt they owed the Government when they bursted was \$900,000, so that only \$200,000 of this money has yet been recover ed back. Robeson violated the plain letter of the law when he turned over the naval funds to JAY COOKE & Co. without the consent of the Senate, and he acted illegally when he denogited a million with them ofto they had failed. The facts are admitted. and cannot be excused or justified. Why the President retains this man in the Cabinet

The ordinance of the Common Council directing that one-half the number of street gaslights be hereafter discontinued is variously considered by the public. The proposition brings home directly to every man a consciousness of the value and comfort of lighted streets. But the necessity for a reduction of expenditures is imperative, and this public luxury must share the fate of others. But the question at issue is as to the mode in which the economy shall be practiced. The two propositions are: 1. Extinguish one-half the street-lamps; 2. Reduce the burners now used from 6 to feet, and light the lamps one hour later in the evening and extinguish them one hour sooner in the morning. The first proposition is embarrassed by a contract with the gas companies, -a very one-sided contract. is questioned whether the city can avoid expenditure by limiting the number of lamps to be lighted. That is a question of law, and if the inexorable gas companies can de mand compensation for all the lamps, then nothing will be saved by putting half of them out. The other proposition is, however free of any such embarrassment. It is with in the control of the city to regulate the size of the burners. Now, if the size of the burners is reduced one-half, and two hours' consumption be saved each night on each amp, then the total consumption of gas by the city will be reduced at least one-half. and some \$300,000 a year or more will be saved. This will leave the whole number of street-lamps the same as now, but will diminish the consumption of gas by each lamp. This is an economy both in the manner and to the effect which every citizen practices, and, as it is wholly free from all legal embarrassments, it is perhaps the wisest and most

The official dispatches report that Gen. MERRITT has overtaken the 800 Cheyenne children of nature and sons of the forest who had left the Red Cloud Agency to reinforce Gen. SITTING BULL, and returned them to the Agency, where they will be compelled to live upon provisions furnished by the United States, and do nothing for a living, their food and expenses being paid by the white people. This is both kind and consid-The Indian should not be harshly treated in hot weather. And yet there are people who will ask the absurd question, Would the Cheyennes have sent Gen. Mrs. RITT to the Agency if they had captured him?

There is an element of humor connected with the Turko-Servian war in the announcement that the reason why the English fleet is concentrated at the Dardanelles is because England fears that Turkey cannot take care of her twenty elegant ironclads in the Bosphorus, and that Russia may seize them. There is very good cause for English alarm, for, once in possession of these iron-clads, in addition to her own Black Sea fleet, which she has been quietly building since 1871, she would not only make her way out into the Mediterranean, but would probably send the English fleet home as fast as steam could carry it. The English, however, have an easy way out of their dilemma. As these ironclads were built with money borrowed

sion of them and credit their cost to the Turkson account? This certainly would be lawful and equitable, would save the En-glish a great deal of trouble, and would keep the Russians cooped up in the Black Sea from now until doomsday.

THE PRICE OF A PARDON.

Ameng other points of exclusive information which the Evening Telegraph [Evening Times] was enabled yesterday to lay before the public, the announcement from Jefferson City of the pardon of Aveny was the most surprising, and in every way His guilt no one doubts; his pardon, however

s not only a criminal disregard of the more frect of justice, it is a step in the whisky co-spiracy by which still unpunished guitty me hope to escape the disgrace if not the penalty

hope to escape the disgrace if not the penalty of exposure.

At is to save a member of Gnant's family and Bancock that Avkny has been placated by release from an imprisonment which he could have forced Bancock and the member of Gnant's family to whom allusion is made to share.

There were letters in existence written from the White House and dated even after the whisky frauds had been discovered which would put certain persons in serious peril. Those letters have been seen by various persons in Washington, as well as by the representative of the Times, and their substance can be proven even if the originals are destroyed.—Chicago Times.

Every work of the above turns out to be false-

Every word of the above turns out to be false hoods manufactured by the Chicago Times. It was "exclusive information" because it was an untruth. A special from Washington yesterday

says:

The Attorney-General has not recommended the pardon of Avent, one of the St. Louis Whisky-Ring convicts, nor has he taken any action indicating that he intends doing so. The President has not signified any intention of interfering with the

If old Storey thinks that he is helping TIL-DEN by inventing and publishing such villainous lies in his two Copperhead sheets, he is mistaken as he will find out.

German hostility to Russia now and then crons out in the leading German papers, notwit standing the oft-repeated protestations of ami-cable feeling between the two countries. Two of the principal papers, the Cologne Gazette and the Weser Zeitung, are unfriendly to Servia or Russian account. The Gazette says:

Russian account. The Gazette says:

As to Prince Milan's declaration that he must be made Viceroy of Boenia if peace and order are to be maintained in his own country, no invasion ha ever been excused by a more frivolous subteringe. The most daring Russian sophists never dared it advance reasoning such as this. Public opinion will not be led astray by these arguments. The German public are neither over friendly to the Turk, nor can they be charged with excessive Anglomania, but still less are the Germans in the Russian interest. Our people do not count it conducive to European welfare that Russian rule should be established in the Balkan Peninsula in the shape and outward form of so-called independent States. Official assurances of neutrality are useless when contradicted by notorious facts.

If Germany were to turn against Russia, certain revengeful politicians might hope to secure an alli-nce against this country, but Germany is no likely to draw her sword for an Empire which Lord Palmers on said was a corpse he would not fight for again. The interest of Germany demands, however, that the Slavonic movement shall not result in the aggrandizement of any of the Great Powers, and that any independent States that may be formed on the Balkan Peninsula shall not be degraded to the position of Austrian or Russian yearsals.

These and similar declarations from other German papers confirm what has hitherto been said of Germany as the silent partner who encouraged England to protest against and squeich the Berlin agreement so suddenly and

The home of the irreconcilables is in Terre Haute and vicinity. There are a good many Democrats in that section of Indiana who stubbornly refuse to eat crow. They met in Con vention the other day, resolved to stand by the vention the other day, resolved to stand by the State and National candidates of the Green-back party, and nominated O. P. Davis for Congress, who promptly accepted, and will make a vigorous fight for his election. Their resolutions are outspoken, and the Convention freely denounced every Greenbacker who should vote for TILDEN as much a traitor as one who should vote for HAYES. The distinguishing feature of the resolutions was to favor the restoration of the silver dollar to its old property of legaltender, and to pay off the interest and principal of the United States bonds in silver. This was done, we presume, because t would be a little nearer repudiation to pay the national obligations in silver at its present sufficient quantities to buy the requisite amount of silver for that purpose,—a process which would soon force the Greenbackers to return to their original idea of paying off the bonds in

At the Republican HAYES and WHEELER ratifi cation meeting in South Bend, on Monday ever ing last, Judge T. G. TURNER, one of the mos prominent Liberal Republicans of Northern In-diana, made a speech in support of the Repub-

diana, made a speech in support of the Republican ticket:

After remarking that the present Democratic House of Representatives had given us in their chosen Doorkeeper, clerks, etc., so many of whom they had to retire on less than a six months' probation, a specimen of the kind of "Reform" officers they would give to the nation if they had to similar opportunity, he closed by stating that the Liberals failed to find any reform in the Democratic party. They went to the Democratic in 1872 and helped them elect Hendricks in this State by about 900 majority. In return they expected the Democrats in November would help the Liberals elect Greek. The fact that Greekley was beaten 25,000 votes showed how the Democrats stuck to their promises of reform. He, for one, had enough of it, and the majority of the Liberals were of his way of thinking. —that honest reform would come with the election of Hayes and Wierler.

Thursday evening, it was resolved to raise a battalion of five military companies for the political campaign. Col. LYMAN BRIDGES suggested the name of "Minute-Men of '76." That name strikes us as a good one. "Minute-Men" means just what is wanted. It is more descriptive than "Wide-Awakes," and it is not forgotten what splendid work they performed in '80 for "Old Abr." The minute-men of the Revolution were the alert soldiers of that day, lways on hand at the given signal to rally in efense of Freedom and Independence.

In the opinion of Judge WILLIAMS that the Board of County Commissioners had the legal power to reconsider their vote ordering the purchase of the notorious MATTHEWS lot for the County Hospital, it will be noticed that the motion to reconsider was made by Mr. John Jones, who gave evidence by his conduct that he was not interested in any fraud which was contained in that job originally. As Mr. JONES is one of those under the legal suspicion of being mixed up, with others, in some subsequent transactions with PerioLat, it is but fair that the should be acquitted of any complicity in one of the most notorious of the many doubtful transactions of the Board.

The New York Herald (Independent Der cratic organ) heartily despises the contemptible spaniel, S. S. Cox, who lies down and rolls over at the feet of BEN HILL and the negro-m ser Cox appears at the side of Laman in his treatment of the Southern question! Sunser talks like a demagogue and a doughface, Laman like a statesman. When TILDEN comes to write his letter of acceptance, which we hope will be before the election, let him imitate the example of LAMAR and despise that of Cox."

In 1864, SAMURL TILDEN helped conduct a Democratic mass-meeting in Syracuse, N. Y. On some of the banners flung out at that meeting were the following motioes: "Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro," "Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you," "The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war." Today Shammy J. Tilden is the Presidential candidate of the same Copperheads who flung out those insulting banners twelve years ago.

Says the New York Tribune:

that our worthy Governor, with his 5 feet 2 inch-

The New York Nation says that "No man is his senses can read evidence taken by the Congressional Investigating Committee and doubt that a secret partnership existed between the Secretary of the Navy and the Cattralla, by vistue of which they levied toll on contracts and he evied toll on them."

The less Republican newspapers and politicisms do in the way of defending Secretary Ronness, or inventing apologies for his illegal and dishness acts, the better it will be for the Republical party. He is a bad egg. Let him join BELEVAY.

The New York Herald (Independent Dens ratic) says: "CHAMBERLAIN'S letter on the Hamburg massacre is cold, passionless, and evidently true. It will arouse the cour PERSONAL.

Frank Walworth, the parricide, is very dances.

Christine Nilsson's benefit to the London Res ital for Diseases of the Throat realized 21. It is said that Emerson Etheridge, of Tennesse, has declared his intention to support Hayes and Lieut. Cameron says that the whole of Africa h

one vast slave-field. The trade is increasing in-stead of diminishing. The Presidency of Amherst College has been cormally offered to Congressman Seelye, and it is

elieved he will accept. Mr. Robert Warren, one of the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, has returned from his to around the northern half of the world.

The New York Graphic says of Mrs. M. L. Rayne's novel: "The whole story is on a very los plane, and is neither amusing nor instructive." It costs a sovereign to have banns proclaimed in Scotland; and, rather than bear this expense, may oung people live together without being me Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of Pisk, belt mustache shaved off on his arrival at Anhan

manuscript copies of letters from his m to make them public without special auti

The French Academy of Fine Arts has appo a Committee to edit a Dictionary of Fine Art. nlace on the Committee

The Princess Milan, who is in delicate health to the parties and the first bravely; but, when the final moment of separation came, she burst his tears and seemed to lose courage.

J. P. Boswell, of Hayes City, Kan., came new being hanged as a horse-thief at Crete, Neh, and now he writes to the newspapers, complaining chiefly that, during his term of imprisonment, his mare was nearly ridden to death by the City Marshal. The New York Herald observes that Bret Hart

begins "Gabriel Conroy" with "Snow, snow everywhere"; while Dickens began "Blest House" with "Fog, fog everywhere." On thirsy have only to observe that snow is common in the Sierras, and fog in London. Mile. De la Tour De Saint Leon lately took the

Mile. De la Tour De Saint Leon lately took us veil at the Church of the Carmelites in Paris. Dur-ing the Franco-German war, this lady, being in-sulted by a Prussian officer, plunged a points knife into his breast. She was tried by commartial and instantly acquitted.

martial and instantly acquitted.

The wife of Prof. Prentice, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., who was terribly injured by falling over a precipice in Sutton, Mass., lawweek, still lives in a very feeble condition. week, still lives in a very feeble condition. s doubtful, and can never be ce We have not space for all the wise sayings at hat there are only six newspapers in the cou

that use the English language, and that THE Car.
CAGO TRIBUNE is conspicuously one of the six a
sense of duty constrains us to make a note o' 'a D. W. Patterson, of Troy, recently read the fusing to permit her paster to enter the house. I also read a brief address from manuscript, defen-ing the deceased from charges of drunkenness, as imself from various floating ru

A singular trait of nar-ow-mindedne exhibited by the Archbishop of Rheims. Hi Grace refused to allow some flint instrum historic remains to be shown at an A Exhibition shortly to be opened at Rheims, on the plea that they tended to throw discredit on Biblio

chronology.

The Scotch marriage-law, which has been largely idealized in novels, is said to be in fact a measurous and antiquated device. Mr. Forsyth receivity related in Parliament, as a reason why the law should be abolished, the well-known story of the eldest son of a Scotch Pear who, having quarries with his father, went into a house of bad reputs in Edinburg and acknowledged a woman there as his wife. This was held to be a good marriage, as he was tied to this woman for hig.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble's old-age verdict men the

he was tied to this woman for life.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble's old-age verdict upon the life of the stage is worth quoting: "It is a business which is incessant excitement and factition emotion, unworthy of a man; a business which is public exhibition, unworthy of a woman. Newhave I presented myself before an audience without a shrinking feeling of reluctance, or withdrawn from their presence without thinking the excitement I had undergone unhealthy, and the personal exhibition odious."

R. J. Cook, the Yale stroke, has proved by R. J. Cook, the Yale stroke, has proved by all letters from Saratoga to the New York World that he has a thorough knowledge of rowing, and a limited acquaintance with the English language. He predicted, several days before the race, that the first three crews would come in as they did but, in summing up the results of his observation he Indictously said: "The Saratoga regatia of 1876 has been a comparative success; but, when is compared with those of 1873, 1874, and 1875, it must be viewed as a failure."

It must be viewed as a failure."

Mr. Frost Thorne, who was among the drowned in the yacht Mohawk, as reported yesterday, was a resident of Chicago, and the agent in this city of William T. Garner. He had a large business acquaintance among the wholesale dry-goods metchants, and in Englewood, where he had just completed a new house, he promised to one a useful citizen. Mr. Thorne was an honorable, generous, frank, intelligent, and genial man, possessia. fulcitizen. Mr. Thorne was an honorable, generous, frank, intelligent, and genial man, possessit a singularly-winning disposition, and making hosts of friends wherever he went. Although so young,—barely 25 years of age,—he had already established a reputation as a sugacious merchani-His death will be deeply deplored by all who kees him. He leaves a wife—the second daughter of E. L. Davenport, and sister of Fanny Davenportand, we believe, two children.

in the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica thinks that the causes of separation between Br ron and his wife must always remain a matter for ron and his wife must always remain a matter for debate, though he inclines to the opinion of these who accept the poet's own statement that "the causes were, in truth, too simple ever to be found out." Mr. Minto remarks of the charges against Byron made by an American authoress: "It is enough to say that there is no evidence in support of her statements, and that they are virtually contradicted by Lady Byron's own behavior." Of Lady Byron herself, he aptly says: "A wife whe could coldly ask Byron when he meant to give shis bad habit of making verses, possessed a terrible power of annoying such a man. Her perfect self-command and imperturbable outward serently, her power of never forgetting an injury, and of taking revenge with angelic sweetness and ap-

FORE

The Servians Two Hotly-

One of the Victo of Great Stra

porta

Montenegrin F the Turks

The Insurgents Heights Con the C

Early Corresp tween Russia Brita

Insurrection Gen the Province The University Bill

French 8 THE I

PARIS, July 21.—A tele Agency says: "The Mot real success at Padgor took the heights com decisive engagement is im BUCHARDST, July 21.—1
ties to-day voted an addre
pressing satisfaction with
claring that Roumania wi

claring that Roumania we but expects that all the c to the Porte will be grant The Senate to-day empo War, upon his motion, to the reserves of the Second The Minister of Finance thorizing the introduction

for Roumania.

AN IMPORTANT SEE
BELORADE, July 21.—T
where assuming the offen
announced that the Turks
attacked Gen. Olimpics T tations, chiefly irregulars. drive the Servians across hours' fighting they were to Beljine with heavy loss covered with Turkish dead ped the pursuit, but the S great havor in the Turkis The Turks attacked Col

day, at Gramada, cast of ten hours' indecisive fight reinforced and resumed day, but were repulsed.

LONDON, July 21.—The special says the repulse Gramada is the most imp vantage the Servians have commands the road from bars access to the heart at

bars access to the heart at THE BULGARIA THE BULGARIA THE BULGARIA THE American missionaria are responsible, for the number of t

read to the cont may read to the contrary, is very serious, and his ab
THE BULGARIAN
The Times' Vienna tele
tion in Bulgaria is reviv
All the roads are becomin
insurgent bands. The Daily News' Re

The Daily News' Rome seized six cannon at Co Montenegrins. Extensive are progressing in Epiras. The Paris Obinione's Ja Turks are importing large mountain artillery, and epress any attempt at insuland Asiatics are now sta Constantinople, July Basonks have been arrest. CONSTANTINOPLE, July Bazouks have been arrest Philippopolis.
LONDON, July 22—5 a. I bg the differences between, manifested by the E mys the policy of non-int by England obviously bee disposition to intervene. believe Russia had any of than an inability to discer fectually.

LONDON, July 21.—Thence recapitulates Eng. fising to assent to the Bether matters, the substation. On the 20th of loff, Russian Minister to licated a letter to Earl riews of the Russian Forglish policy. The let Elliott, English Am key, seemed to Softas demonstration, had prematurely commed. had prematurely co posals to Turkey. warns Minister Ellio warns Minister Elliott to
the pretext of protectin
posal is made to summon
tinople. He orders him,
the Home Government
mooted, so that they ma
course. Subsequent d
the Admirals of all
instructed to observe
stricting the entry
to the Dardanelles. On
Schonvaloff asked Earl D
intended to observe strictine
the war between Turk
Derby replied: "Undoub
c clearly understood the
nent can enter into no er
to abstain from interves
valich, however, I cannot
lifferent course being pur

ONDON, July 21.-T and iron tra of Middlesboro red that the reduc

peror and Empre

Royernor, with his 5 feet 2 inch-

Nation says that "No man in ead evidence taken by the Conigating Committee and doubt thership existed between the Navy and the Cattells, by vir-y levied toll on contracts and he

lican newspapers and politicians efending Secretary Rosmson, or less for his illegal and dishenest it will be for the Republican ad egg. Let him join BELKMAP. Herald (Independent Demo-HAMBERLAIN'S letter on the cre is cold, passionless, able, ie. It will arouse the country."

PERSONAL. , the parricide, is very dances.

The trade is increasing in

ren, one of the Directors of the Frade, has returned from his trip m half of the world.

Graphic says of Mrs. M. L. The whole story is on a very low er amusing nor instructive."

gn to have banns proclaimed in her than bear this expense, many together without being married, kes, the murderer of Fisk, had twed off on his arrival at Auburn he was transferred from Sing

warns all persons possessing of letters from his mother not ic without special authorization

lit a Dictionary of Fine Art, because no musician has found mittee."

an, who is in delicate health; ones for her husband's departere at first bravely; but, when the separation came, she burst into a lose courage.

Hayes City, Kan., came near horse-thief at Crete, Neb., and the newspapers, complaining his term of imprisonment, his ridden to death by the City

ferald observes that Bret Harte Cohroy" with "Snow, snow sile Dickens began "Bleak 2, fog everywhere." On this we te that snow is common in the London.

De Saint Leon lately took the of the Carmelites in Paris. Durman war, this lady, being intan officer, plunged a pointed ast. She was tried by courtly acquitted.

Prentice, of Wesleyan Univer-conn., who was terribly injured ecipice in Sutton, Mass., last a very feeble condition. The ody is paralyzed. Her recovery a never be complete.

an ever be complete.

ace for all the wise sayings atfirls, but when one of them says
six newspapers in the country
a language, and that THE OHE
onspicuously one of the six, a
rains us to make a note o' 't.

or troy, recently read the r the remains of his wife, re-r pastor to enter the house. He lress from manuscript, defend-me charges of grunkenness, and is floating rumors unfavorable

Archbishop of Rheims. His low some flint instruments and to be shown at an Antiquarian

o be opened at Rheims, on the

ge-law, which has been largely is said to be in fact a mond device. Mr. Fersyth recentment, as a reason why the law the well-known story of the h Peer who, having quarreled to into a house of bad repute in wledged a woman there as his it to be a good marriage, and oman for life.

ble's old-age verdict upon the orth quoting: "It is a business which is tworthy of a woman. Never self before an audience withing of reluctance, or withdrawn, without thinking the excitee unhealthy, and the person."

le stroke, has proved by his

to the New York World that to the New York World that mowledge of rowing, and a with the English language. I days before the race, that

would come in as they did; he results of his observations, "The Saratoga regatta of parative success; but, when it se of 1873, 1874, and 1875,

who was among the drowned

who was among the drowned to, as reported yesterday, was to, and the agent in this city of the had a large business ac-he windlesale dry-goods mer-lewood, where he had just

se, he promised to ge a use orne was an honorable, general, and genial man, possessing disposition, and making rever he went. Although 80

ply deplored by all who knew

the Encyclopedia Britannica, s of separation between By-t always remain a matter for lines to the opinion of those own statement that "the

American authoress: "It is tre is no evidence in support that they are virtually con-

e aptly, says: "A wife war n when he meant to give up naking verses, possessed a ging such a man. Her perfect perturbable outward seren-er forgetting an injury, and angelic sweetness and ap-vindictive intention, must

The Insurgents Capture the on's benefit to the London Hosof the Throat realized £1,000.

merson Etheridge, of Tennessee, atention to support Hayes and Heights Commanding

> Early Correspondence Between Russia and Great Britain.

FOREIGN.

The Servians Victorious in

Two Hotly-Contested

Battles.

One of the Victories Considered

of Great Strategical Im-

portance.

Montenegrin Forces Defeat

the Turks Near Mos-

tar.

the City.

Insurrection General Throughout the Province of Bulgaria.

The University Bill Defeated in the French Senate.

THE EAST.

A MONTENEGRIN SUCCESS. PARIS, July 21 .- A telegram to the Russian Agency says: "The Montenegrins have had a real success at Padgortiza. Prince Nicholas took the heights commanding Mostar, and a decisive engagement is imminent."

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, July 21.—The Chamber of Deputies to day voted an address to the Throne, ex-pressing satisfaction with the Ministry, and declaring that Roumania will observe neutrality, but expects that all the claims lately addressed

to the Porte will be granted.

The Senate to day empowered the Minister of War, upon his motion, to call out, if necessary, the reserves of the Second Territorial Division. The Minister of Finance presented a bill authorizing the introduction of a gold currency

for Roumania.

AN IMPORTANT SERVIAN VICTORY.

BELGRADE, July 21.—The Turks are everywhere assuming the offensive It is officially announced that the Turks entrenched at Beljine attacked Gen. Olimpics Thursday with ten battations, chiefly irregulars. They attempted to drive the Servians across the Drina. After six hours' fighting they were repulsed and pursued to Beljine with heavy loss. The ground was covered with Turkish dead. A rain-storm stopped the pursuit, but the Servian artillery made great havor in the Turkish ranks.

The Turks attacked Col. Mirkovic on Wednes day, at Gramada; east of Alexinatz. There was ten hours' indecisive fighting. The Turks were reinforced and resumed the attack on Thursday, but were repulsed.

London, July 21.—The Standard's Belgrade

special says the repulse of the attack on Gramada is the most important strategetic ad-

Gramada is the most important strategetic advantage the Servians have yet grined. Gramada commands the road from Nisch to Saitschar and bars access to the heart at Servia.

THE BULGARIAN OUTRAGES.

The Standard's Constantinople telegram says the American missionaries at Rumfliluss, who are responsible for the majority of statements concerning the outrages in Bulgaria, have persuaded the American Minister to send the Consul-General to Philippopolis to watch the inquiry, which Barlig, Secretary of the Legation, is about to commence.

THE SULTAN.

Another dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: Netwithstanding anything you

Insurgent bands.

LATEST.

The Daily News' Rome dispatch says Greece seized six cannon at Corfu, destined for the Montenegrins. Extensive military preparations are progressing in Epiras and Thessaly.

The Paris Opinione's Jamina special says the Turks are importing large supplies of rifies and mountain artillery, and enrolling militia to suppress any attempt at insurrection. Seven thousand Asiatics are now stationed in Thessaly.

Constantinople, July 21.—A hundred Bashi Bazouks have been arrested and disarmed near Philippopolis.

Pazouss have been arrested and disarmed near Hillippopolis.

London, July 22—5 a.m.—The Times, reviewing the differences between England and Russia, manifested by the Bastern correspondence, mys the policy of non-intervention was adopted by England obviously because of the rooted indeposition to intervene. But it is difficult to believe Russia had any other motive for reserve than an inability to discern how to interfere effectually.

correspondence.

London, July 21.—The Eastern correspondence recapitulates England's reasons for refising to assent to the Berlin memorandum and ther matters, the substance of which is already known. On the 20th of May, Count Schonvaloff, Russian Minister to Great Britain, communicated a letter to Earl Derby conveying the riews of the Russian Foreign Office on the English policy. The letter complains that Elliott, English Ambassador to Turkey, seemed to approve of the Softas demonstration, and hints that England had prematurely communicated the Berlin prosortas demonstration, and hints that England had prematurely communicated the Berlin proposals to Turkey. On the 31st May Earl Derby warns Minister Elliott to be watchful lest under the pretext of protecting the Christians a proposal is made to summon the fleets to Constantinople. He orders him to immediately inform the Home Government if such a proposal is mooted, so that they may determine upon their course. Subsequent dispatches show that the Admirals of all the Powers were instructed to observe the treaty restricting the entry of men-of-war to the Dardanelles. On the 1st of July Count Schonvaloff asked Earl Derby whether England intended to observe strict non-intervention in the war between Turkey and Servia. Earl Derby replied: "Undoubtedly, yes; but it must be clearly understood that the English Government can enter into no engagement to continue to abstain from intervention in an event of which, however, I cannot assume as probable a lifferent course being pursued by other powers."

GREAT BRITAIN.

BUSINESS ITEMS. c Cleveland iron trade is Thomas Vaughan &

of Middlesborough. Iwo more Glasgow mill-owners intimate their ention to reduce wages 10 per cent. It is red that the reduction will become general. e employes of one large firm have struck, I those of another have determined to strike. DOM PEDRO.

UEENSTOWN, July 21.—The steamship sia, from New York, has arrived with the peror and Empress of Brazil and suite

ond the board.

OUR INDIAN WAR.

ONDON, July 20.—In the House of Commons afternoon Sir Edward William Watkin and the Under-Secretary for the Colonial Dependent if he could give any information regaing the conflict between United States trooms at the Sioux Indians, many of which tribe are Bish subjects, and whether the origin of the colict was not a breach of a treaty regarding andian reservation and subsidies, which may proke a wide-spread antagonism between the tans and whites on both American and Britisherritory. He asked whether the Governant proposed to tender its good offices in the areast of the Indian subjects of Great Britain a humanity. Mr. Lowther replied that, so into information had been received, and he ed not express an opinion as to its origin or pible consequences. He had no information ling to show that any British subjects are sected with these events. As at present addit the Government has no intention to intere.

there has been a further depression in the value of wheat, in consequence of the rapidly-maturing crops here, and universally favorable reports from abroad. Customers restrict operations to the narrowest compass. The demand has been extremely limited, and prices of English and foreign receded fully I shilling per quarter, as well at the markets as at the chief places of import. Flour is slow of sale.

EXTRADITION.

The Standard says:—"We are warranted in inferring from Earl Derby's language when asking Lord Granville to postpone the Extradition motion in the House of Lords, that there is a prospect of negotiations for a renewal of the treaty on a more satisfactory bases. Minister Pierrepont must either have made some distinct proposals, or stated his belief that he world soon receive instructions to, do so. It is probable the turn matters have ta' emay even prevent discussion during the present session."

FRANCE.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL. THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

VERSAILLES, July 21.—The Senate rejected by a vote of 144 against 139 the Government bill restoring to the State the sole right of conferring University degrees. During the debate M. Dufaure urged the adoption of the bill, which would strengthen the Ministry in defending the interests of the Church in the Chamber of Deputies. of Deputies. The rejection of the measure would weaken the Government. The rejection was effected by an alliance of the Bonapartists with the Right, and lias produced a sensation.

A Paris dispatch says it is rumored that M. Waddington, Minister of Public Instruction, has resigned, in consequence of the rejection by the Senate of the University bill.

PARIS, July 21.—A portion of the Town of Gavray, near Churbourg, has been burnt. hundred houses were destroyed, and 400 family

CRIME.

A CANADIAN JEWELER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 21.—E. G. Mellor, proprietor of one of the most elegant jewelry-shops in the Dominion, on Notre Dame street, has absconded with jewelry amounting to about \$50,000. He was suspected, some time ago, of setting fire to his place to defraud his creditors setting fire to his place to defraud his creditors and insurance companies, and since then has been watched. A few days ago some of his creditors placed a scizure for debt on the stock in the store, and a bailiff placed in charge. Mr. Meller, through misrepresentation, managed to get rid of this man for a few hours, and succeeded in carrying off the jewelry in buckets. A disreputable woman with whom Mellor was intimate was arrested to-day as she was taking a train for the States, and a large amount of jewelry was found on her person.

jewelry was found on her person.

AN AMIABLE "HUBBY."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 21.—About 10 o'clock this evening people in the vicinity of Lapier atreet, in this city, were startled by a cry of "Murder!" and, rushing out, found that a terrible tragedy had been enacted in front of the Central School building, where a woman named Mary Evault was found literally chopped to pieces. Her left arm was nearly severed just below the shoulder, and or severe distance of the main sheet and part of her deck under water. Falling to have my orders carried out forward, I cast of the main sheet far of part way, and jammed in the block. The vessel fell over on her bradside. The guests were all below. The Commodore had been standing in the gangway. He went into the cabin, and I NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN.

Mr. Howland Ward Vessel was very little wind. It was

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

I gave orders to let go the jib-sheets and let the foretopsail run down. No orders were topsail was hauled down on the masthead. The vessel had now her rail and part of her deck under water. Falling to have my orders carried out, forward, I cast of the main sheet ran of part way, and jammed in the guests were all below. The Commodore had been standing in the gangway. He went into the cabin, and

to pieces. Her left arm was nearly severed just below the shoulder, and on the same arm were below the shoulder, and on the same arm were three other frightful gashes, while her back, neck, and side were covered with cuts made with some keen instrument. The woman stated that her husband did the bloody deed. He has been known to have threatened her life before. He has thus far cluded arrest. Jealousy was repeably the cause.

CHARGED WITH ADULTERY.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 21.—Charles A. Smith and Nancy M. Johnson were arraigned Sinith and Nancy M. Johnson were arraigned this afternoon on a charge of adultery preferred by Joseph R. Johnson, husband of the woman. The parties are well-to-do farmers living in Maple Grove Township, this county. It is alleged that the criminal intimacy between the pair has existed two years. Johnson left home ashort time since, and on his return found his wife had packed up the household effects and moved into a house opposite Smith's, who is a widower, 50 years old. Johnson is at least 60, and the woman is 48. Both furnished bail in the sum of \$500 each for their appearance for examination Aug. 1.

CHARLEY ROSS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 21 .- A colored man, giving his name as George, and saying that his home was in Utica, N. Y., has appeared here and sought an interview with the police authori-tics. He said he had seen Charley Ross, alive Another dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: Notwithstanding anything you may read to the contrary, the Sultan's condition is very serious, and his abdication imminent.

The EULGARIAN INSURGENTS.

The Times' Vienna telegram says the insurrection in Bulgaria is reviving in all directions. All the roads are becoming insecure, because of insurrent bands. the child, and says that he is after the reward, but did not dure come forward before. Little confidence is placed in his story, but another interview with him will take place this after

> ST. JOSEPH, MO. St. Joseph, Mo., July 21.—The jury in the case of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company vs. Richard J. Wells, of Chicago, for Company's funds, returned a verdict to-day of

The trial of John Lawrence, charged with the murder of his father at Craig, 40 miles north of here, on the Sth of January last, was began in this city yesterday. Great interest is manifest-ed. The evidence is almost entirely circum-stantial. There are over seventy-five witnesses for the prosecution.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
DES MOINES, Ia., July, 20.—Tuesday evening Thomas Swift, station-agent of the Burlington Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad at Morse station, was fatally shot by a young Morse station, was fatally shot by a young man who had recently been in his employ. It appears that some difficulty occurred between them, after the young man was discharged, about his pay, and he went away declaring he would have his revenge. Tuesday he made his appearance, under the influence of liquor, and demanded money, which led to harsh words and the fatal shot. No arrest was made.

A FIVE-CENT PROVOCATION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 21.—William Lange, a German wagon-maker of this city, last night stabbed Samuel McLean, foreman of Merrilan's saw-mill, with a jack-knife. Mc-Merrian's saw-mill, with a jack-knife. Mc-Lean's 7-year-old daughter had sold Lange a kitten a week ago for 10 cents, 5 cents being paid at the time. Last evening she asked Lange for the remaining 5 cents, when he struck her, and the father interfering received a stab which physicians say will prove fatal be-fore morning. Lange is in jail.

BROKE IN AND STOLE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis: July 21.—This city of 12,000 inhabitants and one policeman, for years has inhabitants and one policeman, for years has been infested with a gang of petty burglars, who break into dwellings, stealing clothing, provisions, etc., and who have never yet been detected. Last night five houses were entered, but nothing of much value taken except at the house of O. C. Ford, where they got a watch and chain valued at \$175, and some \$50 in money, The citizens talk strongly of a protective police association.

MURDERED. MURDERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Milwavere, July 21.—The body of John Sidebotham, a German 75 years old, was found in the cellar of his house, No. 245 Sixth street, this day, battered to death, the head lying in a washtub and the body in a pool of blood. A washboard nearlt appeared to have been used for the purpose of the murder. Sidebotham was last seen alive in company with Henry Thwarte, his son-in-law, who cannot be found to-day. Thwarte and the old man had quarreled on account of the former's marriage.

FRUITS OF PERSEVERANCE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 21.—James Julien, who escaped from Plymouth County Jail, at Lemars, a week ago Saturday, and was recaptured near here the following Monday and taken back

near nere the following Monday and taken back to his old quarters again, escaped yesterday by filing off the bars of his cell-door while the officers were absent. He was confined on a charge of larceny and horse-stealing. Officers-are out in every direction, but can find no trace of him.

NECESSARY PRECAUTION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., July 21.—Dilley, the murderer of Swift, was taken from jall here last night and conveyed to Davenport for safe-keeping He would undoubtedly have been mobbed had. WATERY GRAVES.

Additional Particulars of the Yacht Mohawk Disaster.

Recovery of All but One of the Bodies of the Victims.

Five Persons Drowned by the Upsetting of a Boat on the Hudson.

Four Others Meet a Similar Fate in the Maquoketa River, Iewa.

The Day's Record of Minor Mis-

haps.

THE MOHAWK DISASTER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The sinking of the The sinking of the yacht Mohawk in the harbor off Stapleton on Thursday afternoon resulted in the death of five persons—William T. Garner, Mrs. Garner, Miss Adele Hunter, Frost, Thorne, and a cabinboy named Peter Sullivan. All the bodies have en recovered except that of Mr. Thorne.

boy named Peter Sullivan. All the bodies have been recovered except that of Mr. Thorne. Excidement over the catastrophe continues unabated, and severe comments upon the management of the vessel are freely made. Capt. Rowland, sailing master of the Mohawk, has been placed under arrest pending his examination, but denies that he was either negligent or imprudent. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-day. Mr. Garner has carried on his enormous business upon such a system for some years past that probably no injury will result to commercial interests.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Capt. O. J. Rowland, sailing master of the Mohawk, who is confined in the New Brighton Town Hall, pending examination, made the following statement to-day:

It was nearly highwater at the time of the disaster. There came up a little squall of rain, and the Commodore and his party went below to avoid getting wet. I gave orders to get the anchor clear of the bottom in order that we might get away. At the instant that the anchor got clear the squall came on, though there had previously been no signs of wind except a little flurry of rain. It struck the vessel in the upper part of her sails and topsails. There was very little wind on deck at the time, and this very point is of great importance, for it was a very unusual thing. The vessel was carcening over, while on deck we felt very little wind. It was

standing in the gangway. He went into the cabin, and

INEVER SAW HIM AGAIN.

Mr. Howland came out with a hady guest, Miss May. At that time I was holding on to the wheel. I had given orders to lower one of the boats aff—the small boat over the aff gangway—to receive anybody who might come out. Some sailers on the windward side of the vessel had been preparing to lower this boat, and were just lowering it when I lost my hold and dropped ever the side into the wafter and partly under the mainsail. I soon got out, however, struggled to the boat which was near by, and got into it and got the parties in the boat to set me on a steamtag, and immediately took the yacht in tow and sent for divers and for wrecking gear.

VARIOUS OPINIONS

exist among the boatmen who live along the shore as to the exact causes which led to the disaster and the reason why a yacht of such size and proportions should have fared so sadly. Nearly all agree that the boat was badly managed, or she would never have capsized, and the severest criticisms are passed upon her sailingmaster.

severest criticisms are passed upon her sailingmaster.

THE SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

As soon as every means had been employed
in saving the crew and those passengers who
escaped from the cabin, search was begun for
the bodies. The Mohawk lay so far over that
her hatchway was completely obstructed by
furniture, pieces of cabin-floor, and heavy bars
of lead. The work of the diver in recovering the bodies was extremely slow
until some means could be obtained for
righting the wreck. For several hours he continued his labor, assisted by workmen employed on a coast wrecking steamer, which was
sent to raise the yacht. The extreme darkness
of the night, aggravated by the rain and tossing
of the waves, made the prospect of getting at
the bodies before morning a hopeless one, and
for a time work was discontinued.

AT EARLIEST DAWN

Textually the diverse record his effects. Several AT EARLIEST DAWN

for a time work was discontinued.

AT EARLIEST DAWN
yesterday the diver renewed his efforts. Several
pieces of furniture and about five tons of pig
lead were raised out of the hatchway. At the
same time the work of righting the yacht was
begun. About 7 o'clock the diver was successful in finding

THE BODY OF MRS. GARNER,
which was closely wedged in by pieces of furniture and flooring. In order to extricate it he
was compelled to cut away portions of her clothing which were held fast. When the body was
brought to the surface her hat still
remained on her head and her gloves
were on her hands. Her face wore a
calm expression, and was little marked. The
natural disposition of the limbs indicated that
she had fainted before drowning. Her body, was
immediately covered and conveyed ashore by
order of the Coroner, Dr. James Dempsey, who
remained on the steamer Dr. Martin. During
the night and morning, while efforts were
making to recover bodies, the work of
righting the yacht had proceeded so far at noon
that the washes were at an angle of 80 degrees
with the water's surface. This change made the
ballast sink back to its proper position, and
greatly aided the diver in his work.

FOUR MORE.

About haif-past 12 the body of Peter Sullivan,
the cabin boy, was found. His arms were
spread widely, but his face was calm and perfectly white. A few minutes later the bodies of
Adele Hunter and Mr. Garner were brought up.
The face of the former was cut in one or two
olaces, and her lips were discolored.
The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Garner
and Miss Hunter were taken to the
residence of Mr. Garner, and that of young
Sullivan was carried by his parents to their home
in New Brighton.

MR. THORNE.

Lu to a late hour to night to trace of the

MR. THORNE. Up to a late hour to-night no trace of the body of Mr. Thorne was found, and it was finally thought that Mr. Thorne must have fallen overboard when the yacht upset, or that his body had been washed out of the hatchway when the wreck was being towed to the Kills.

The Superintendent of the Dr. Martin said that the task of getting the vessel out of water would probably require a day or two. He thought that with sufficient care the yacht could be raised and cleared of water with her hull uniques of the said and cleared of water with her hull uniques of the said and cleared of water with her hull uniques of the said and cleared of water with her hull uniques of the said and cleared of water with her hull uniques of the said and cleared of water with her hull uniques of the said and cleared of water with her hull uniques of the said and cleared of water with her hull uniques of the said and cleared of the Dr. Martin said that the task of getting the vessel out of water would be said that the task of getting the vessel out of water would be said that the task of getting the vessel out of water would be said that the task of getting the vessel out of water would be said that the task of getting the vessel out of water would be said that the task of getting the vessel out of water would be said that the task of getting the vessel out of water would be said that the task of getting the vessel out of water would be said that the task of task of the task of task of the task of task of

thought that with sufficient care the yacht could be raised and cleared of water with her hull uninjured.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

New York, July 21.—Mr Garner's immense establishment, corner of Worth and Hudson streets, is closed, and from the flagstaff on the roof float the American colors at half-mast. It is not yet known what "action, if any, the merchants will take in regard to the matter. Messrs. Howland, Crosby, and Montant, of the rescued party, are now at the scene of the disaster personally superintending the efforts being made to recover the bodies. The body of Mrs. Garner was found by the diver on the port side of the Mohawk, jammed up between a sofa and sideboard, a lot of lead ballast having forced the floor up, and falling on her dress and legs, thereby pinning her down. That was the reason why she could not be pulled out. Mr. Frost Thorne is supposed to have been drowned in the open bay. The Mohawk still lies off the northwest shore of Staten Island, most of her under water. The body of Mrs. Garner was conveyed to the late residence on Bond avenue, New Brighton, where this afternoon the Coroner will impanel a jury and hold an inquest.

Coroner Dempsey says that last night when the police arrested Capt. Roland, of the yacht, they had to land him at a private dock for fear the people would lynch him. The warrant upon which he was arrested was issued on complaint of Frederick Ferguson, quartermaster of the yacht Mohawk, who charges that Roland, in charge at the time of the accident, carelessly and negligently managed the yacht so as to cause it to capsize.

The efforts of the divers at the yacht Mohawk were rewarded during the forenoon by the recover of the bodies of Mr. Garner and Miss Hunter from the cabin. Later, the body of the cabin-boy, Peter Sullivan, was recovered. The bodies were all removed to New Brighton, Staten Island, whence the inquest will be held. The body of Frost Thorne, brother of Mrs. Garner, and two cooks and the steward, are still missing. The theory among sea-going men is that the o'clock last evening lightning struck and fired two receiving tanks at Dilke's Station, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, containing about 41,000 barrels of oil. The tanks are the property Fears are entertained that all on that side will

PASTIMES.

Closing Day of the Best Trotting Meeting Ever Held in Chicago.

Marion Wins the 2:30 Purse and Bodine the Free-for-All.

Sale of the Wonderful Stallion Gov. Sprague for \$27,500.

The Hartfords Win a Game from the Athletics Yesterday.

CLOSE OF THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.
At about 7:30 o'clock last evening the second summer meeting of the Dexter Park Association ended, and a large crowd of people went home in the best of spirits, save and excepting, nome in the cost of spirits, save and excepting, of course, those who were so unfortunate as to have a lot of pool tickets on the horse that didn't win. The people were satisfied that they had witnessed the last of four days of as fair had witnessed the last of four days or as an and square trotting and running as were to be witnessed anywhere, and any little chunks of gloom that might have come across the horizon were more than dispelled by this pleasing feature. As before stated in these columns, the present meeting has marked a revolution in the turf annals of Chicago, and it only remains to be said that the last day's sport was fully equal to any of the three preceding ones, and was a fit termination to the trio of pleasant days gone before.

the accident to day: "The Commoders same's one of those men who when a fellow waated a job of work would want to see a letter of recommendation two yards long, or keep you waiting in an ante-room two or three hours, and then tell you to call next week. He would see you himself prymptly, tell you whether he could do anything for you, or not. Your face was your passport with him."

The following statement, that of J. Schuyler Crosby, to your carespondent, is the first one made by any of the guests on the yacht. He said: "The Mohawk was filling away when she was struck by a squall of rain, preceded by wind almost three minutes, which drove our whole party, ladies and gentlemen, below stairs for shelter. After being in the calm two or three minutes the force of the wind was such that the vessel gave a sudden lurch to the port, whereupon Mr. Howland and Mr. Frost Thorne (Garner's brother-in-law), Mr. Garner, and I reached the upper deck to see what the matter was. We had no sconer reached the deck than we saw that the vessel must go over, as she was making no headway, all her sails were full, and the water was pouring in torrents over the rail and through the hatchways. Mr. Garner and I jumped down into the cabin, and the first person I saw was Miss Edith May, holding on to the edge of the fire-place. I got hold of her, forcing my way through the water, which was almost half way up to my wast, and forcing my way through chairs and lounges to the cabin hatchway. I pushed her up and Mr. Howland received her. Both Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter, both ladies saying that they were pinned down his time was filling the cabin very rapidly. Mr. Montant and I succeeded in pulling away one lounge that had be at thrown upon Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter, as the water. I picked myself up, but by this time has was filling the cabin very rapidly. Mr. Montant and I succeeded in pulling away one lounge that had be a thrown upon Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter, both had capable to remove the said-chord, but both the water canne over the havin race having some backers, but none of the parties being sanguine enough of success to make their horse a favorite. Following are a few sample pools: Neome, \$10; Marion, \$10; White Stockings, \$10; Wolford Z., \$10; field, White Stockings, \$10; Wolford Z., \$10; field, \$27. Neome, \$16; Marion, \$20; White Stockings, \$15; Wolford Z., \$11; field, \$41. At the appointed time the horses were called on the track, and then began the inevitable delay incident to the scoring of such a large field of horses. After numerous unsuccessful attempts, the driver of Neome got into difficulty when near the first turn, and was thrown from his sulky. The horse went difficulty when near the first turn, and was thrown from his sulky. The horse went through the crowd in a very miscellaneous manner, causing the utmost consternation among both spectators and drivers. In a short time one wheel of the sulky was, missing, and the horse went flying around the track at breack-neck speed. When he entered the homestretch the greatest excitement prevailed. Numerous individuals, with more zeal than judgment, endeavored to arrest his progress, but only succeeded in rendering him still more uncontrollable. At the gate he evinced an inclination to stop, but several men were on hand to scare him, and away he went. Around by the quarter-pole, he came down to a walk, and encountering a strong policeman, immediately turned around and came back to the gate, where he was captured, and was found to be uninjured. This incident necessitated the postponement of the heat until a new sulky could be provided and the horse rested. He was finally ready for business again, however, and, after two attempts, the large field was

All of the hull of the yacht and about 10 feet of the masts are covered with water. The ladies were embedded underneath the vast mass of furniture, ballast, and other materials, and the cabin was filled with broken glass, which cut the diver and greatly impeded his working. The sailing-master has been arrested by order of the Coroner and locked up. All through the Island the greatest indignation is expressed at his carelessness, which caused such terrible results. The crew all lay the blame on the Captain, and it is said that one of them asked him if he would not cut loose the main-sheet, as the squall was just on them, but the Captain told him to go forward and mind his business.

Cohoes, N. Y., July 21.—The extensive Harmony Mills in this city, of which Mr. Garner was the President, were closed at noon to-day in respect to his memory.

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DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DROWNED

River. They had gone but a short distance when the boat was upset, and all were thrown into the river. Two young men saved themselves, but four persons—Mrs. Tine West. a young child, and two young ladies named Miss Billings and the child have the bodies of Miss Billings and the child have been recovered, but the others were not found. The transparent in the Hudson River near this city last evening, Gregory Fox, Thomas Edgley, Jr., George Bloomfield, Jonas Faulkner, and Harry Maniche were drowned. Four others who composed the party were saved by swimming ashore. Edgley was drowned in attempting to save Fox. who could not swim.

**Deficit, Mich., July 21.—While John Lawrence and grand-child were crossing the pond at West Bloomfield yesterday, the boat was upset by the wind, and he and the child were drowned.

WHAT THE WIND DID.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 21.—The storm

thunder and lightning and wind that visited this city and the surrounding country last even-

ing was very severe, and the damage done in the aggregate is considerable, although no one item is very great. In the city and in the

ountry districts trees were blown down and houses were partially unroofed by the wind, nd in several instances damage was done by the lightning, several barns having been struck. The list of damages is a long one. But very slight damage was done at the Centennial grounds. The storm, with the velocity of wind,

grounds. The storm, with the velocity of wind, passed over a mile per minute.

RICHMOND, Va., July 21.—During a severe storm here last night, the southern section of Seabrook's tobacco warehouse was demolished, and a large quantity of tobacco was damaged by the rain. Several other tobacco factories were unroofed and the stocks damaged seriously. Dickerson & Co.'s saddlery establishment was carried away. A number of persons were injured, but none fatally, so far as is known.

PREMATURE ILLUMINATION. PARKER'S LANDING, Pa., July 21.-About

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

SUNSTROKES.

LOST AN EAR.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Is., July 20.—George Maxwell, at Ames, was currying his horse. The animal became irritable, and Maxwell, to pacify him, placed his arm around the horse's neck, and began to pat him with his hand. The horse, not appreciating the good-will, bit off Maxwell's right ear, which was subsequently found under the horse.

furnished a genuine surprise to the crewd, and was the means of some lively fluctuations in the pool-selling. When the horses went away, Sheridan took his former position at the front, closely attended by Allen, S.W. McD., and Marion. They went by the quarter-nole in 36½ seconds, every horse in this lot doing more or less running. The half-mile was passed in 1:13½, with the field in such shape that it was almost impossible to distinguished the leaders, although Sheridan's white nose was still at the front. As they swung into the home-stretch Marion took a slight lead, with Allen and Sheridan still with him. The finish was a fine one, Allen fairly out-footing Marion from the distance-fiag home, and going under the wire a neck ahead, Webber third, Sheridan fourth. Time, 2:23½. Allen was set back for running, and the heat given to Marion.

IN THE FOURTH HEAT

Marion was evidently "at himself," and although Sheridan led by a length at the first turn, he never had a show for first money. To the quarter-pole, which was passed in 36½ seconds, Webber was on Sheridan's wheel, but fell back soon after passing that point. The half-infle was made in 1:13½ with about half the horses, as usual, on the run. Around the third turn, Sheridan fall showed in front, with Marion second, and Banquo third. At the head of the stretch Sheridan fell back somewhat, and indulged in a run. Near the distance-flag, Allen came up to second place, and pushed Marion hard for the lead, but the latter was too speedy for him, and won by half a length, Webber second, Calmar third. Time, 2:23½.

THE FIFTH HEAT decided matters, and ended what at one time promised to be an unpleasantly prolonged contest. A fair enough send-off under the circumstances was effected, Sheridan and Banquo cutting out the running at a lively pace, while the rest rotted. The pair of runners led to the quarter pole in 37 seconds, but at this point Calmar took a few skips, and quickly captured the pole. The half was passed in 1:15; and on the far side Marion worked along to sec 41,000 barrels of oil. The tanks are the property of Marcus Brownson, of Titusville, and are used by and connected with the Union Pipe Company. This morning another tank, containing about 20,000 barrels, situated about 200 feet from the burning tanks, was fired by an explosion, which threw the burning oil over it. The three tanks will be entirely consumed, and subjects the patrons of the line now having balances with the Company to an assessment, which will be about 10 per cent. SHREVEPORT, La., July 21.—Many plantations on the west side of the old river are overflowed. be submerged. The heavy rise here has alarmed planters along the river immediately below here. The river at Fulton fell 13 inches. The impression here is that every plantation between Fulton and the head of the raft is under water, though not a word has been heard from any of them since the high water cut them off from the hills. Ind., enters b. g. S. W. McD. 11 10 dis.
W. W. Hamilton, Freeport. Ill.,
enters b. g. Wolford Z. ... 13 dis.
Daniel Muckie, Lexington, Ky.,
enters blk. m. Girlie. ... dr.
A. P. Britton, Washington, D.
C., enters b. g. Sooner. ... dr.
Mike Goodin, Philadelphia, Pa.,
enters g. g. George A. Ayer. .. dr.
Salem Brown, Virginia, Ill., enters blk. g. Sleepy Bill. ... dr.
Time— Quarter Half.
First heat ... 35½ 1:14½
Second heat ... 35½ 1:14½
Second heat ... 36½ 1:13¾
Fifth heat ... 36½ 1:13¾
Fifth heat ... 37 1:15 St. Louis, Mo., July 21.—Many persons have been prostrated with the heat within the last three days, some dozen or more of whom have died. Among the latter was Capt. James Lowery, ex-Mayor of Pittsburg, and an extensive dealer in coal and coke. His remains were forwarded to his old home to-night.

THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE
was, of course, the great attraction of the day,
principally on account of the announcement
that Bodine would participate in the contest.
The horse is a great lavorite with the Chicago

public; not only on account of his great speed, but also because it is known that his owner, Mr. H. C. Goodrich, will not be a party to any disreputable arrangements such as are too frequently entered into by the owners of the faster class of horses. When the horses came out on the track for their preliminary work, Bodine was the recipient of considerable applause, little Mollie Morris also receiving the same compliment.

termination to the trio of pleasant days gone before.

THE FIRST RACE

of the day was for horses of the 2:30 class, and, as there were seventeen entries, and among the list several of known ability, everybody was nearly certain that the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismal uncertainty under which the betting the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The pools before the race showed the dismaller than the contest would be a long and hot one. The properties the dismaller than the conte

HARTFORDS—ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Six hundred were present at the game to-day. The weather was pleasant. Remsen's batting and fielding won the game. Two alleged erroneous decisions gave the Hartfords three runs.

/ THE SCORE. Runs earned—Hartford, 3; Athletic, 2. Total bases on clean hits—Hartford, 14; Ath-

Runs earned—Hartford, 3; Athletic, 2.
Total bases on clean hits—Hartford, 14; Athletic, 9.
First base by errors—Hartford, 4; Athletic, 2.
Umpire—John T. McMullin.
Time of game—Two hours.

AT MT. CARROLL, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.
FREERORT, Ill., July 21.—This afternoon the
Red Stockings, of Freeport, defeated the Shannons, of Shannon, on the Mt. Carroll Fair
Ground, by a score of 20 to 4. Two triple plays
were made by O'Connor, Newman, and Dairymple, catcher, first base, and third base, respecial Dispatch to The Tribuse.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
Bloomingtons, 23; Lincolns, 0. The game was
played on the Bloomington grounds this afternoon.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., COLUMBUS, O. COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—Base-ball: Buck-eyes of Columbus, 1; New Havens, 0. THE TRIGGER.

THE TRIGGER.

SUCCESSFUL CONTINUATION OF THE ST. LOUIS TOURNAMENT.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., July 21.—The crowd in attendance upon the shooting tournament to-day was much larger than on any previous day, and the entries were more numerous than the day before. The attendance of the shooters was increased by the appearance of several well-known local shots, who participated in the various matches. Several sweepstake matches were shot during the day, all of the prizes being won by St. Louis men.

The first match on the programme was for \$100, ten single rises at 21 yards' distance. It was called at about 11 o'clock, and twenty-nine contestants entered the lists. Some of the shooting was very fine and excited a lively interest among the spectators. T. J. South, of Frankfort, Ky., after two ties, killed all his birds and won the first money, which, after having been prorated, amounted to \$113; the second prize, \$75, was won by Hasforth, of Illinois; the third, \$50, by Henry, of Quincy; the fourth, \$40, by Kleinman, of Chicago; and the fifth by Jasper, of St. Louis.

A ground-trap match, 30 yards, ten single rises, the shooter to have the privilege of using both barrels after the bird had flown, then began with forty-three cutries, and was continued up to dark, when it was postponed until to-morrow. The purse for this match is \$175. There was but one tie for the first prize—Cockrell, of Platisburg, Mo., and Stock, of Peories, killing ten birds each. There was exercit itse for

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Sanaroda, N. Y., July 21.—The athletic sports closed this morning. The 3-mile race was contested by E. C. Stinson and Hayes, both of Dartmouth. Stinson won. Time, 16:21%. In the 1-mile walk, Watson, of the College of the City of New York. In the 1-mile walk, Watson, of the College of the City of New York, won. Time, 8:02 T. A. Noble, of Princeton, second. Three others started, but did not finish.

The graduates infle-run was won by Downs, of the Wesleyan. Time, 5:281.

The high jump was sharply contested by J. W. Prior, of Columbia, and J. M. Mann, of Princeton. Prior made 5 feet 4 inches, and Mann 5 feet 1 inch.

The mile run was contested to the college of the college o

Mann 5 feet 1 inch.

The mile run was contested by E. C. Stinson, of Dartmouth, and T. R. Green, of Princeton, The former won. Time, 4:58%.

The quarter-mile run was contested by Stephen Young, of Dartmouth, and H. W. Stephens, of Williams, and D. Robertson, of the Wesleyan. Stephens won in 56 seconds; Young was 3 seconds behind, and fell from exhaustion upon crossing the score.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 745 at 11:50 o'clock yester-day mornning was caused by the burning of a coal-shed in the rear of Nos. 339 and 341 Wells street, shed in the rear of Nos. 339 and 341 Wells street, owned and occupied as a residence by L. M. Andrews. Damage, \$25; no insurance.

Officer August Bothe yesterday morning discovered a fire in a barn at the corner of Lumber street and Stewart avenue, caused by sparks from a passing ergine. He got help and extinguished the blaze without sounding an alarm.

AT LACHINE, CAN. AT LACHINE, CAN.

LACHINE, Que., July 21.—A large building used by Mr. St. Ouge for boat-building burned last night, with the boats of the Lachine Boating Club and several steam and safling yachts. A child of the proprietor perished in the flames, and two workmen in endeavoring to save their tools were so badly burned that they died this morning. Loss \$50,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. MANCHESTER, N. H., July 21.—Jacob G. Towle's saw-mill, near Massabia Lake, has been ourned. The loss is \$40,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 21.—At DeWitt, 20 DAVENPORT, Ia., July 21.—At DeWitt, 20 miles from here, last night, about 11 o'clock, a gentleman named R. D. Dutton, of Cedar Rapids, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He disappeared from that place on the 4th of July, after which it was discovered be had embezzled \$1,200. His brotherin-law settled the account up, and then began the search for Dutton to bring him home. He traced him to DeWitt, where the fugitive thought him an officer, and killed himself to avoid arrest. His body was taken home this morning. He was an excellent citizen, and his end is widely mourned.

LONDON, July 21.—Steamship Anglia, from New York, bas arrived. NEW YORK, July 21 .- Arrived, steamship

Neckar, from Bremen.
FARTHER POINT, July 21.—Steamer Austrian, from Glasgow, has arrived. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Asthma.—Thousands of the worst cases of asthma have been relieved by using Jonas Whit-comb's Remedy. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give relief.

THE

RECOVERED.

SCROFULOUS HUMOR PARTS OF THE BODY.

A Hopeless Sufferer Cured by

H. R. STEVENS, Req.:

Dear Sir—Thinking that a statement of my case may meet the eye of some one suffering from Scrofula. I beg you to publish the following, which I cheerfully familiah of my own free will:

I have been afflicted with Scrofulous Humor from my birth, and at times very badly. When about 6 years did deemed advisable to have the hair shaved, but they were obliged to cut it off with embroidery scissors, as my head was so sore I could not have it shaved. After we had succeeded in healing the sores on the cutside they broke, but on the inside, causing me great pain. There have been times when the surface of my hands was all raw from the effect of this humor, and no pea can describe the great suffering I have endured.

About three years ago small kernels made their appearance on the cords of my neck, several of which grew into quite large tumors, and nothing which we could use would remove them. My whole system was so full of scrofulous humor that it seemed randy to burst through the skin st all parts of my body, and I was a series of the continued of the commenced that it is not given by a frield to try the VEG STINE, and I st once commenced taking it, and, after I had used it a short time, the tumors commenced discharding, and i do not when I say that a good-sized teacupful of cerrupulor ran out, after which they commenced to heat up and diappear, and now my neck is as senoth and free from buchies as any lady."

I believe the Vzusting has entirely cleaned every tain to f scrofula from my system, and I desire to have this statement published, so that other sufferers may incredict, as they surely will do, if they try the Vzusting and credit in a strength of the statement published, so that other sufferers may incredict, as they surely will do, if they try the Vzusting and credit of mation relative to my case to all who we call your allows me.

Alice Stillers in Source and service of the surely and druss me.

Nov. 11, 1874.

Unsolicited Evidence. UIISOIICITEU IVIICHIOS.

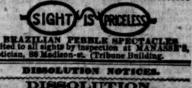
Mn. H. E. STEVENS—Dear Sir: My daughter has one out of health for about two pears. About a year age shad a tumor come on her side which was very palaria I naw Vrontina advertised in the Farmer, and set to Bangor and got two notices. Big is more and set two notices. Big is more and set two notices are to be a second bottle: (Per health as at it came. Every one is thing the pear of the second bottle: (Per health as at it came. Every one is thing the pear of the second bottle: (Per health as at it came. Every one is thing there, and I take every opportunity to recommend is to those are not aware of its great value. Very respectfully.

MRS. SUSAN C. RANDALL.

Every One Speaks Favorably,

Mr. Stavass—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with
Canker from childhood, causing siy mouth to been ore
at times that I was unable to est. Have taken many
oreparations, but with no effect until I tried your Vacortism. After taking a few doses I found it relieved
the faintness at the stomach that always accompanies
canker humor; and by the time I had taken the third
bottle my mouth was entirely cured. Have not been
roubled with it since that time, which is eight month
ago. I have recommended it to several of my acquaintnece, and every one speaks favorably of its good effect.
Cours truly.

Vicering extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allosted task. Sold by all Druggists.



DISSOLUTION. Notice is bereby given that the firm of J. H. Dann.
Co. is this day discoved by mutual consent. By agreement, Edward F. China is appointed as Receiver haid firm. All firm-debies will be paid by him at the collection of firm the Single-Will be paid by him at the collection of firm the Single-Will be paid by him at the collect of said firm. All firm-debies will be paid by him at the collect of said firm. All firm-debies will be paid by him at the collection of firm the Single-Will be paid by him at the collection of the collection

Building Inspector Bailey Throws Up the Sponge---His Assets and Liabilities.

Application for a Mandamus to Secure s Vote on the 1875 Charter.

DECISIONS

PRIORITY OF A MECHANIC'S LIEN. In the case of Henry Barling et al. vs. A. H. Miller, to foreclose a mortgage for \$90,000 on Miller's building, on Wabash avenue near Madison street, in which a decision was rendered yesterday morning by Judge Blodgett, several interesting operations were raised. It seems ing questions were raised. It seems lier fitted up the building for a jewelry store, and put in expensive showcases and mir-rors. These showcases were placed along the of the store, and, where they reste marble had been taken up the marble had been taken up so that they stood on the flooring underneath the marble. Shortly after the com-mencement of the foreclosure proceedings filler made arrangements to remove the show-ases, and a supplemental bill was filed, and emporary injunctions granted to restrain him errying out his design on the ground that they ere fixtures, and belonged to the building, bout the time the foreclosure proceedings were gun two or three persons also filed petitions About the time the foreclosure proceedings were segun two or three persons also filed petitions or mechanic's liens against the same building, and two were still pending, one by W. C. Deaknan, who claimed a balance of \$1,400 due under contract to furnish cut-stone for the ront of the building, the other by anther party to whom a few hundred ollars was owing for a zinc cornice furnished, mong the questions to be considered were the espective priorities of the mortgage and menanic's liens, and as to whether the show cases tere fixtures.

chanic's liens, and as to whether the show cases were fixtures.

Judge Blodgett held that the show cases were to be considered as part of the building. The question was somewhat perplexing, and it was difficult to teli where the line of demarcation should be drawn as between mortgager and mortgage, he r and executor, and rentor or purchaser. The intention seemed to be that they should be considered part of the premises. The old rule, that nothing was to be taken away which necessitated the drawing of a nail, was a good rule.

which necessitated the drawing of a nail, was a good rule.

As to the mechanic's liens, Deakman had furnished cut-stone to the amount of \$12,000, all but \$1,400 of which had been paid, and he claimed a lien for that balance. It was urged that this claim and the other for the zine cornice could not be allowed to prejudice the mortgagee's interest, as the Court would not permit a subsequent contract between mortgagor and contractor to defeat and practically annul, pro tanto, the contract with the mortgagee. The Mechanics' Lien law giving a lien for labor or materials furnished in the erection or repair of a building, had been in force since 1845. The prior incumbrance was entitled to a lien to the value of the land at the time the contract was made. So that statute preserved the lien of the mortgagee or of the lien-holder to the extent of the value of the land at the time the contract was made for the erection of the building. The Supreme Court of this State had construed the law, and held that in case of a mechanic's lien, between prior incumbrancer and mechanic, the rule of division of the proceeds was that the property should be sold, the value of the real estate and the value of the improvements having been ascertained, and after the sale of the property, dividing the proceeds in the proportion which the value of the improvements bore to the value of the real estate. That was the rule where the mechanic was substantially unpaid. But the present case was somewhat different, The mechanics in the present instance had not contracted for the erection of the entire building, but only for a portion. Both of them had also been paid a large proportion of their contract price, from the funds furnished by the mortgagee. It had been claimed that the mechanics were entitled so share in the proceeds of the property in the proportion which the value of the work which been claimed that the mechanics were entitled as share in the proceeds of the property in the proportion which the value of the work which they performed—the amount of their contract price—bore to the value of the real estate or land at the time their contract was made, but that was not a just division. The building owed the party who did the cut stone work \$1,400; to that extent he had a lien. After the sale the proceeds should be divided in the proportion which the amount due to the lien-holders bore to the value of the remainder of the property. The rule that

amount due to the len-holders bore to the value of the remainder it the polations of the remainder of the rose that if the land polations of 120,000, and his contract was \$13,000, was worth as should be divided in the proportion of 120,000 and his dontruct was \$13,000, and the should be true if the building owed him \$1,000, but it only owed that \$1,400, and be had no lien on the rest of the building for his \$1,400. He had only a daim on the front of it for the balance due for the work he had undertaken to perform. The sechanics' Lien law having been settled in a uniform way by the Supreme Court of Illinois, must be followed by the Federal Courts. A mortgages after the senetisent of the law must be considered to take his mortgage subject to the right of the mortgager, or any person holding an estate in the mortgager, or any person holding an estate in the mortgager, or any person holding an estate in the mortgager, or any person because the provision of the Constitution of the United States which prevents States from passing any law which would impair the obligation of contracts. But it must be construed that every person who took a mortgage to we under the conditions of the law existing at that time. A reference would therefore be made to the Master to inquire into and report as to the value of the premises, and a decree would then be entered in accordance with the opinion.

The case of Reeves vs. the estate of Samuel D. Walker involved the same questions, and a decree would then be entered in accordance with the opinion.

The case of Reeves vs. the estate of Samuel D. Walker involved the same questions, and a decree would then be entered in accordance with their ordiors in 1873, found that they may morning by Judge Blodgett as to what is to be considered a socured claim noder the Bankrupt law. The question tross in the case of Barkitt, Satton-& Stanley, in which some of the firm vas given, secured to the extent of \$6,000. It seems that Burkitt & Satton, having seven the subject of the firm was given, seemed to

allowed to take certain testimony in support of their objections to the compromise in the case of French, Shaw & Co. The District Court confirmed a composition of 40 per cent made by of French, Shaw & Co. The District Court confirmed a composition of 40 per cent made by French, Shaw & Co. with their creditors, not-withstanding the objections of J. A. Whittaker & Co., whereupon the latter filed a petition for review in the Circuit Court. This was dismissed without prejudice to their right to apply for leave to introduce any newly-discovered evidence. Whittaker & Co. then filed an affidayit is the District Court salting for leave to take

leave to introduce any newly-discovered evidence. Whitaker & Co. then filed an affidavit in the District Court asking for leave to take more evidence. This was granted as to certain questions on condition that the petitioners pay the costs of the case in review, including attorneys' fees of \$20, and should also deposit \$200 with the Register to secure the payment of costs of taking testimony, more to be deposited in case \$200 was not sufficient.

Another appeal was then taken from this order, and decided yesterday by Judge Drummond, who held that the order was improper. He said the petitioners had given a bond for costs, and it was for the Circuit Court to decide the question of costs. It was also unjust to compel the payment of the costs from time to time as, testimony was taken, out of the deposit of \$200. It might be proper to require a deposit, but if the petitioners made out a case of fraud against the bankrupts they ought not in any event to pay all the costs. The order was therefore reversed.

NEW BUSINESS.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION CHARTER. A petition for mandamus was filed yesterday schek, A. C. Ellithorpe, George M. French, and William Fitzgerald to compel the City Council to submit to the voters of Chicago the question whether the city should be incorporated under the act of 1875, commonly known as the "Citizens' Association Charter."

DIVORCES. Mary Marker filed a bill yesterday, complain ing that her husband, Henry Marker, has for the last two years been guilty of habitual drunkenness and divers acts of cruelty, by reason of which she has become entitled to a divorce.

UNITED STATES COURTS. The United States begun a suit in debt. fo \$12,000 and \$3,000 damages against William Cooper, H. B. Miller, and Byran L. Sawyer; another against the South Branch Distilling Company, H. J. Pahlman and Joseph Haas, the damages being placed at \$2,500; a third for \$3,000 damages against the South Branch Distilling Company, D. G. Rush, and Joseph Haas; a fourth for \$30,000 against R. C. Merserean, Jonathan Abel, and Thomas Raymond; and still another for \$3,000 damages against Thomas Gostling, J. S. Wolfe, D. W. Gammon, and Lemuel S. House.

Harlow P. Smith filed a bill against Mary A., Carlton, Nevada, Ida B., Wille, and Luckle P. Pound, David F. Sayre, and C. W. Upton to foreclose a trust-deed for \$1,000 on Lots 12, 13, 14, and 15 in Subdivision of Block 5, in the Subdivision of Lot 32, and the east 68 feet of Lot 31 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, 39, 14.

The Singer Manufacturing Company began a set in debt for \$1,500 against John Terry, W. \$12,000 and \$3,000 damages against William

33, 39, 14.

The Singer Manufacturing Company began a suit in debt for \$1,500 against John Terry, W. B. Crawford, W. B. Sweet, Obed Price, and N.

B. Crawford, W. B. Sweet, Obed Price, and N. Pierce.

EANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Michael B. Bailey, the well-known ex-Alderman'and Building Inspector, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His secured debts amount to \$7,201.55, secured by trust-deed on Lot 35 Block 13, C. T. Subdivision of the E. ½ of Sec. 31, 39, 14; also Lots 12, 13, and 14, Block 6, in Silverman's Addition to Irving Park, and Lot 79 in I. W. Ramson's Subdivision of the S. E. ½ of the N. E. of the S. E. ½ of Sec. 13, 39, 13. The unsecured claims foot up \$8,481.82. His assets consist of an equity of redemption in the land above mentioned, some househould furniture worth \$207.50, claimed to be exempt, and a balance of \$750 due from the city for his salary as Building Inspector, subject to the claim of the Comptroller against him for office account, of this amount \$150 has been assigned to Albion Cate for legal services, and the remainder is claimed to be exempt. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

William and Ernest Friend, dealers in gents' furnishing goods in this city, were put into bankruptey yesterday by their creditors, who

William and Ernest Friend, dealers in gents' furnishing goods in this city, were put into bankruptey yesterday by their creditors, who charge them with suspension of payment of their commercial paper. The following is the list of the petitioning creditors, with the amount of their claims: Samuel Minster, \$1,500; David Tynburg, \$387.80; Sacharius Iseat, \$703.94; Simon Goldstein, \$1,391.19; Z. Stern & Co., \$1,212.72; Lindenthal & Solomon, \$1,084.37; Morris Kohn, \$1,290.26; and Joseph A. Solomon, \$603.07. A rule to show cause July 31 was issued.

A composition meeting will be held Aug. 5, before Register Hibbard, in the case of James Wiley & Co.

A similar meeting will be held Aug. 3 in the case of Moses W. and Franklin Lester.

In the matter of Delos S. Milis a rule was made that all persons interested show cause

A similar meeting will be held Aug. 3 in the case of Moses W. and Franklin Lester.

In the matter of Delos S. Mills a rule was made that all persons interested show cause July 31 why the sale of the bankrupt's notes and accounts should not be approved.

The Assignee of James Morris was authorized to sell the bankrupt's goods at private sale.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

W. B. Norman, for the use of G. K. Tiffany, sued the Empire Fire-Insurance Company for \$1,000.

J. J. May et al. brought suit for \$1,000 against Philip Larmon.

C. F. Dunbar commenced a suit against Sarah T. and G. N. Davis to recover \$6,000.

A. J. Galloway began a suit for \$2,000 against Joseph M. Hirsh.

Hibbard, Spencer & Co., brought suit for \$2,000 against Rush K. Warner.

CIRCUIT COURT.

J. N. Staples and A. Van Love filed a petition against F. A. and D. J. McCormick, F. B. Peabody, Eli A. Beach, and J. C. Knickerbocker, to obtain a mechanics' lien to the amount of \$1,278 on Sub-Lots 1 to 10 inclusive, in D. J. McCormick's Subdivision of Lot 5, and that part of Lot 6 lying north of Bryant street in Block 4 of Ellis' West Addition to Chicago, excepting the east 100 feet of Lots 5 and 6.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Patrick Casey and Eugene Desmond pleaded guilty to larceny and were remanded.

James Stewart pleaded guilty to larceny on two indictments, and was taken back to Jail.

William Watson pleaded guilty to larceny on two indictments, and was taken back to Jail.

William Watson pleaded guilty to larceny and acquitted.

Rozana Ryder was tried for secreting stolen property and acquitted.

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Budge Moore—Motions and divorce cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases.

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JUDGE WILLIAMS—Motions and divorce cases. THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases.

JUDGE FARWEIL—No call. No. 1,282, Babcock vs. Appleby, on trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONVESSIONS—F. G. McDowell et al. vs. William Dreiske, \$1,259.65.—The Johnston Harvester Company vs. John Reid and Joseph Sherwin, \$116.26.—T. W. Ferry et al. vs. George Pass, F. L. Fischer, and H. J. Jacobson, Schewin, \$116.26.—T. W. Ferry et al. vs. George Pass, F. L. Fischer, and H. J. Jacobson, S. George Pass, F. L. Fischer, and H. J. Jacobson, S. George Pass, F. L. Fischer, and H. J. Jacobson, S. Cook, and J. D. Kirchoff, \$1,288.00.—Ivon Banwens vs. Eben F. Runyan, \$7,195.82.

\$2,440.-W. H. Esty vs. Amanda S. Cook and J. D. Kirchoff, \$1,288.90.-Ivon Banwens vs. Eben F. Runyan, \$7,195.82.

An Ocean Mystery.

Punama Star and Herald.

At a place named Bahia Honda, in Chiriqui, near Las Palmas, in Veraguas, a boat was picked up in which were a woman and two children, all of whom were nearly dead from hunger and thirst. After they had been cared-for with alleviatives, the eldest boy became sufficently collected to explain that his father left Tonosi, in Los Santos, with his wife and the children, some days before they were found, and that the currents carried them away from land; that one night they reached an island where there was light, and that the father, in spite of his feeble state from hunger and thirst, pulled the oars until they reached the shore; that they called out asking for succor, and that some men came out and told them not to approach. The man insisted, and, on going ashore and relating his situation, the barbarous fellows fell on him with sticks and beat him to death. They then tumbled the corpse into the boat and pushed it out to sea. One of the children died from debility and the mother was nearly dead. They hoped to obtain from her the details of the occurrence as soon as she could recover. It is not yet known what island is referred to. Some think it is Montuosa, others that it is Jicaron.

Sweet Oil.

A physician says that sweet oil is not only an antidote to the bite of the ratileanake, but "will

A NOTABLE GATHERING.

The Chicago River and Harbor Convention of 1847.

What Called It Together, and Who Took Part in It.

Abraham Lincoln, Schuyler Colfax, and Edward Bates.

Gen. Cass' Celebrated Letter Declining an Invitation to Be Present.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Among the gather ings of people in the West, no one has been more notable, from its immediate and related bearings, than the memorable "Harbor and River Convention" held at Chicago July 5, 6, and 7, 1847. The occasion and object of assemblage, so familiar to the older readers of THE TRIBUNE, will be understood by all when years previous thereto, the claims of internal trade to the protection and care of the Government, granted without question to foreign trade, had been withheld, and were formally disputed by the Democratic party in both its plat-forms and its conduct of the Government. No that that party was unanimous in its opposition to this object, but that the chief controlling power of the organization—its Southern portion—was deadly hostile to the same. In respect to this, as to all other matters of national con-

this, as to all other matters of national concern,
THE SOUTH DICTATED TO THE DEMOCRACY,
and to the Government through the Democracy, the policy which should control its action.
When the assumed interests of the South, as related to Slavery, demanded the denial of the right of the people to petition Congress on any subject bearing upon that interest, the Northern Democrats were ready to vote for "gagresolutions" for that purpose. When the same power required that the mails be rifled in a search for Anti-Slavery papers, the same acquiescence was shown. And so, when the Slavery interest sought advantage over the free North escence was shown. And so, when the Slavery interest sought advantage over the free North by withholding from its internal trade the aid claimed for and extended to Southern commerce, the Democratic party was useful for such purpose. It was this established and recognized subserviency of the Northern Democratic politicians to the Slave-Power, and the ready facility with which they were molded to any shape by Southern masters, that won for them the title of "NORTHERN DOUGHFACES."

masters, that won for them the title of "NORTHERN DOUGHFACES."

Notwithstanding this state of things, it was still true that a large portion of the rank and file of Northern Democrats were in sentiment opposed to the overbearing tyranny of the Southern masters of their party, in respect to all the questions referred to. This fact was most clearly manifest in after years, when the Slave-Power earried its policy to the fatal extreme of open repellion against the Government: as it also was, in only a less prominent way, when, freed from the domination of that power, the representatives of Northern Democrats united in voting liberal appropriations for harbor and river improvements.

But my present business is with

bor and river improvements.

But my present business is with
THE CHICAGO CONVENTION,
rather than with the circumstances which called
it into existence. It was called for the purpose
of developing and combining such popular sentiment in favori of internal trade as should induce Congress to extend to the samethe care and
protection grafted to foreign trade. Hence, it
was entirely non-political in its nature and object, having in view the one object named. It
was called at a season of the year most favorable for lake-travel,—the only mode of transportation practicable for a large assemblage;
and at the point calculated to afford its members
the best opportunities for learning by personal
observation of the facts and merits of the case.
In all that numbers and enthusiasm could conthe best opportunities for learning by personal observation of the facts and merits of the case. In all that numbers and enthusiasm could contribute, it was a grand success. Nothing like it had then or has since been known in the West. It is with the personnel of this notable gathering that I now have chiefly to do. I will refer to the parts taken therein by some of the actors, a portion of whom have since filled prominent positions before the country and the world. Three men were there introduced to an acquaintance far beyond their former experience, to-wit: Abraham Lincoln, Schuyler Colfax, and Edward Bates.

MR. LINCOLN

fax, and Edward Bates.

MR. LINCOLN
appeared as the Committeeman of Illinois to select officers for the Convention; and subsequently was called out for a speech, which, owing to the unfavorable personal appearance of the speaker, was a surprise for its merit. This was then a Member of Congress, having been elected for the first and only time. The thought of his every

Member of Congress, naving been elected for the first and only time. The thought of his ever filling the Presidential office was farthest from the minds of his hearers. This, it will be remembered, was eleven years previous to Mr. Lincoln's more full introduction to the country through the great discussion with Douglas.

then known only as the editor of the South Bend (Ind.) **Angister**, was the principal Secretary of the Convention, with no more prospect of the second than them had his associate of 1894 for the first position on the successful Presidential ticket. He'was an obscure journalist, and no more.

MR. BATES,

chosen as President of the Convention largely on account of his location and his isolation from party-politics, though well known in Missouri, was yet no less a stranger to the mass of the delegates than were the two others named. So great was the surprise at his selection that Mr. Charles King, a prominent New York banker, or Ohio, for Mr. Bates; which proposition was instantly met by Mr. C. with a positive declination. It is proper in this connection to state that no participant in the occasion more fully justified the confidence placed in him than did Mr. Bates. Notwithstanding the entire acceptance with which he presided, it was at the end of his service and in his closing remarks that he most fully commended himself to the favor and judgment of the Convention. There was nothing particularly attractive or brilliant about his appearance or bearing; and the general estimate was, that, while he had done himself credit as a presiding officer, he had shown no special talent or ability. His farewell remarks to the Convention constituted as great a surprise as a pleasure to his hearers. As nothing but a brief and formal good-by was expected from him, not much attention was given at first; but, as he proceeded with his remarks, and more and more commanded and held attention, all became unjoys to the favor of the combined force and elegance of his utterances; and, when the spell was reliaved by the

Rhode Island—Edward Seagrove, H. Hoppin.

New Jersey—Powell Scott, Charles King.

THE CONVENTION MET IN THE OFEN AIR, and was called to order by James Curtis, Mayor of the city; when William B. Ogden, as Chairman of the General Committee, moved that J. L. Barton, of Buffalo, be called to preside

temporarily, with Col. A. B. Chambers, of the St. Louis Republican, and Hans Crocker, of Wisconsin, as Secretary. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Allen. During the progress of the Convention, it was addressed, among others, by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Corwin, Horace Greeley, Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania, D. D. Field of New York, J. C. Spencer and D. Gardner of New York, Mr. Schenck of Ohio, and Mr. King of Georgia.

As to the action of the Convention, it is sufficient here to say that it made clear, emphatic, and unanimous declaration in favor of liberal provision in behalf of harbor and river improvements in the interest of internal trade,—declaring the same to be entitled equally with foreign trade to the care and protection of the Government.

ment.

The existing popular estimate as to

RAILWAY-CONNEOTION WITH THE FACIFIC
was indicated when W. M. Hall, of New York,
offered a resolution in favor of George Wilkes'
project of a railroad to Oregon; "which was
laid on the table with great unanimity." Had
the reporter said it was laughed-out of the Convention, he would have been correct. Another
unacceptable proposition was the resolution of
H. Brown, of Illinois, that the free navigation
of the St. Lawrence was "of vital importance
to the West;" which also was laid on the table.
It is noticeable, that both these objects—the
Pacific Railway and the open St. Lawrence—
have since been secured.

That was an early day, and one of comparatively "small things," with Chicago. Not a mile of railway theu existed in the State of Illinois. A local journal spoke of the city as no longer "the trading-post of 1813," but as "the city of city of

SIXTEEN THOUSAND INHABITANTS,—
in itself a glorious exponent of the triumph of
enterprise,"—"the pride and mart of Northern
Illinois." The most liberal range of the journalist's imagination then had not pictured or
conceived the city of 400,000 inhabitants, and
"the pride and mart" of an Empire, which so
rapidly succeeded the Chicago of 1847. The two
local papers of that day were the Democrat,—
John Wentworth, editor and proprietor; and
the Journal,—Wilson, publisher.

the Journal,—Wilson, publisher.
A prominent incident of the Convention was the reading of THE "CASS LETTER,"

which subsequently became so prominent in political discussion. It is as follows: which subsequently became so prominent in political discussion. It is as follows:

Defraott, May 29, 1847.—Dean Sir: I am obliged to you for your kind attention in transmitting to me an invitation to attend the Convention on internal Improvements, which will meet in Chicago in July. Circumstances, however, will put it out of my power to be present at that time. I am, dear sir, respectfully yours.

The extreme brevity of this epistle led to calls for a second and a third reading amid much excitement and merriment,—the general comment being, "ils that all?" The dodge of the entire subject which called the Convention together was so palpable as to provoke laughter more than criticism. The next year, when Gen. Cass was a candidate for President, this notable epistle occupied a prominent place in the campaign. It was presented in various styles,—here spread out in large letters, in poster-form; there on small cards, for pocket-use; and again, printed in book-form, occupying several pages of a miniature volume, prefaced with the words:

I leave we here this little book.

I leave you here this little book,

I leave but here this little book,
For you to look upon;
That you may see its author's face,
When he is dead and gone.

The part borne by this unfortunate letter in the signal defeat of its author, in 1848, was by no means insignificant.
Letters were also read at the Convention from Henry Clay, Washington Hunt, and Silas Wright, in favor of the object of the Convention, and a characteristic one from Martin Van Buren, wishing "success to all constitutional Efforts which have that direction." The significant qualification of his utterance on the subject did not help him when, the following year, he, too, was a candidate for President. The people of the West preferred a man who would evade the issue neither by utter silence nor by the use of qualifying adjectives, and accordingly voted strongly for Gen. Taylor, the successful Whig candidate.

AMONG THE INCIDENTS

of this Convention, not then recorded, was an informal gathering of representatives of the press, having reference to a proposed banquet. Prominent in the meeting were Horace Greeley, Col. Chambers, and Mr. Colfax. The first of these (then as ever an advocate of total abstinence) at the outset proposed that intoxicating liquors be excluded from the banquet. This suggestion was no sooner made than Col. Chambers aprang to his feet in emphatic protest, declaring such a thing to be too preposterous for serious consideration. Mr. Colfax came to the support of Mr. Greeley, who evidently had with him the general sentiment of the meeting. But the result of the conference was, that the banquet, for want of time, must be given up; which AMONG THE INCIDENTS uet for want of time, must be given up; which appily disposed of the liquor question.

CREMATION.

The Body of an Aged Planter Burned in

The Body of an Aged Planter Burned in Accordance with His Last Request.

Correspondence New York Beruit.

MARION, S. C., July 11.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., Mr. Henry Berry, aged 82, a venerable, respected and refined citizen of Marion County, departed this life. The deceased was a successful farmer, having been one of the most extensive planters in the State, at one time during his career having been possessor of 30,000 acres of land, and in addition an independent fortune. At the time of his death his cotton plantation alone contained several thousand acres of the most fertile land in the State.

Prior to his death he had requested that his body might be burned. The reasons assigned for this strange desire are as follows: About twenty-four years ago two relatives of his died. After having been buried several years the surviving relatives desired to have the remains disinterred to be removed to a spot located in an adjacent section. In accordance with this desire the bodies were disinterred, and during the removal the coffin lids became detached and the bodies were exposed to the public gaze. Having been buried along time they were, of course, in a fearful state of decomposition. Mr. Berry was present on this occasion, and, witnessing the scene, made a solemn declaration that his remains should not be subject to a similar fate. He atterward frequently alluded to the condition of the bodies and repeated his declaration made at the time of the removal. Very little confidence was placed in his statement at the time, but that it was a fixed determination the following will show. The deceased has several surviving sons, all men of advanced age. Several months ago he held a conversation with them, stating that after his death he desired not to be buried, but that his body should be consumed by fire, and enjoined upon them that they should participate in the proceedings. Naturally the sons were shocked at this declaration, and used every available means to dissuade him from his intention. Argument was uscless, and, en

and also designated the spot where it should take place.

According to arrangements the cremation took place at 8 o'clock this morning. Carriages, buggies, and vehicles of every description were in active demand to convey spectators to the scene, and at the appointed time an immense crowd was in attendance. The trees designated by the deceased were cut down, and all the necessary arrangements having been perfected, the body was laid on a platform surrounded by an inclosure about 20 feet in height. After appropriate services, held by a Baptist divine, the combustibles were ignited, and in about two hours all that remained of the deceased was ashes.

During the process a variety of opinions was express by those in attendance,—the prevailing

During the process a variety of opinions was express by those in attendance,—the prevailing impression being that it was an outrage on the sensibilities of the people, and that it should have been prevented by the authorities.

Would Pay His Share at Once.

Elizabeth (N. J. Journal.

Yesterday a lady entered a grocery store on Broad street, where she found the proprietor fanning himself with his hat, and looking somewhat overcome with the heat.

Broad street, where she found the proprietor fanning himself with his hat, and looking somewhat overcome with the heat.

"Why, Mr. —, you look worried," says the lady, elevating her eye-glasses so as to take a close look.

"Worried, the devil! These infernal careless clerks of mine are calculated to worry any man."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the lady, "any of your clerks abcsonded, or have they made a mistake and given-sixteen ounces for a pound?"

"No, neither, madam; but worse than that. While patting a barrel of molasses in the celler, through their carelessness, they let it drop, and out came the head, and lost all of the molasses. "But," he added, "some person will have to pay for it."

Later in the alternoon a six-year-old son of the lady came into store, and said:

"Pap wants to know what his share of that barrel of molasses is!"

"Your father don't owe me anything for molasses," answered the merchant.

"Well, dad said that your book customers would have to pay for that barrel that busted, and he will send it over."

LAKE BLUFF.

Centennial Celebration by the Sunday-School Assembly.

Oration by Dr. Tiffany---Remarks by Thomas Hoyne and Others.

De Witt Talmage Delivers an Entertaining Lecture.

Yesterday was somewhat of a festival at Lake Bluff. There was not quite so much Sundayschool in the programme as on the previous days, and a little more attention was given to the secular tastes of the campers-out. The principal attraction was still DeWitt Talmage, the Brooklyn preacher, but it was generally known that his share in the exercises simply be a humorous lecture. A very fine side-show had been provided in the shape of a centennial celebration on an extended scale, which, though a little late in the season of celebrations, was a decided success. The attendance was the largest since the Convention opened; there cannot have been less than 5,000 people on the grounds. A brass band had been enon the grounds. A brass band had been engaged to assist in the patriotic part of the business, a circumstance which gladdened the hearts of a number of young ladies and gentlemen who have been hankering after a dance ever since they set foot in the grove. Their expectations, however, were not realized. While there was any amount of lively music, no one had the moral courage to break through the conventionalities, and express his or her desire to invoke the "muse of many twinkling feet." Afthe band had departed much regret was expressed that the long-wished for opportunity had been allowed to slip by.

At 9 o'clock quite a large crowd assembled in the tabernacle to listen to addresses on "NFANT-CLASS TEACHING." Mrs. Partridge, of St. Louis, was the first speaker. In a brief but telling speech she showed the great importance of early training in religion, and urged parents to pay great attention to the subject. A great many valuable hints were given as to the manner in which children can best be interested in Biblical questions, and great stress was laid on the three essentials for successful instruction,—prayer, preparation, and preseverance.

uccessful instruction,—prayer, preparation, and

successful instruction,—prayer, preparation, and perseverance.

Mrs. Virginia F. Kent, of the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church, also gave some interesting thoughts on the subject.

A number of questions were then put by persons in the audience and answered by the leaders. This meeting, which aroused deep interest, lasted upward of an hour.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION came off at 11 o'clock. Great preparations had been made to insure the success of this meeting, and, judging from the vast audience which

been made to insure the success of this meeting, and, judging from the vast audience which assembled and the amount of enthusiasm displayed, the efforts of the managers had not been thrown away. The Hon. Thomas Hoyne had consented to preside, but he had not arrived when the meeting opened, and Mr. Solomon Thatcher filled the chair temporarily. The proceedings were begun with the national hymn. "Americal" which was well-rendered by Prof. Blackmer's choir of 100. The Rev. Dr. Talmage then offered up an earnest prayer for the continued prosperity of the nation.

continued prosperity of the nation.

GOV. BEVERIDGE

was then introduced by the temporary Chairman, Mr. Thatcher, to read "Washington's Farewell Address." Before proceeding, he stated that he had been much impressed with the address when a boy, and that on arriving at man's estate he had found it to be replete with wise sayings and good counsel. There was however, a certain stiffness about it that did not commend it to a popular audience. Its reading before the multitude might be endured once in a century, as it embodied the sentiments of the Father of his Country. The Governor then read the document in very good style, and was rewarded with hearty applause at the close.

At this juncture a number of young ladies, dressed to represent the Colonies, States, and Territories, took their places on the platform and were formally introduced by the Chairman. They met with an enthusiastic reception.

THE HON. THOMAS HOYNE
arrived per the special train from Chicago about
this time, and was invited to preside over the
gathering. In accepting the position, Mr.
Hoyne delivered quite an impressive Fourth-of-

July oration. Prof. A. P. Burbank next entertained the andience by reciting Lincoln's second inaugural address.

After "The Battle-Cry of Freedom" had been given by the choir, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany came forward to deliver the cration of the day. It was quite a brilliant effusion, full of patriotic sentiment, and flowing the continuence with enthusiastic prophecy concerning our

over with entities and properly continued to the day. His delivery extended over an hour. After music the celebration was brought to a close by the benediction. A rush was brought to a close by the benediction. A rush was brought to a close by the benediction. A rush was brought to a close by the benediction. A rush was the did quite an extensive business for the next half-hour or a control of the property of the next half-hour or a control of the property of the next half-hour or a control of the next half-hour or he platness and the time had to be filled with a song servicer I it was 3 o'clock before Mr. Talmage had done justice to the carnal man, and was ready for his task. When he made his appearance on the platner meaning but, fearful of offending the eccentric preacher, they gave a few shouts of applause, which were acknowledged by a slight bow. Once having secured the big fash, Prof. H. Fisk, of Evanston, lost little time in introducing him to public notice; and once over this formality, Mr. Talmage plunged right into his subject, keeping his andleneg in continual excitement by his funny and eccentric descriptions of "Poople We Meet." In beginning, he said he understood the day to be one of diversion from the object of the Convention. This was a pleasant world to live in. He had always been glad he had got aboard this planet, for there were just as many conveniences as were needed to make life pleasant. Standing before a painting or a plece of sculpture, a dozen men might have a dozen different opinions about it, out where was the basphener of his God who would criticals the arch of the grant had been been been done in the same property of the convention of the feath of the fault-inder. This control of the convention of the fault-inder. This had been been been for

was next passed upon. When one was visited by an old acquaintance the time flew by without notice, and we felt buoyant when we separated, even if it were at 2 in the morning; but the com-pany of the loafer was dispiriting in the ex-treme. In comparison with this infliction, blessed were seasickness, gout, and other com-plaints.

blessed were seasickness, gout, and other complaints.

The man who was perpetually despondent and lachrymose, or, to use the common phrase, the man who always had the blues, was next reviewed. There was no exemption from misfortune, but the vast majority of those who were tried the most were generally the happiest. The majority of those who were tried the most were generally the happiest. The majority of those who went howling through the world seldom experienced anything in the shape of trial and trouble. People might be born with melancholy temperaments, but that was no reason why they should yield to them. Despondency was the most unprofitable feeling a man could have. Good cheer divided our forces and carried three-fourths of our burdens. Unfamiliarity with the laws of health often conduced to ill-temper. He knew a man who never had a buoyant feeling for years, simply because he ate a late supper nightly. To get away from our vocations for a while would often bring back cheerfulness. Money spent in sensible recreation was well invested; a few weeks in the expenditure would soon be recovered by the increased exertions we would be able to make in our business. For mental depression he commended exercise either outside or indoors. Despondency very often degenerated into previshness, and then people became waspish,—a very unpleasant characteristic. In this class he must place those who had the blues about the country. Now, the country was all right; it did not depend upon this or that organization, but upon the Almighty hand of God, which would lead us through the future as safely as it had done through the past. We wanted a little more suavity in polities. There was no reason to fret about the nation; liberty, and justice, and free government would always be triumphant over all their foes.

The above is but a meagre outline of the lecture. It would be impossible to compress into the limits of a newspaper-report the many good things that Mr. Talmage got off. Anecdote

they see about them, and cut off from communication with their friends, they are left to wander in superstition and dark ignorance. But when educated by the perfected system of instruction peculiar to themselves, they are advanced to an enlightened level with their fellow beings. Therefore, the people of our city and State are bound to see that these unfortunates have the advantages of securing a good practical education. But it may be said that we have an institution at Jacksonville for this class of children. True, yet our State and cities have been increasing in population and the number of mutes increasing in larger proportion, till over 300 are in our city of Chicago alone. The New York Institute for Deaf Mutes, located at New York City, was formerly considered sufficient for that State till it reached the number of three, four, and five hundred pupils, when insubordination and diseases of virulent forms broke out, and the consequence was, five separate schools were established in different parts of the State, no one of them to exceed 200 pupils. Other States have followed the example of New York, and certainly Illinois will not be slower in providing for the needs of this class of children. Jacksonville has already reached the number of 350 pupils, and a class taught in the Jones Ward by Prof. P. A. Emery has numbered thirty, making a total during the past year of about 330 or more. Of those at Jacksonville some sixty-five were from Chicago, which, put with those under Prof. Emery's charge, would make ninety-five pupils from Chicago alone, while many others could not send to Jacksonville, and ind to be turned away from the Jones Ward school for lack of room and tutors. There would be no trouble in organizing a school in Chicago or Cook County of 140 to 150 pupils in a short time, and the State convinced of the justice of recognizing and supporting the same.

Among this large number of deaf and dumb children so far away from home, and consequently many are detained from their needed schooling. And the Stat The above is but a meagre ontline of the lecture. It would be impossible to compress into the limits of a newspaper-report the many good things that Mr. Talmage got off. Anecdote followed anecdote in quick succession, each seeming funnier than the other, and keeping the audience in a continual roar of laughter. The manner of their relation had a great deal to do with their attractiveness. There is only one other person who can tell a funny story as well as Dr. Talmage, and he is John B. Gough.

At 8 o'clock Dr. Williamson At 8 o'clock Dr. Williamson delivered a lecture on "Babylon" to a large audience. The lecture was a seccinct history of the rise, progress, and decline of this wonderful city. Mr. Williamson kept the attention of his hears until the close.

After the lecture Mr. Hessler gave illustrations of Bible views, events, and characters with the stereopticon. A number of illuminated balloons were also sent up, and the temporary residents of the grove had a good time generally.

send their children so far away from home, and consequently many are detained from their needed schooling. And the State is as much obligated to educate the deaf and dumb children of Chicago as the deaf and dumb children of Jacksonville, Rockford, or say other-city in the State. And Chicago has claims to consideration and action in this respect that her large number of deaf and dumb children may be retained and instructed nearer home.

If means and room could be provided this fall, undoubtedly the Legislature could be made to see the necessity of the case and make proper provision in support. Pro Bono Publico To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 21.—I was amused in reading the letters in last Sunday's paper about the swimming question, especially by a fogy who threatens to give us some more such if we erally.

To-day.

The programme for to-day is as follows: 9 a. m., address, "Sunday-School Discipline," the Rev. H. B. Dean; 10:30, Bible reading, B. F. Jacobs; 3:30 p. m., lecture by the Rev. C. C. McCabe, "The Relation of the Sunday-School to the Millenium"; 8 p.m., address by the Rev. H. C. Tilton, Wisconsin, "The Sunday-School of the Future Indicated by the Past." don't use a little more common-sense, and drop
the discussion of this nasty subject. He is
"digusted" that we workingmen should desire
to cleanse and refresh ourselves after a hot
day's toil by a plunge in the cool waters of our
lake, and that we will persist in doing so, to the
"admiration" of his daughters, for it must
certainly be something more than enriosity that
impels a high-toned young lady to take an
opera-glass to view the human form divine
taking a grand plunge head foremost into the
inviting waters.

Let our Council repeal this ordinance against
bathing along the lake shore, but let it be imperative that all persons shall use a suitable
bathing-dress, and we need not fear the demoralizing effects of summer bathing. My own
ambition and admiration have often been excited
at some of the European bathing places by
young ladies fearlessly breasting the rollers as
they came along. They would often dash out
into smoother water half a mile from shore,
swimming strong and well. I have seen gentlemen obliged to give up and turn back to shore,
unable to cope with these brave girls. By almeans let us keep the ball rolling. We ought
at least to have this privilege granted during
the warm months of July and August,
and, once established, Chicago will become
a fashionable summer resort. The facilities for
crecting bathing-houses all along the beach, so
that any one can change their clothing for a
bathing-dress, are almost without a parallel.

Let the police protect the places when built,
and the Council encourage the parties building,
and see that bathers are protected from insult,
and in a little while it would be a solid institution. Many of us workingmen would gladly
support such a place, while now we don't get
the luxury of a bath, because we fear getting
arrested and locked up for the night in the
Armory. Yours respectfully, Tox.

CENTENNIAL WARMTH.

linety-Eight Deaths from the Heat in Philadelphia During Six Days.

Philadelphia Press, July 15.
The direct effect of the past heated term est disclosed by an examination of the Coroner's record. Although the warm weather had commenced in June and had continued without cessation, day after day, for nearly three weeks, yet no cases of sunstroke or death from exhaustion were reported until last Saturday, when six deaths were brought to the Coroner's notice. Upon the following day, Sunday, the heat increased in intensity, and its effect upon humanity was such that twenty-six sudden deaths were caused thereby. This weather was continued on Monday. The thermometer did not reakh such a high point as on the previous day, but there was an oppressiveness in the atmosphere which was felt in an increased number of sudden deaths from the heat. Twenty-eight were reported on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday, although the thermometer still retained its position at middlay among the nineties, the deaths did not exceed nine per day. On Wednesday night there was a sudden turn for the worse, and the notifications to the Coroner show that twenty deaths by the heat were reported to him on Thursday for examination. So, that in six days there were 98 deaths directly from the heat. A visit to the Morgue during this time, showed how terribly strong were the rays of the midday sun. 'As many as twelve bodies were exposed for examination at the control of the control of the control of the control of the midday sun. 'As many as twelve bodies were exposed for examination at essation, day after day, for nearly three weeks

during this time, showed how terribly strong were the rays of the midday sun. 'As many as twelve bodies were exposed for examination at at one time; the marble slabs were all utilized, and eight ico-boxes were brought into requisition. It was found impossible to keep the bodies of the unknown dead exposed to public view for seventy-two hours, as the law requires. Decomposition set in so fast that it was deemed expedient to photograph the remains, and then dispatch them to the Potter's Fleid as soon as conveyances could be obtained. Old hands at the business declare that the activity about the Morgue was almost equal to the cholera period. The undertakers' wagon, which answers all purposes in ordinary seasons, could not meet the great demand, and several furniture-cars were impressed into the service of transporting the dead from the city charnel into the pauper's grave. The cases which have come under the Coroner's notice have been remarkable for their suddenness. Strong men while walking along the streets have been prostrated, others have calmly fallen asleep, never again to waken. A peculiar case was reported from 1710 Lombard street, where a mother and ner babe died, after taking but a short walk to get some fresh air. Another case is recorded of a beautiful young girl residing at Sixth and Fitzwater streets, who, in the course of her domestic duties, scrubbed the front steps off. She then walked into the house and took a drink of ice-water—five minutes after she was dead. train" came to Chicago there was just as much undue "hurrah" made as there is at present made about giving up fast mail trains. It seems to prove how little is needed to start up enthusiasm, and on what weak pretexts people base their conclusions. Let us keep cool and look at the matter sensibly. The fast mail train from Chicago to New York leaves at 8 p. m., and arrives at 10 p. m. the next day; the Chicago mail of this train is distributed in New York in the forenoon of the second day. The mail going to New York on the 5 p. m. or 9 p. m. regular train is also distributed in the forenoon of the second day. Where's the gain! The fast mail train coming from New York leaves at 4 a. m., and arrives here at 6 a. m. the next day. It must be admitted that no New York business man will make such a fool of himself as to write his letters at 3 a. m. for the sake of sending his mail by that twain. The heaviest mail has been written and sent to the office by 7 p. m., and a train starting west at 1 p. m. is in Chicago about the same time for the distribution of letters as the fast mail starting at 4 a. m. Where's the gain! Chicago has such big and good newspapers that we hardly can much for the Eastern newspapers, and those alone seem to derive any benefit from the fast mail system, as did the express companies from the late high rate on third-class mail matter. The country people around New York get the city papers early enough with the regular morning trains, and it seems not fair for the Government to keep down the country papers for the benefit of the New York City press. At any rate, Chicago has no reason whatever to get excited over the matter.

SWIMMING IN THE LAKE, To the Editor of The Tribune.

off. She then walked into the house and took a drink of ice-water—five minutes after she was dead.

Ancient and Modern International Law, Prom R. H. Dana's Address before the Yale Law School.

Some 2,000 years before Christ, we read that a certain King, one of the Kings of those times—the head of a tribe or city—boasted, "Three-score and ten Kings, having their thumbs and great toes cut off, gather their meat under my table." When the men of Judah made his royal mutilator a captive, according to the received lex talionis of the age, they cut off his thumbs and great toes, cast him into a dungeon at Jerusalem, and left him to die of hunger. When Nebuchadnezzar took, Jerusalem, he slew the sons of King Zedekiah before his face, carried him to Babylon, put out both his eyes, and left him to end his days in prison. At the close of the long Jugurthine war, Marius brought Jugurtha to Rome, and, in accordance with the established usage of the Roman triumph, chained to his charlot wheels this deposed King, this gallant soldier, dragged him in triumph through the streets amid the insults of the populace, and, when he turned his charlot from the forum to ascend the capitol, be unchained the royal prisoner from the charlot-wheel, cast him nearly naked into a dungeon, where he was not strangled until he had contended six days against famine. When Carthage was taken, it was blotted from the map of nations, its past destroyed, its ships burned, and its inhabitants sold as slaves. The campaign against Corinthended in the extinction of that luxurious, magnificent city and the enslavement of all its inhabitants. The curse which Joshus pronounced against the man who should presume to rebuild Jericho: "Cursed be the man who shall rise up mn rebuild this city Jericho! He shall lay the foundation thereof in his first born, and in his youngest son he shall set up the gates of it," was but the expression of the common sentiment—the common law of ancient times; at the height of Greek and Roman civilization, after a lost battle, every

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

they see about them, and cut off from com-munication with their friends, they are left to

GIVE US A CHANCE.

don't use a little more common-sense, and drop the discussion of this nasty subject. He is

FAST MAIL TRAIN. To the Editor of The Tribune. Cuicago, July 21.—When the first "fast maff train" came to Chicago there was just as much undue "hurrah" made as there is at present

SWIMMING IN THE LAKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 21.—In perusing your last Sunday's TRIBUNE, my eye lit on a communication

day's TRIBUNE, my eye lit on a communication purporting to come from a citizen, but I should judge by reading it that it came from an idiot. This communication is about swimming, that all-important topic of the present time. From what he says, one would think he knewell about the lake, but in reality he "gives himself away bad." He states that the water of the lase would become impure and unfit to drink merely by letting people swim therein. Now, I think if he would stop to reflect a moment, he would see his arror. If he would think of the sewers and cisterns that continually flow into the lake, if he would notice how many dead dogs, cats, etc., are daily thrown into it, or if he would visit the mouth of our river, he would see the absurdity of his statement. I am in favor of letting people swim, in these hot days, when they have a lake right at hand. Let us swim or bathe between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock a.m., 12 and 1 o'clock noon, and 6 and 9 o'clock p. m.

Hoping that the Council will take some steps

p. m.

Hoping that the Council will take some steps in this matter before long, I remain yours,
R. B. O.

THE DEAF MUTES OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY A Visit to the Old I To the Editor of The Tribune.

But few citizens are aware of the number of But few citizens are aware of the number of leaf mutes in our city and their needs. Their condition without an education is low and almost a blank; having no correct idea of what

The Bank of Englar Some American I

MRS. SWIS

tutio The Dore Gallery ...

Brethren as Sla the Inno

"Andromeda," Dante's Two

LEIPZIG, Saxony, June that, for a foreign corre hanging for a considera hanging for a considera around Leipsig; but you that we are not tourists sojourning in a strange learn something about it ways, and hoping to trav our way home. Still, we way here, and more than we the Midland Railroad Com of its profit in landing me, of semi-congelation, and I dong enough to be thawed fires of the great metrop cient vitality to resist the of another and much long
While thus engaged, I d
look about a little, and the

look at was THE BANK OF I made an errand to see the per-money; and, O dear centre it is! How it does of of a prosperous institution start a bank with us, the a palace, or rent one, to p gild, and polish, and rub, a notifying the public that J gone into the banking b money, if they should have it. But what does the pu part of the Joneses' accord wants to know is, that Jon Prince or a prodigal, and generons public opens in

Jones.
In connection with his ; ness, Jones has a palatial tial street, retinue of serve stepping bays for Mrs. J captivating pony for her ph must be lined with satin of color to Mrs. Jones, so a charming toilets to adverti oan. Jones sends unli and the printers. His wife has any, are the bulletin-bo posts his lace, satin, and his denomination paper a in distributing his printer Jones gives entertainme ire so costly as Jones', and the fortune of the florists, Then Jones hires Jenkins, advance; converts the dia satin, and velvet, and wine, into several columns of go fortune is made; for those walk to save street-car f

Sty stable; and drives the lamest be of a superior or will THURST THEIR SMALL SA All Jones has to do abo All Jones has to do about what is offered with the gruents of the givers; but, he will be a more city bank mence. To win distinction latial place of business in cities, and put in charge of who understands the art of and exercising the most gruently strangers.

Washington, and keep t who is a judge of men, and and oysters, and who kne Washington, and keep two is a judge of men, and and oysters, and who kne have plums in chem. He try-house, who grounds, as his rural crusins with specing. He must be plous as clent is well as wise, and esh with the liberality and one who knows that his resinexhaustible. He matst, apex of financial success is awash and a swiel, a gl of Tyrian-hued draperies as He must reach his emblence brass band, amid the tramsteeds and the shouts of the marvel to me is, bow that the ever worked her way into Herwalls are lew, and blace ever worked her way into Herwalls are lew, and blace and diogy! There is not them. There are no marble sai or bas-relief figures to its lavish expenditure. Around look down on it; a prison than a palace. To old housekeeper with the GENERAL REPUTATION one who wants to know bread and meat, and just ought to last; one who have dress for so lo all her genteel friends are her; one who, if she went ance, would be sure to ha aloud at every convenient a portunity, lest, peradventt think her well-dressed com low as to be out with an come to the city to sell bu part of it is, that she do

come to the city to sell but part of it is, that she do brass button about her old trouble it causes fer wells there as self-complacently on a nestful of eggs, or lurknitting-work.

on a nestful of eigs, or Luknitting-work.

It does not trouble her th
dash off in a glittering coas
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from the yard outside th
may suit Jones & Co.,
She cannot afford a coas
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EQUAL TO ALL PROBARI

sake of shining; and there about the day or the evil herself

ZQUAL TO ALL PROBARI
OUT Jehu, who was stuck the back of our Hansom, pocket of a workman's circuit of the windowless line and moved up to that posite the entrance, when i drab livery helped us out, on, piloted us through the ment, and, bowing, left us trance is a low archway, building into a hollow above; and, at each end, gu note of those who go in and cle of counters all around and quite a large number of business at them. Ours, wilver change, we stated showed us the counter bensed; but it was in or at it they gave on dollars. We had no pail we wanted to carry. So ut the right counter, when ellow gathered up the coin lifth a pointer, and poured good deal amused at our auch money properly sto rish that some of it was aplained the difference bet ince we offered him and the sovereign, told us whare in do so gave me an excuse on this and this allow! Plenty of light!

Pertything for use—no tri-loads of gold in the valore! Every one polite and civing on like the works of the mande our appear.

When we made our appearent, the man in drab knew re, in a long line waith d knew low to signal that me promptly, and he pas

Writing from Calcutta, India, in 1837, Macaulay said: "We are annually baked four month boiled four more, and allowed four more to ge cool if we can. At this moment the sun is blaing like a furnace. The earth, soaked with oceans of rain, is steaming like a wet blanke Vegetation is rotting all around us. Insects aroundertakers are the only living creatures the seem to enjoy the climate." The year befor in May of 1836, he wrote: "One execuable effect the climate produces: It destroys all the worl of man, with scarcely an exception. Sted rust razors lose their edge, thread decays, cloth fall to pieces, books molder away and drop of their bindings, plaster cracks, timber row matting is in shreds. The sun and the steam this vast aliuvial tract, and the infinite army white ants, make such havoe with buildings the abouse requires complete repairing every the years." Starving.

New York World, July 15.

An unhappy mother was vestering found by funeral party at Greenwood lying with her fot little children huddled about her on the gray of her husband. They were all quietly gynthere of starvation amid the costly monument reared by civilized opulence and religion, attest the sanctity of human affections and human hopes. The poor creatures had been tured out of their apartments in this city, and the found no room left for them anywhere und the living in the metropolis of the pasts.

ROM THE PEOPLE.

of CHICAGO AND COOR COUNTY
School of The Tribune.

Is are aware of the number of the city and their needs. Their needs are advantaged in the county and them, and cut off from complete their friends, they are left to patition and dark ignorance. their friends, they are left to retition and dark ignorance sed by the perfected system of liar to themselves, they are additionable to the set of the retition of the retitio

we undred upplis, when ind diseases of virulent forms the consequence was, five sepacestablished in different parts one of them to exceed 200 push have followed the example detainly Illinois will not be got the needs of this class sonville has already reached 0 pupils, and a class taught in y Prof. P. A. Emery has numing a total during the past or more. Of those at Jacksty-five were from Chicago, those under Prof. Emery's take ninety-five pupils from the many others could not lie, and had to be turned away ard school for lack of room a would be no trouble in or-in Chicago or Cook County of a a short time, and the State ustice of recognizing and sup-

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the country papers for the York City press. At any reason whatever to get ex-FAST MAIL. IN THE LAKE. In perusing your last Sunye lit on a communication rom a citizen, but I should at it came from an idiot. is about swimming, that the present time. From ald think he knewell about and think he knewell about yhe "gives himself away lat the water of the lake and unit to drink merely in therein. Now, I think to reflect a moment, he ar. If he would think erns that continually flow build notice how many dead ally thrown into it, or if he a of our river, he would see statement. I am in favor a, in these hot days, when a ta hand. Let us swim or ours of 6 and 9 o'clock anoon, and 6 and 9 o'clock

uncil will take some steps long, I remain yours, R. B. O. ta, India, in 1837, Macar mally baked four month allowed four more to ge s moment the sun is bla The earth, soaked wit The earth, soaked withing like a wet blanked in around us. Insects and ly living creatures thate." The year before: "One execrable effect destroys all the world nexception. Steel ruse et thread decays, clotholder away and drop of the sun and the steam and the infinite army have with buildings the terepairing every thread

wing.

orid, July 15.

was vesterday found by
wood lying with her for
about her on the grawere all quietly siylin
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ulence and religion,
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creatures had been turtas in this city, and the
them anywhere amaopolis of the peaks

MRS. SWISSHELM

A Visit to the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.

The Bank of England Compared with Some American Banking Institutions.

The Dore Gallery --- Herod and Our Red Brethren as Slaughterers of the Innocents.

"Andromeda," Dante's Two Lovers in "Inferno," and "The Christian Martyrs."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
LEIPZIG, Sarony, June 25.—It seems to me that, for a foreign correspondent, I have been hanging for a considerable length of time around Leipsig; but you should understand that we are not tourists, but only strangers sojourning in a strange land, and trying to learn something about its strange words and ways, and hoping to travel and see sights on our way home. Still, we did see some on our way here, and more than we had expected; for the Midland Railroad Company found a portion of its profit in landing me in London in a state of semi-congelation, and I must needs remain long enough to be thawed out by the very slow fires of the great metropolis, and to gain sufficient vitality to resist the refrigerating process of another and much longer journey.

While thus engaged, I could, as well as not.

look about a little, and the first thing I went to look at was

I made an errand to see this centre of good pa per-money; and, O dear! what a shabby old centre it is! How it does conflict with our ideas of a prosperous institution! When a company start a bank with us, the first thing is to build a palace, or rent one, to paint, and varnish, and gild, and polish, and rub, and furbish, by way of notifying the public that Jones & Co., who have gone into the banking business, are dashing fellows, and understand the art of spending money, if they should have no idea of earning it. But what does the public care about this part of the Joneses' accomplishments? All it wants to know is, that Jones can spend like a Prince or a prodigal, and forthwith that same generons public opens its heart and purse to

Jones. In connection with his palatial place of business. Jones has a palatial residence on a palatial street, retinue of servants, a pair of highstepping bays for Mrs. Jones' carriage, and a captivating pony for her phaeton. This phaeton must be lined with satin of the most becoming color to Mrs. Jones, so as to aid her and her charming toilets to advertise his prosperity, and win the confidence of men who have money to loan. Jones sends unlimited orders to Worth and the printers. His wife, and daughters if he has any, are the bulletin-boards on which Jones posts his lace, satin, and velvet placards; and his denomination paper aids the secular prints

in distributing his printer's-ink announcements. Jones gives entertainments. Nobody's wines are so costly as Jones', and his cut-flowers make the fortune of the florists, if they are ever paid. Then Jones hires Benkins, who takes his cash in advance; converts the diamond, and lace, and satin, and velvet, and wine, and flower placards into several columns of good type; and Jones' fortune is made; for those men and women who walk to save street-car fare will take it for granted that the man who has seven horses in his cty stable, and drives the best team on the read, ust be of a superior order of mankind, and

THURST THEIR SMALL SAVINGS UPON HIS AC-

mill THURST THEIR SMALL SAVINGS UPON HIS ACCEPTANCE.

All Jones has to do about money is to fake what is offered with the grateful acknowledgements of the givers; but, if Jones stops at this, he will be a mere city banker, of no great prominence. To win distinction, he must open a palatial place of business in each one of the great cities, and put in charge of each a clever feilow, who understands the art of giving good diuners and exercising the most graceful hospitality to wealthy strangers. Washington, and keep there a representative who is a judge of men, and women, and wine, and oysters, and who knows the patties that have plums in them. He must set up a country-house, with grounds, and be able to interest his rural cusius with specimens of model farming. He must be pious as well as polite, benevolent as well as wise, and give to him who asketh with the liberality and careless confidence of one who knows that his resources are absolutely inexhaustible. He must, in short, reach the apex of financial success and society through a swash and a swirl, a glimmer and shimner of Tyrian-hued draperies and jewels of the mine. He must reach his embrence to the music of a fall brass band, amid the tramping of high-mettled steeds and the shouts of the populace; and the marvel to me is, how that old Bank of England ever worked her way into public confidence. marvel to me is, how that old Hank of England ever worked her way into public confidence. Herwalls are low, and black, and weather beaten, and dingy! There is not an inch of glass in them. There are no marble statutes, no colos-sal or bas-relief figures to indicate wealth and its lavish expenditure. All the tall houses around look down on it; and it is more like a prison than a palace. To me, it looks like an old housekeeper with the

prison than a palace. To me, it looks like an oid housekeeper with the

GENERAL REPUTATION OF STINGINESS;
one who wants to know what becomes of the bread and meat, and just how long the sugar ought to last; one who has not had a new dress for so long a time that all her genteel friends are heartily ashamed of her; one who, if she went out with an acquaintance, would be sure to have her name spoken sloud at every convenient and inconvenient opportunity, lest, peradventure, strangers might think her well-dressed companion had fallen so low as to be out with an old woman who had come to the city to sell butter! The amusing part of it is, that she does not seem to care a brass button about her old, dingy dress, or the trouble it causes her well-wishers; but just sits there as self-complace thy as an old brown hen on a nestful of eggs, or Lucretia Mott with her knitting-work. ting-work.

not trouble her that Jones and his wife It does not trouble her that Jones and his wife dash off in a glittering coach, with eight creams in gold-mounted harness; or go up in a balloon from the vard outside the circus-tent. That may suit Jones & Co., but it is not her way. She cannot afford a coach and eight creams; she cannot afford gold-mounted harness. She knows it, and does not care a farthing who knows that she knows it. She knows that if she went off on an aerial exploring expedition, she would be almost certain to get a fall, and, does not care who knows that either. She has no wings, and no ambition to be preserved in a no wings, and no ambition to be preserved in a museum as a stuffed vulture with artificial platons. It is not her business to invent flying-machines, or to outshine the neighbors just for sake of shining; and there she sits, untroubled about the day or the evil thereof, and feeling herself

Berself

EQUAL TO ALL PROBABLE EMERGENCIES.

Our Jehu, who was stuck down into a seat on the back of our Hansom, like a knife into the pocket of a workman's dinner-pail, made the circuit of the windowless walls; then fell into line and moved up to that part of the curb opposite the entrance, when a strapping fellow in drab livery helped us out, signed Jehu to drive our piloted us through the crowd on the pavement, and, bowing, left us to our fate. The entrance is a low archway, leading through the on, piloted us through the crowd on the pavement, and, bowing, left us to our fate. The entrance is a low archway, leading through the building into a hollow square lighted from above; and, at each end, guards in uniform take note of those who go in and out. There is a circle of counters all around this hollow square, and quite a large number of people were doing business at them. Ours, which was to get some silver change, we stated to an usher, who showed us the counter where this was dispensed; but it was not the right one, or at it they gave nothing less than en dollars. We had no pack-mule, and five was ill we wanted to carry. So the cierk pointed ut the right counter, when a pleasant, longish ellow gathered up the coin on a tin dust-pan with a pointer, and poured it off to us. He was good deal amused at our trouble in getting so nuch money properly stowed away, and our ish that some of it was in greenbacks. He xplained the difference between the first gold lice we offered him and the one he accepted as sovereign, told us where it would pass current, and so gave me an excuse for ingering and ooking around, without seeming to have come or this and this alone. Plenty of hom! Plenty of light! Plenty of air! I berything for nse—pothing for show! turt-loads of gold in the vaults, and no gilding towe! Every one polite and attentive. Business loving on like the works of a chronometer, and PAPER AT PAR?

PAPER AT PAR?

When we made our appearance on the paveent, the man in drab knew which vehicle was
rs, in a long line waiting across the way,
d knew how to signal that particular one. It
me promptly, and he put us in, and we were

taken out of the way, feeling that we had made oue in that endless procession which comes, generation after generation, in all manner of conveyances, fron the Ducal coach to the donkey-cart, to this great temple of Mammon, and masses on, richer or poorer, wiser or worse. If one bone of an animal betrays the secrets of its life, the anatomy of that right arm of British finance has a lesson for us; and this is, that Security and Splurge belong to different species. The latter may be as large as aspermaceti-whale, and brilliant as a dying dolphin; but it is sure to be slippery, to be addicted to sudden plunges and mysterious disappearances; and is hard up hold, even with a harpoon. While the former is a clumsy kind of beast, with big claw-feet, made for taking a good hold of the ground; and'a rough, shaggy hide, which gives large opportanities for catching and holding him.

So long as the American people trust their money to folks because they have magnificent banking-houses, or other places of business, splendid residences, retinues of servants, high-steeping houses, glittering coaches, flashing diamonds, gauzy laces, rustling silks, shimmering satins, and sweeping velvets, so long do they prove that they belong to that class of animated nature which was made to be caten, and have no right to complain

WHEN THE BATERS EAT THEM.

If I ever get a hundred dollars, and put it into a bank, and Jenkinsinforms me, some day,

WHEN THE BATERS EAT THEM.

If I ever get a hundred dollars, and put it into a bank, and Jenkinsinforms me, some day, through the columns of the morning-paper, that Mr. B., my banker, has purchased a fancy team, or that the loyely Mrs. B. was the observed of all observers at Madame Dorothea Diamond's ball, on account of her exquisite blue-satin dress, point lace, and pearls, I will be one of the first visitor. 22 A. Double that day; and what I shall want with my \$100, and all the interest, if there is any, due on it; and, if I can find no place that appears safer than that bank, I will roll it up in a rag and risk the burglars.

From the Bank we drove to

From the Bank we drove to
THE DORE GALLERY,
as there was but one flight of stairs to climb,
comfortable seats, and no crowd; besides, as an
invalid, I wanted something cheerful in the way
of amusement, and, if any man can be amusing,
it is Dore. There is quite a large room, of
which the walls are all covered by his productions
—all good of their kind, but by far the best of this
kind is "The Murder of the Innocents,"—a
canvas about 16 by 29 feet, with four colossal Roman soldiers, savage and half-naked, executing
Herod's decree on three infants, while the
mothers struggle furiously or wheedle piteously
to save them. The scene is rather thrilling
when one considers that the event happened so
long ago; and it is perhaps as good a subject as
one could have found in that remote period;
but why should he have traveled 1,800 years upthe stream of Time, when, by crossing the Atbut why should he have traveled 1,300 years up-the stream of Time, when, by crossing the At-lantic, he might have had his choice of hundreds of incidents any one of which would cast this old Roman exploit so far into the shade as to make it doubtful whether it have a right to a place in the world of honors? Herod and his soldiers did well in their way,

Herod and his soldiers did well in their way, but have been so far excelled by our PEACE COMMISSION AND ITS RED BRETHREN that the former must be set down as mere bunglers; and, when our history comes to be put on canvas, poor Herod may get a rest. He "sent forth and slew" the male children of a district, to prevent the overthrow of the Roman Empire; but Uncle Samuel and his Commissioners send forth and slay children male and female, old men and maidens, infants and sucklings, the gray-haired and those of stalwart manhood, that a host of Government robbers may get gain by

gray-haired and those of stalwart manhood, that a host of Government robbers may get gain by selling deadly weapons to the savage foes of the Christians whom Government and Commissioners are pretending to protect!

When our pictures come to be painted, there will be two, —one representing Mr. Commissioner presenting Mr. Lo with his yearly allowance of good advice and better scalping-knives; the other, Mr. Lo turning both to account; and then His Royal Highness, King Herod, may retire from business as supplying subjects for works of art.

from business as supplying subjects for works of art.

"Andromeda" has a fine high-tragedy air about her, but ought to be arrested under the vagrant act, as having no visible means of support. The artist would have us believe she is hanging by the wrists, but she weighs 120 pounds, if she weighs an ounce; and her arms lie above her head as gracefully as if she were reclining, not hanging, on the face of the rock.

Dante's two Lovers in "inferno" are true to the life. Now that they are together at last, she clings to him, at great disadvantage of position, and with an agony of love and despair; but she got him into trouble once, and he does not hold her in his arms again. Nay, he bends to her as ifentreating her to be reasonable and let go his neck, so that he may drape his handsome person in that elegant blue mantle which he manages to hold while coaxing her to observe the proprieties while that stranger is looking on, at least!

The red light of the country has been so considerate as not to fall on them, to spoil their complexions or the cerulean hue of his fancy cloak, and this makes the complexions of the crulean hue of his fancy cloak, and this makes the complexions of the crulean hue of his fancy cloak, and this makes the complexion of the crulean hue of his fancy cloak, and the manages that the woman is really dead.

The real ight of the country has been so considerate as not to fall on them, to spoil their complexions of the crulean hue of his fancy cloak, and this makes the crulean hue of his fancy cloak, and this makes the crulean hue of his fancy cloak, and this makes the crulean hue of his fancy cloak, and this makes the crulean hue of his fancy cloak, and this makes the crulean hue of his fancy cloak, and the manages to hold which she is supposed to have been ejected from her earthly tabernacle, and to have taken that shapely presence with her; but it did not impress me as giving any assurance that the woman is really dead. From the place and direction, the dagger must have entered the lungs, and a "Andromeda" has a fine high-tragedy air

They are, however, very pretty angels, and very prettily dressed.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

there will be a clear outlet from the city of New Orieans, via South Pass, for vessels drawing over 20 feet.

This was up to the 6th inst. In view of another fact, the date is important. The New Orleans Republican of the 6th inst. stated, in its local news, that at 2 p. m. on the 5th the steamship Hudson grounded on the bar at the head of the Pass, got off and grounded again in the channel, and at the lower end of the jetties. She drew 17 feet and 1 inch aft, and 14 feet forward. It appears that at this spot, of the Sunday previous, the Charles W. Lord struck, drawing 15 feet aft and 12 feet forward. The Lord was taken off by a tug. On the 4th, at 2 p. m., the Morgan City grounded on the bar at the head of South Pass, and swung across the channel. She drew 14 feet 3 inches forward, and 15 feet 2 inches aft, and was put afloat after 800 sacks of corn were taken off, and two tugs pulled her back into the river. She went to sea through the Southwest Pass.

We have seen no contradiction of the Republican's statement, which, if true, proves that the report given Capt. Eads as the soundings up to the 6th inst. was not correct. The Republican's statement that dredging has begun is thus verified by the New Orleans State Register of the 15th, which says:

Capt. Eads has borrowed a dredge-boat of the city authorities, and is trying to dredge out a channel at the mouth of the river, 20 feet deep, in order to get the first installment on the jetty work from the Government.

The same paper asks why none of the city iournals, except the State Register and Republican, have alluded to the report recently made by Col. Comstock, U. S. A., to the War Department, and now before the public. This officer was put on the Board because favorable to the jettles, but in his late investigations he did not discover facts to warrant him in pronouncing them a success.

Certain prominent newspapers show ill tem-

discover facts to warrant him in pronouncing them a success.

Certain prominent newspapers show ill temper whenever anything appears questioning the success of the jettles. They print everything favorable to them, whether furnished by Capt. Eads, or his engineers, or correspondents, but nothing on the opposite side. Their attitude is that of partisains, and it is one of the causes of the suspicion that all is not right down in the South Pass. There is too much puffing and blowing—too much lauding of Eads, and too much denunciation of United States engineers and all others who cannot find the soundings reported by the jetty contractors and the men who, having stock in the enterprise, want that money from Congress im-

mediately. The country is not yet prepared to believe that all the Government officers are hostile to Eads, and affix their signatures to falsehoods, nor that there is no truth that does not come through the Eads headquarters. Congress should await thorough investigation. Capt. Eads undertook a great work on speculation. To him and his fellow stockholders it is business—dollars and cents.

Cant. Eads is making a desperate effort to get

Capt. Eads is making a desperate effort to get the first half-million from the Government, and without complying with the conditions pre-

MRS. TILTON.

The Truth About Her. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. NEW YORK, July 20.—The exact truth about the present relations between Mr. and Mrs. Til-

ton is this: When Tilton was home to spend the holidays he sent his two daughters to see their mother and carry her flowers, and they were rudely re-pulsed. He made known to her lawyer that, if sne was unprovided for, he would gladly send her a check for \$1,000. She sent back word that

she would die before she would ever receive a

dollar from him.

On returning from his lecture tour, two months ago, Tilton one day received a note from a venerable and well-known lawyer, asking him to call at his office. He called. The lawyer announced that he had superseded Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. Tilton's former lawyer; that the purse of \$1,200 raised by Plymouth Church for Mrs. Tilton's support, of which Mr. Augustus Storrs was the almoner, was entirely exhausted; that she was living by her own hard labor; and that she requested that he (Tilton) would contribute to her support. Mr. Tilton replied that he had always been willing to support Mrs. Tilton without any regard to her feelings towards him or others; and he drew on the spot, and placed in the lawyer's hands, a check for \$1,000. The money on the check was drawn the next day, and Mrs. Tilton has been ever since, and is now, living upon it. She is apparently descreted by the Plymouth Church people, only one or two of them ever calling upon her, and that at long intervals.

As to the children, the case is as simple as this: that they live exactly where they please. Three of them choose to live with their father, and the fourth will follow soon. There is not the least constraint, under "the laws of the State of New Jersey," or otherwise

The success of Moulton in the Supreme Court, and the probability that the case will soon come up for final trial, have excited public interest in the unpleasant controversy anew. nounced that he had superseded Mr. Wheeler

interest in the unpleasant controversy anew.

BOSTON FREE-TRADE CLUB.

Letters from William E. Gladstone and John Bright. John Bright.

The following letters have been received by Mr. William Downic, President of the Boston Free-Trade Club, from some of the distinguished gentlemen who were elected honorary members of the Club at its last monthly

meeting:

London, July 5, 1876—William Downie, Esq., President Boston Free-Trade Club—My Dean Sin:
I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of June 19, and I am very much flattered by the compliment which the Boston Free-Trade Club have been pleased to pay me. Cordially wishing success to their endeavors, I remain your very faithful and obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

House of Commons, London, July 5, 1876—William Downie, Esq., President Pree-Trade Club, Boston, U. S. A.—Dran Sin: I thank you for the compliment you pay me in electing me an honorary member of the Boston Free-Trade Club. I accept the honor you have conferred upon me with much gratification.

Your platform is admirable,—the third paragraph especially pleases me. Protection has upon it a taint of the great wrong of slavery. It does not steal the laborer, but its steals his labor, it taxes it cruelly, it lessens its results and its profit, and turns it into channels less useful to the laborer. It says to your cultivator of the soll:

'You must not exchange your quarter of wheat or barrel of flour with an Englishman for the clothes or the hardware he would give you for it; only with an American who will give you so much less for it."

It was so with ne thirty years ago. Our weavers could not exchange with your farmers a plece of cloth for a barrel of flour, but only wife an English farmer who offered him half a barrel. So the protective system has in it much of the evil of slavery, for the labor of the laborer is not free; it is by force of law diminished in value.

This can only exist in a free country from the ignorance of its people. Happily the fraud is too transparent to live long. I hope your Club will do somiething to destroy it. The existing days—sisten in your trade must page, your segment to which industry from other canees cannot perhaps be wholly freed. With many thanks to the members of your Club for their friendly remembrance of me, I am, with great respect, yours very sincerely,

QUIEN SABE ?

Love finds life In large distresses, Small successes, Sweet carceses,— Most heartrending When near tending

Smiling, tearful, hoping, fearing, Disappearing, reappearing, Cupid knows what he's about, And blinds all effort to find out Why lovers sulk and maidens pout

In Love's young dream. HYDE PARK, July, 1876. GEO. M. RODGERS.

The Russian Fair at Nijni-Novgorod.

The great Russian fair, which sixty years since was transferred to Nijni-Novgorod from its anwas transferred to Nijni-Novgorod from its ancient locality in the meadows near the Monastery of Macarieva, opened on the 25th of June old style, and comes to a close early in September. Mr. Boria, Secretary of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, reports that it is calculated that a million persons visited the fair last year, and about 150,000 of them were resident to the for a lovery or shorter period during They are, however, very pretty angels, and very prettily dressed. Jane Grey Swisshelm.

Capt. Eads' Jettles Probably a Failure.

Methybis Anatomche, July 19.

What is the matter with the jettles? Only a short time since Capt. J. B. Eads, while in New York, submitted to the fascinating arts of a Herald interviewer, and gave for publication the following as the condition of the water in the South Pass jettles:

The reports from the jettles continue to show the most encouraging progress. Since the closing of Grand Bayon the increased volume of water appears to have accelerated the progress of deepening the channel. Soundings taken recently—although I have not heard from there since the finst.—commencing outside the bar and entering the channel west of what is known as the outer red hooy, showed the following depths: 24 feet, 2314, 234, 2354, 254, 244, and 24. The largest vessel, yon will thus see, can pass through safely but there is no doubt, after a little more work, there will be a clear outlet from the city of New 20 feet.

This was up to the 6th inst. In view of anthe water from Lake Mestcherski, which, after rushing with great impetus into the gallery, cleanses it thoroughly, carrying away all rubbish into the river Oka, whose level is 6 yards lower than that of the lake. The wholesale trade in iron, in different forms, amounted at the fair in 1874 to 5,557,800 poods of thirty-six pounds each, sold for 15,356,000 roubles, equal, at 33d, to £2,193,812. Tea of the value of upward of 10,000,000 roubles was also sold. Along the banks of the lake enormous pyramids of chests of tea are heaped upon the ground, covered only with matting made from the inner bark of the birch tree. These chests of tea, called "tsibiki," are so packed as to be impervious to rain or damp. These chests of tea, called "tsibiki," are so packed as to be impervious to rain or damp. Outside the ordinary wooden chest is a covering of wicker-work of cane or bamboo, round which, at Kiakhtal raw bull-hides are tightly stretched, with the hair inward. These chests arrive at Nijni from China, having been received in barter, at Kiakhta or Maimatchin, on the Chinese border of Russia, for Russian manufactures of cotton or wool; the transport thence being on the backs of camels to Orenbourg, and then in rude carts to the rivers Kamma and Volga. It is these "tsibiki" which contain that peculiar Kiakta, Baikoff tea, whose taste and aroma are unequaled by any other tea importaroma are unequaled by any other tea importen into Europe from China. But Kiakhta tea now encounters a formidable rival in the tea imported through the Suez Canal and Odesan, as well as from England, and which bears the name of Canton tea. Large sales are made of corn and of leather at the fair, of fruits from Persia, of madder and wine from the Caucasus, and of cotton and skins from Bokharia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, nuness and infammation of the lungs, liver, kidne spieen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles, is equa an army of doctors and acres of plants and sbrubs, instantly banishes pain and soreness, gives life vigor to the weakened and paralyzed muscles limbs, and is so grateful and soothing that once used the above aliments, every other external application as salves, otherments, totions, and liminents, at once be discarded. Even in paralysis, epilepsy,

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CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

The Presidential Compaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will party naying placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Gov-ernment passes into the hands of the Democrats and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Reaction will be inau-gurated; the colored people wi be, practically, reduced to bondage; and eithers he National Debt will be repudiated, or handreds of millions of will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plca of "doing

ustice to our Southern brethren!"
The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sec-tional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments. With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with ques-tions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or

Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who aved it in war." Nothing will do more to arouse the public to their danger, and avert the calamity of Copper

head and Confederate ascendency in the govern-ment of the nation, than a wide diffusion of Tue CHICAGO TRIBUNE among the people of the West. All the best specches of the great Republican or-ators will be published.

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Dated July 15th, A. D. 1876.

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will be in proper order for the opening.
Sept. 6.
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UNION SQUARE THEATRE CO. MONDAY EVENING, July 17, during the week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. BRET HARTE'S play entitled "Two Men of Sandy Bar," with a powerful cast.

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> PROPOSALS. **PROPOSALS**

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)
OPPICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
In accordance with law the Commissioners of State
Contracts for the State of Illinois hereby give notice
that sealed proposals will be received at the other of the
Secretary of State of Illinois hereby give notice
that sealed proposals will be received at the other of the
Secretary of State of Illinois hereby give notice
that sealed proposals will be received at the other of the
secretary of State of Illinois hereby give notice
that sealed proposals will be required for the
use of the State for the term of two years from the first
Monday in November, 1878. Also for the copying,
printing, binding, and distributing the laws, journals,
and reports, and all other copying, printing, binding,
and distributing ordered by the General Assembly for
said two years.
All articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on bis order, at the State-House is the
City of Springdeld, at such time or times and in such
quantities as he may direct, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at his office.
The paper and stationery to be furnished are classified
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1st. Frinting paper.
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8

the contract.

The printing must be let in separate contracts for each of the several classes as provided by law.

Binding.

The binding will be let in one contract, upon the low-cat bit the aggregate of all the work required to be

est bid in the aggregate of all the work required to be done.

The copying of the laws, journals, and joint resolutions of the Thirtieth General Assembly of this State, for the use of the Public Printer, will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

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Each bidder must file his bond, and a copy of his bid. contract, in such sum as the Complissioners and the Governor shall determine.

Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The awards of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bidd have been supported by the contracts of the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bidd have been supported by the contracts of the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bidd have been supported by the Contracts as soon as the bidd have been supported by the Contracts as soon as the bidd have been supported by the Contracts as the contracts as the Contracts of the Contract of

JAMES K. EDSALL,

TO RENT. PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Brooklyn Heights. The thirty-first year of this institution will open kept, 12, 1876. Paulis from abroad are received into the family of Miss E. J. Smith, a member of the Faculty. The best facilities are afforded for Music. Fainting, and Modern Languages. Elective course allowed. For circulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Fh.D., Brooklyn, N. Y. TO RENT

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PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
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Be careful to buy only the Genuine. MEDICAL CARDS.

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Nemorous extra series of lectures delivered at Kaha's
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a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.
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Depot, 1004 of Lake-st., and 1004 of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., Southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

Leave. | Arrive. Mall (vis Main and Atr Line)... 5.00 s. m. 7:30 p. m.
Day Express... 9.00 s. m. 8:00 p. m.
10:30 s. m. 10:30 s. m.
10:30 s. m.
10:30 s. m.
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Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. *12:50 p. m. * 2:40 p. m. \$1. Louis & Springfield Ex..... \$100 a. m. *7:50 p. m. \$1. Louis & Springfield & Texas \$1000 a. m. *7:50 p. m. \$1:000 a. m. *4:00 p. m. \$1:000 a. m. *4:00 p. m. \$1:000 a. m. *7:50 p. m. \$1:000 a. m. *7:50 p. m. \$1:000 p. m

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Leave. | Arrive. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RALEOAD, t. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seco Ticket Office, 121 Mandolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD.
Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Stateenthst., and Canal and Stateenth-sta. Ticket Offices, on
Clark-st., and at depots. Leave. | Arrive

*Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. † Ex. Monday. CHAL OF CHICAGO LINE cket Offices. 83 Clark st., Palmer House, Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corne son. Trains leave from Exposition Building. Leave. | Arrive.

PITISBURG. PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILBOAD. rains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roc-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave, Arrive. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATEROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren, and Sherman-sa. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

OFFICE OF TEX COMPTSOLLER OF CTREENOT,
NOTICE is hereby given to all fressels who may have claims againg the "City National Bank of Chicago." Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the signal proof thereof, wishin three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed)

Comparoller of the Currency.

LAKE RAVIGATION.

GOODRIGH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwankes, etc., daily (spandays excepted) on m. saturday Boat don't leave until for Grand Haven, Grand Rapida, Muskegon, daily (Sundays excepted).

For St. Joseph and Benton Barbor, daily (Sun 7 p. m. Por St. Joseph and Benton Barbor, daily (Sun 7 p. m. Saturdays Boat don't leave until 10 p. m. Saturdays Boat don't leave until 11 p. m. For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Needay and Friday.

For Ludingues, Manistee, the Friday and 7 p. m. For Ludingues, Manistee, the Friday and 7 p. m.

ote taken on a train on the Lake Shore & gan Southern Railroad last evening was ws: Hayes, 105; Tilden, 52. Mrs. Ellen Barry, an elderly lady residing at lo. 269 West Polk street, fell suddenly dead at evening at 6 o'clock. Heart-disease is the

Mrs. Hackett Stevenson, of this city, has re-ceived the honor of being admitted as a member of the American Medical Association, the most

ortant body in the United States. The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung milding), was, at 8 a. m., 76 degrees; 10 a. m., 6; 12 m., 77; 3 p. m., 77; 8 p. m., 73, Barom

The South Division City Railway Company have been repairing their track along State street from Thirty-first street south, and a difficulty arising between the Company and P. M. Garrity, a saloon-beeper at the corner of Thirtyfirst street yesterday morning gaverise to the rumor that there was a riot in progress.

R. P. Nichols, of No. 191 Paulina street, while riding in a Van Buren street car yesterday morning, allowed his elbow to project from a window of the car, and a truck passing by with a heavy counter upon it snapped his arm in twain just above the elbow. He was attended by Dr. W. J. Maynard, and taken to his home.

Thursday afternoon Denis McCarthy, employed in cleaning sewers at the corner of Auburn and Thirty-fifth streets, was sunstruck, and died almast instantly. Deceased was 52 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children at No. 177 Sholto street. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Kate Conley, a native of Racine, Wis., died ecently at a house on the corner of Fifty-fifth and State streets. The attending physician, procounced the cause of death to be "narcotism," and in consequence of a misunderstanding as to that that word means, the body will to-day be xhumed and submitted to an inquest under the upervision of Coroner Dietzsch.

The celebrated thoroughbred trotter owned by John B. Lyon, and purchased at the enormous figure of \$125, including harness, ran away yesterday. The damage was inconsiderable, and no lives were lost, though for a time the situation of affairs was in the highest degree alarming. At last accounts owner and horse were doing as well as could be expected, as they always do.

An unknown man, while walking along the track at Washington Heights last evening, was overtaken and run over by a freight train, and so badly injured that he died within an hour. A Justice at Morgan Park held the inquest, but was unable to ascertain the deceased's name. He was apparently a German of 75 years of age, and had nothing on his person save the following note: "Mr. Shaffer, please give this man 50 cents' worth of beer."

An item appeared in The Tribune of a few days ago to the effect that Andre Matteson, of the Times, was building a house and had neglected to take out a permit from the Superintendent of Buildings for the same, as such a permit would cost a few dollars, etc., etc. It now, appears that the information given to the writer of the item was incorrect. Mr. Matteson is not building, and has no building permit to take out.

George Brock, residing at No. 40 Hehry street, while attempting to board a Blue Island avenue car going west at 5:20 last evening, in front of McVicker's Theatre, was struck by Madison street car No. 219 going east, and was badly bruised about the face and head. He was attended by Dr. Purdy, who is of the opinion that his injuries are quite serious. He is a carpenter by trade, 55 years of age, and has a wife and several children. Recently he was in the sumpley of William Bates, a carpenter on Ademyor of William Bates, a car

ams street.

Otto Rosenberg, a boy 13 years of age, was drowned in the Water-Works basin Thursday evening. He had gone in to swim, notwithstanding it was against the rules. Another boy, Dudley Winston, saw deceased struggling in the water, but was too far away to render any assistance. A negro was near Rosenberg while he was kicking about, but sat still and saw him drown without trying to rescue him. The body was recovered by Daniel Fuller, an employe of the Water-Works, shortly after the occurrence. ENDOWED LAW PRIZES.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Management of the Union College of Law, a communication was received from Callaghan & Co., proposing to permanently endow an annual prize of \$100 to such member of the graduating class of each year as should be found by an impartial committee of attorneys to have

prize of \$100 to such member of the graduating class of each year as should be found by an impartial committee of attorneys to have attained the highest proficiency in his legal studies. The letter accompanying the proposal stated that the donors were attracted by the past success and future promise of the College to believe that it would speedily become the largest in the country, and would aid in rendering the City of Chicago what they greatly hoped to see it, the head-centre of the country. The offer was accepted with thanks by the Board, and a resolution idopted that the Callaghan Prize be published as one of the regular annual prizes of the College. The Horton Prize of \$50 for the best warfled for the first time at the last Commencement, called forth from the students many highy meritorious efforts, though announced too atte in the year to admit of full preparation for he contest. The Callaghan Prize will add zest to the examinations of the coming college year, and will stimulate the classes to their utmost ifforts. Two other prizes are under consideration, one of which will probably be a prize of 175 for oratory, and the other of \$50 for highest excellence in study in the Junior class.

WHISKY. ALD. CULLERTON.

In accordance with the arrangement between Judges Bangs and Leffingwell, made Thursday, Ald. Cullerton was called up before the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon for sentence. Quite
a large number of the friends of
the defendant were present. At half-past
2 Mr. Cullerton and his counsel
made their appearance, followed a few seconds
afterwards by Assistant District Attorney
Burke. The trio took seats, and patiently awaited the reading of some dull and dreary af-fidavits in an admiralty case, which was then under hearing. At the conclusion of the elocu-tionary efforts of the admiralty gentlemen, Mr.

wrke arose, and said:
May it please the Court, Mr. E. F. Cullerton,
see 217, is in court for sentence.
The Court—Mr. Cullerton will please come

The Court—Mr. Cullerton will please come forward.

Mr. Cullerton nimbly responded to the introduction, and the Court proceeded:

You were tried and found guilty on one count.

A motion for a new trial and also for an arrest of judgment was made and overruled. The District Attorney has represented to me that in your case you should be awarded minimum punishment, and this recommendation is in accordance with my own views. The count on which you were convicted alleges mere negligence while you were performing the duties of a United States Gauger. The law prescribes the same punishment for this negligence that it does for willful fraud. The lowest penalty prescribed by the law is a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for six months. Therefore, the sentence of this Court is that you pay a fine of \$1,000, be imprisoned in the County Jail for six months, and pay the costs of this trial.

Judge Lettingwell—May it please the Court, I move for a stay of execution until an opportunity can be had to appeal for executive clemency.

The Court—That seems just, and is in

Mr. Burke—If the Court please, I would suggest that ten days' time be given.

The Court—I do not think that much can be accomplished in ten days. It seems to me to be too about a time. too short a time.

Judge Leffingwell—I would suggest thirty

Judge Leffingwell—I would suggest thirty days.

The Court—I will order that the execution of sentence in the case of E. F. Cullerton be supended for twenty days, or until such time as the Court may call, and that the defendant enter into new sureties in the sum of \$5,000.

Ex-Ald, Woodman, who was present, held a nurried conversation with the defendant, and left the court. In a few minutes he returned with Maj. Brockway, Tom Brenan, Ald. Lodding, and Abe Sullivan, all of whom took the usual eath of qualification and were accepted.

A petition will be placed in circulation to-day for signatures, asking the President to extend Executive elemency to the Alderman from the Sixth. It is understood that it will receive the signatures of many prominent Government officials.

now rusticating away down in Lower Canada:

Cacoura, Canada, July 13, 1876.—A. C. Hesing—Dran Sin: I have just received a copy of The Cancaoo Tribuna dated Sunday, July 2, 1876, in which you are reported as having said that you saw me when you were in Canada, and that 'he" (Bridges) 'told me how much he had received from Rehm." You say, or are reported as saying that I told you that 'Rehm once gave aim' inc.] \$500 to pay on his [my] house on Calumet avenne, and \$100 when he [1] was going to New York to see his [my] mother, who was then dying." If you will recall the conversation you had with me at the time referred to, you will remember that I said that Rehm loaned me \$500 to make a payment on a house and lot I had purchased on Prairie, not "Calumet," avenne, and that more than a year later I borrowed of him \$100 to provide for any expenses I might incur in New York, where I had been summoned by a dying mother, and that ahortly after my return I returned him the money. The statement of the amount of money placed in Rehm's hands, and the result of the investment, is correct.

As I am satisfied you do not wish to do me an in-

who is

respectfully,

JUDGE BANGS

will arrive in Washington this morning, whither he has been summoned by Attorney-General Taft for consultation on matters connected with the Chicago whisky cases. Some time ago Leonard Swett went to Washington in the interest of the first batch to open negotiations looking to the release of all their property, which was seized by the Government, and subsequently bonded out. The "first batch" claim that when they "squealed" they were promised by Coi. Matthews and other local officials that their property should not be forfeited. Col. Matthews nas retired from office, Gen. Webster is dead, and there is a hitch, which Mr. Sweet is trying to remove. Hence the demand for Judge Bangs' presence.

presence.

A letter was received from Col. Juessen yesterday morning, stating that he had had an interview with the Attorney-General Wednesday, last, in behalf of the Gaugers and Storekeepers who had pleaded guilty. The Attorney-General informed Mr. Juessen that he had sent for Judge Bangs, and on the arrival of that gentleman the subject would be taken under consideration.

oration.

Junker is in Washington endeavoring, with the aid of Col. Juessen, to secure the release of the 20,000 surplus gallons of wines in the rectifying nouse of Roelle, Junker & Co., which the officials here think should pay the tax. Jünker send a word that the indications for his success are favorable.

are favorable.

No intelligence was received yesterday from Storrs. The exiles do not expect anything for a day or two; as they think that the question of their pardon will be submitted to Judge Bangs before any action is taken by the Executive.

THE POLICE.

How TO RETRENCH.

The demand made by the Finance Committee that the expenses of the police force be cut down 40 per cent has caused the canvass of everal projects to that end, most prominent among them being that of Ald. McAuley, Chairman of the Committee on Police. His views have been embodied in an ordinance which will be submitted to the Council at its next meeting. The main features are the fol-lowing: To cut down the pay of the Superinlowing: To cult down the pay of the Superintendent from \$3,500 to \$3,000; that of the Assistant Superintendent from \$2,500 to \$2,000; that of the Captains from \$1,800 to \$1,500, and that of the Sergeants from \$1,500 to \$1,200. Besides this, the plan proposes to cut down the number of Captains from four to three, and to lessen the number of patrolmen by discharging eighty-five men, so as to leave the number at 450 instead of 535, as now. Even this, Mr. McAuley says, will not be enough, and it is therefore likely that he will present an amendment to get the number down to 400. This force will, if the ordinance passes, be divided into two classes, the first of which receive \$530 and the second \$750 per year.

A reporter yesterday asked the Alderman several questions about his plan, and received the following additional information: The reason for establishing the two classes and the qualifications which will, separate them will be the quality of work done and the length of service. There are now a considerable number of men in the force whose duties are light, and who should not receive for them the full pay of active patrolmen. When asked how he proposed temake 400 men do the work of 535, the Alderman said that, as far as possible, he would have the men on duty at night, and lessen the day force. He thought that the selection of the men who were to be discharged should be left to the head of the police, as that officer knew more about the character of the men than any one else did. The Alderman was confident that 400 first-class men could do as much servtendent from \$3,500 to \$3,000; that of the one else did. The Alderman was con that 400 first-class men could do as much service as the whole of the present force, and the cutting down proposed would save the city 40 per cent of the whole expenditure of the de-

COMPANY E.

SOME UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE. In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday there appeared a dispatch from Springfield giving a challenge rom Company E of the First Regiment to the lovernor's Guards and the latter Company's eply. From these two documents it was made o appear that the Chicago company were askng something more than was just in their proposition, and to combat that idea the officers of

ing something more than was just in their proposition, and to combat that idea the officers of Company E have sent certain letters to this office with a request for their publication. The first is a privete note which, accompanied the challenge. It suggested that the holding of the contest in Chicago would be financially profitable to both sides. The contest should be held in the Exposition Building, and be accompanied by a promenade concert.

To this letter the officer in command of the Governor's Guard replied July 14, privately, that it was in his opinion doubtful whether the enterprise would succeed during hot weather, and that the terms of the challenge were not impartial, since the company had to travel 180 miles, and if it won it got nothing.

To impress their views on the gentlemen from Springfield, the Committee then replied July 17 as follows:

Chicago, July 17, 1876.—Yours of the 14th inst. duly received and contents acted. Judging that your letter called for a reply and a further explanation of points that you do not understand, we answer. In our sending the challenge, we were under the impression that we would be obliged to do so for the flag, supposing that was offered for the best drilled company, and since that time your command has been looked upon in that light. Now we will set aside the flag, if it is your wish, and drill for the championship of the State. What we wanted was an acceptance of same, leaving time and place an after consideration. Our mentioning about the contest taking place on or before the 25th of Angust was, that the Exposition Building would be, occupied from Sept. 1 to the middle of October, and, even then, the booths, machinery, etc., would have to be removed, thereby incurring considerable expense. But, again, as for time and place we will leave that open. Again, you remark, What inducements have we to come to Chicago? We would recommend that be left wholly with the two Committees. Surely, it would not pay the expense of a company to go to Springfield, and of the two plac

THE CITY-HALL.

The Council Committee on Railroads is called for Monday at 2 p. m., in the City Clerk's office. The receipts from licenses yesterday were about \$2,700, and fifty saloon licenses were

The Council Committee on Schools is called for this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the City Clerk's

office.

Bailding Inspector Bailey will demolish the building No. 522 State street to-day, as it is unsate and a firetrap.

The Popular Loan, which seems to be rather unpopular at present, was increased yesterday by but \$600.

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate for \$19,614 to Robert Law, who had a contract with the city to furnish 17,000 tons of coal. The estimate is a final one.

The Corporation Counsel and his assistant.

The Corporation Counsel and his assistant, Francis Adams, will appear for the city in the city, county, and State tax cases, which come up Monday in the County Court.

City-Attorney Tuthill is preparing the papers preparatory to a suit against the bondsmen of Dan O'Hara to recover the \$62,000 which Dan is unable to get from the Hibernian Bank, where it was deposited while he was the City Treasurer. The bondsmen are Joseph O. Rutter, B. G. Canlfield, John Herting, John Alaton, John

the snife auctioneers by revoking the license of one McDermott, who has done business at 229 Randolph street. Superintendent Hickey rec-ommends that the license of a man named Von Pelzer be taken away for the same misdemean-ors that McDermott was guilty of, and the Mayor will consider its

Mayor Heath yesterday attached his signature to the ordinance reorganizing the Health Department, and consequently it is now in force. So there is in restity no Health Department, though Dr. McVickar is still acting as the head of that branch of the City Government. The ordinance requires that the Mayor shall appoint the head officer or "Commissioner of Health," who appoints his underlings. Mayor Heath has not yet appointed anybody, but will send in a name to the Council at the meeting Monday afternoon. The appointee will probably be Dr. McVickar.

McVickar.

Fire-Marshal Benner is, in accordance with a late resolution of Ald. Kirk which was passed by the Council, preparing a report of the houses built in violation of the building and fire ordinances. It has been the plan of the Fire Department to take notice of all the violations, and to report the same to Building Inspector Bailey, who, it is said, pays no attention to the reports. Bailey says that ne caunot pay attention to every little violation like the building of a shed, because he has only ten men, and to keep watch of all the sheds which are put up would require at least 100 men in his department.

Commissioners Thompson and Prindiville, of

in his department.

Commissioners Thompson and Prindiville, of the Board of Public Works, yeaterday paid a visit to the glue-factory of Commissioner Lodis Wahl to inspect the workings of a patent fuel-saver which is in use in that establishment. There has been some attention paid of late by the Committee on Fire and Water and by the Board of Public Works to the introduction of one of the fuel-savers or smoke-burners into the Water-Works, and there have been several patentees classrooms to have their inventions adopted. Such a step will probably be taken when it is decided which patent would be most beneficial to the city in point of economy. Commissioner Wahl has spoken in high terms of the one which he has adopted. The Board also paid a visit yesterday to the West Side Pumping-Works. Pumping-Works.

also paid a visit yesterday to the West Side Pumping-Works.

Corporation-Counsel Anthony had not yesterday finished the opinion upon the right of the Council to order that half the street-lamps should be extinguished. He will probably give it to the Mayor to-day, and then Mr. Heath will have made up his mind as to whether he will veto the ordinance or not. Personally, the Mayor regards the measure with disfavor, and has said that he should probably veto it. Though Mr. Anthony was unwilling to state what the coint of his opinion would be, he said that he had no doubt but that the ordinance would be vetoed. The feeling of a great many who express their ideas at the City-Hall is that the plan would be unjust and ungreasonable. One of the Aldermen, in speaking of the gas question yesterday, said that the city had just so much money for gas, and that it would last just about half through the remainder of the fiscal year at the present rate of consumption. The use of three-foot burners would not make a sufficient diminution of expenses, and something else must be done. To shut off half the lamps would just about fix the thing right, but he held that such an action would be unlawful and partial. Therefore he was in favor of shutting off the gas altogether, for about thirty days. "And" said he, "then you would see these gas monopolists coming around with gas for about \$1.75 a 1,000 feet." It is said that the recent visits of Billings and Watkins, the gas men, to the City-Hall, were to around with gas for about \$1.75 a 1,000 feet." It is said that the recent visits of Billings and Watkins, the gas men, to the City-Hall, were to find out how small a reduction they could make and manage to keep the good-will of the Council and the city officials. An announcement that they have decided to reduce the price of the filuminating substance is expected, by some of the city officials.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Yesterday was arraignment day in the Crim inal Court. The Gleeson quo warranto case will be argued

pefore Judge Rogers this morning. The case covers enough paper to fill a bushel bag. The Finance Committee of the County Board resterday sold five bonds, to the amount of \$100,000, Ald. Aldrich being the purchaser, at

The Joint Committee on Hospitals and Public Charities will meet Tuesday, to examine the bids for furnishing the county supplies for the

And now it appears that another employe at the County Hospital is fond of "Old Crow;" hence he is to be relieved. He is a driver by oc-The Committee on Equalization continued its

session yesterday to hear complaints about the late assessment. Quite a number dropped in to satisfy their curiosity, but the complaints were

Commissioner Carroll has come out squarely for Hayes and Wheeler, and proposes to support them at the polls this fall. He has tried hard to swallow Tilden, but the dose proved too nause-

The next stone expedition by the junketing Commissioners will be to the Lake Superior quarries. They expect to start the 2d of August on the steamer Peerless. The trip will be a pleasant one, and necessarily expensive to the itone men.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service gave Harms another overhauling yesterday about Court-House matters. The contractor had put in a bill for extra work, or wanted to, which was so large that he refused to name the amount. The architect had also been figuring on the extras, and thought the work done was worth \$21,850.61,—an amount unsatisfactory to the Granger. The two quarreled for an hour or more, and the Committee listened patiently. During the quarrel, it came out that the Granger was in distress; that the man who had been furnishing him stone had refused him any more until he paid him \$1,000; and further along it appeared that the stone man aforesaid would not be able to quarry any more stone until he paid his men. The meeting was very interesting as long as the quarrel was animated, but it resulted in nothing.

CRIMINAL.

Martin Mullen, the burglar who robbed the residence of Phillip Lauer, No. 393 So uth May street, was yesterday held in \$2,000 bail to the

Sneak-thieves yesterday purloined a valuable harness from J. J. Glesner, of No. 261 Washing-ton street, and some clothing from Samuel Harris of No. A Lind Block Harris, of No. 4 Lind Block.

Justice Summerfield yesterday sent two notabilities in the vagrant peerage to the House of Correction for sixty days each. Their names re Charles H. Foster and William H. Malone. Late last night Michael Madden, who was shot Thursday noon by Martin Olas, was progressing finely, and some hopes are now entertained for his recovery. Olas is held without

John Martin entered the residence of W. J. Johnson, No. 400 Michigan avenue, and gobbled up about \$100 worth of clothing, for which he was yesterday sent to the Criminal Court under \$500 bail by Justice Summerfield.

Charles Stein, who obtained \$600 worth of silk from Field, Leiter & Co. upon false pretenses, was vesterday held in \$1,500 bail to the Criminal Court. His accomplices, Jacob Jackson and Jacob Levi, were also held in \$1,000 each.

Alex Cummings traded a wagon and some harness to E. B. Draper for a watch. Then Cummings came to the conclusion that the watch was snide, and had Draper arrested for obtaining property under false pretenses, but he was discharged yesterday by Justice Foote.

he was discharged yesterday by Justice Foote.

John Casey, another unsatisfactory Constable, was yesterday arrested on a compaint that set forth that Casey had sold a lot of pickles which he had gotten on an attachment notice, and that out of the \$160 realized from the same he had pocketed \$30. The case was postponed till next week by Justice Haines.

The case of Amy Adams, charged with stealing a gold watch and some other articles from Mrs. Bennett, an inmate of the Bryant Block, was yesterday continued by Justice Summerfield in \$500 bail. In the meantime the lightingered Amy is imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in several other jobs of the same nature.

Thomas Hoyne, a clerk in J. V. Farwell's dry goods house, while walking homewards at 11 o'clock Thursday evening, was assaulted on the corner of Harrison and Centre avenue, and robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at \$125 and some \$20 in cash. They must have mistaken him for the whilom Mayor of the city; he is only a nephew of that gentleman. The Rosenthal robbery and rape case was be-fore Justice Scully yesterday morning, and again took another digression. By request the case was again continued, and just as the par-ties were leaving the court-room Mauric Raffsky struck Rosenthal several times in the face. Both were taken down-stairs and locked up for disorderly conduct. Perhaps by the end of their tribulations they will find out that law to the taken the lower set all the overtor. of their tribulations they will and out time law is a trade where the lawyer gets all the oysters, and leaves the client to pay for them and enjoy only the shells.

and leaves the client to pay for them and enjoy only the shells.

James Cather, alias John Crummy, the burglar who was captured in Ald. Van Osdel's house, and who was subsequently held to the Criminal Court in \$2,000 hall, proves to have been almost as celebrated a thief as the great James Barron, whom he greatly resembles in his manner of working. Since his incarceration in the County Jail he has squealed to Detective Hogan concerning the whereabouts of nearly \$2,000 worth of stolen property, and claims to be able to locate at least \$20,000 worth of stolen property, and claims to be able to locate at a proved correct, and Detective Hogan is daily adding to a storehouse of goods in the Madison Street Station. Thus far there has been recovered \$400 worth of crockery stolen from A. Pick, corner of Randolph and Franklin streets; eight iron columns stolen from Mendel's new block on the corner of State and Harrison streets, which were sold by Cather to a West Randolph street contracting mason; two large chandeliers and several crates of French glassware, several large stoves, carpets, and other goods in large abundance. His manner of working could not fail to result in success, and besides he was backed up by some very prominent individuals whose names will shortly appear in a petition for his release, which is to be forwarded to the Governor.

Charles Boershaar, of Lower Salem, O., gothers on the 19th of this reach.

a petition for his release, which is to be forwarded to the Governor.

Charles Boershaar, of Lower Salem, O., got here on the 19th of this month and found the object of his search, John Ready, who has done business under the name of John Ready & Co., No. 159 Van Buren street, whom Boershaar had arrested on a charge of swindling. Detective Flanigan arrested the man and took him before Summerfield, from where he took a change of venue to Justice Foote. The trial came off yesterday afternoon, and the plaintiff swore that about last April he received a circular from Ready & Co., No. 159 Van Buren street, dealers in leather, calf-skins, boots, shoes, etc., soliciting consignments. Some letters passed between the two, and Boershaar sent the firm, during April and May, calf-skins to the value of \$345. In payment Ready & Co. had sent to him short-time notes, which, having matured, were sent to Chicago for collection, but were returned unpaid. He had come to Chicago and found ready at 159 Van Buren street, and apparently eager to settle the note difficulty. The pair started for the bank to get the money. On the way they stopped in the Tivoli, and there Ready disappeared. Hence the arrest as above narrated. Boershaar's visit to Ready's place of business revealed the fact that business must have cleaned the store out, or else there was something wrong, for here were a few dusty shoe-boxes, there a calf-skin, and somewhere else a single roll of leather, which impressed him with the idea that Ready was a fraud. Ready protested his innocence, and claimed that all was right, but he could not satisfactorily explain all the circumstances, and Justice Foote came to the conclusion that the Criminal Court would be a good place for the prisoner to show his innocence, and thither he was bounden. Failing to find any one to go on his bond for \$500, he was committed to jail.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dr. E. P. Goodwin conducts the Sunday chool Teachers' meeting to-day noon at Farwell Hall.

The creditors of the Cook County Savings Bank will meet Monday night at the Scandi-navian Workingman's Hall, corner of Halsted street and Chicago avenue. The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church and The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church and Sunday-school picnic and steamboat excursion to Evanston will be Tuesday, July 25, by steamer Dunbar, which leaves Twenty-second street bridge at 9 a. m. and State street bridge at 9:30 a. m. Afternoon trip for business men, leaving State street bridge at 2 p. m. Leave Evanston at 5:30 p. m. Fifty cents round trip.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON. The dedication of the new Presbyterian Church will occur Sunday. Sermon in the morning by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, and in the evening by Dr. J. Monro Gibson.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS. Springfield, July, 21. - The crop repo the month of July, made to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, have been tabulated, and will be issued to-day. About 250 reports have been received from ninety-five ounties in the State. They show that the corn rop in the best corn-growing counties is fully up to the average, and in a number of cases from 5 to 25 per cent above the average. Of winter wheat there will be probably 20 per cent ess than an average. Spring wheat is not so good. Rye, barley, flax, cotton, tobacco, castor beans, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes are generally full crops. In some localities apples promise a fair crop, while the peach crop will be uite small. Of pears there will be a moderate y good yield. The yield of grapes promises t

e unusually large.
Ninety-three counties report on corn, making an average in the State of 70. Randolph Sixty-six counties report on winter wheat,

Sixty-six counties report on winter wheat, giving an average of 78. Fifteen counties report 101. Sangamon County reports 125, the highest in the list.

Forty-eight counties report on spring wheat, giving an average of 57. Only four counties report 100. Thirteen report less than 50.

Ninety-five counties report on oats, twenty-six of which report 100 to 125. Fourteen report 70 and less, and Jersey, the lowest, reports 45. Ninety-four counties report on Irish potatoes, giving an average of 94. Fifty-one counties report 100 to 125.

Seventy-eight counties report on sweet pota-

port 100 to 125.

Seventy-eight counties report on sweet pota-coes, giving an average of 93. Thirty-nine re-port 100 to 125, and Marion reports the lowest, 25. Ninety-five counties report on meadows, giving an average of 107.

In grapes, ninety counties report an average of 91. Fifty-three counties report from 100 to 125, the latter figure being reached by Sangaron along the sang

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., July 21.—The State Journ -morrow will publish carefully collected reports from nearly all the counties in the State on the crops. The reports indicate the finest prospects of all kinds of crops ever known in Nebraska. Wheat, barley, and oats are now being cut, and the greater portion will be finished this week. Wheat is far above the average, in some localities promising as high as thirty-five bushels per acre. The straw is short, but very plump and well filled. The acreage is much larger than ever known. Oats are simply immense, and there will be enough of this grain to supply the State ten times over. Barley is fine, being nicely bleached. The first load came into market Monday—a very fine specimen. Corn is 6 and 7 feet high, and tasseled out in some places. The prospect could not be better, and visitors from the East are enthusiastic over the corn prospects. Business is improving under good prospects, and the general feeling is the very best. ing cut, and the greater portion will be finished

GRASSHOP ALTITUDILUM. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 21.—Reports from Southern Dakota to-day state that clouds of

grasshoppers are flying over Yankton County in a northwesterly direction. But few have alighted. No damage in that vicinity is antici COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Cotton pteady and unchanged; sales, 400 bales; receipts, net, 591; gross, 638; exports to river, 9; stock, 52,044; week's sales, 200; receipts, net, 2,238; gross, 2,615; exports to Liverpool, 1,050; to New York, 1,652; river, 9. NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Cotton unchanged; middlings, 11c; stock, 9,071 bales; weekly net receipts, 341; gross, 332; exports coastwise. 1,041 sales, 4,038. SAVANNAH, July 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 10%c; stock, 158 bales; weekly net receipts, 218; gross, 308; exports coastwise, 379; sales, 137. CHARLENTON, July 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 11c; stock, 2,314 bales; weekly net receipts, 344; exports coastwise, 335.

All dentfrices had their drawbacks until the salu All dentifices and the soap tree was brought from the brious bark of the soap tree was brought from the Chillan valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article

THE ROOF &"SONS. The Root & Sons Music Company offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail, of sheet music, music books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck piano. Quality guaranteed, 156 State street.

The Impeachment Trial Again Postponed Till Monday.

An Army of Friends of the Whisky Convicts Sueing for Pardons.

The Time of the Senate Principally Devoted

son of the early adjournment of the House to-day is an excellent indication of the condition of affairs among the Democrats. Bland, of Missouri, had a bill providing that the Government sour, and a bill providing that the Government should exchange legal-tender notes for bullion deposited. Some of the anti-repeal Democrats ascertained in advance that a move had been de-cided upon by those working for the repeal of secure a direct vote in a form where a majority could control the question. The plan was to get Bland's bill before the House, and then, unget Bland's bill before the House, and then, under the ruling of Speaker Saylor that such amendment would be germane, offer one repealing the Resumption act. A point being reached to-day when Bland might have succeeded in bringing his bill forward, a motion to adjourn was carried by the hard-money Democrats, aided by the Republicans. Under the agreement yesterday, to adjourn from to-day over till Monday, this carries the contest forward till Tuesday, as no action can be had on Monday except by two-thirds, and before Bland's bill can now be reached it will probably lose its place. Meantime the Tilden members are working hard against the repealers, watching their every move industriously, and exertions.

THE PROBABILITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribum dicial dignity from the trial. Now that the arguments of the managers and counsel are to occupy two if not three days of next week, it is doubtful whether the final verdict will be reached during the present month. A number of the nine and twenty Senators who voted that the Senate had no jurisdiction now decline to vote that Belknap is guilty, taking the ground that they have declared that they have no right to try him. At any rate, if the Senators once begin to discuss the reasons for the verdict, either with open or closed doors, some days must necessarily be consumed.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. INGTON, D. C., July 21.—The report so Dyer, cited as a strong request for Avery's pardon, amounts to about this: After stating that he has repeatedly refused to recommend pardon, and that nothing has occurred since trial to convince him that Avery was improperly convicted, he is willing to say that he appears to have been used as a tool b those above him, and, as those in higher position, who were far more guilty, escaped, he regards Avery's sentence as excessive, in view of the total escape of the others.

CORRECTION.

CORRECTION.

bills.

THE SILVER DOLLAR QUESTION.

Disputch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Committee on Mines and Mining to-day reported back to the House the bill to utilize the product of gold and silver mines and for other purposes, and obtained the right to have it considered regularly during the morning hour. The bill provides for the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury of coin notes of the denomination of 450, and multiples thereof, up to \$10,000, to be issued through the various mints and assay offices for the net value of gold and silver bullion deposited thereat. Of the bullion thus received not less than 75 per cent in coin or fine bars shall be kept on hand for the redemption of the coin notes. The gold deposited shall be computed at its coining value, and silver at the rate of 420 grains standard silver to the dollar. The coin notes are made receivable without limit for all dues to the United States. The Committee added an amendment to the bill directing the coinage and issue of the silver dollar of the weight of 4124 grains, as prescribed in the act of 1837, this silver dollar to be a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private. This action was quite unexpecied, but could not be prevented, and the advocates of the silver dollar have thus gained another opportunity to force a vote, unless the bill shall be found subject to a point of order, which will take it to the Committee of the Whole. The action in the next morning hour will be interesting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The bill removing the political disabilities of George W. Jackson, of West Virginis, was passed.

Consideration was resumed of the bill providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to strike out the eighth section. Pending its discussion, the morning hour expired. SENATE.

WASHINGTON.

The Softs Try Once More to Spring Their Pet Measure on the House.

But the Hards Again Checkmate Them by Adjournment.

to Stump-Speeches.

VAIN TRICKS. SUCH AS THE INPLATIONISTS ARE RESORTING TO Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 21.—The real ressumption act by which they expected to

IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.-Judge Black selknap's senior counsel, is reported in to-day's cord as having said yesterday, when 'asked by a Senator whether Mr. Carpenter would appear to-day: "I think he will be here then. He is very sick now, but it is a sort of sickness that he is very likely to recover from by to-morrow morning." Manager McMahon had also to make an apology for the absence of Manager Lapham, who, he plaintively remarked, "went home indisposed." To-day neither of these legal gentlemen appeared, and it was consequently necessary to postpone the impeachment trial until Monday. This jumbling up of the evidence and arguments with legislative business and political harangues takes away all judicial dignity from the trial. Now that the arguments of the managers and counsel are to oc-

widely circulated to-day of Avery's pardon is at least premature. The various attorneys at work here for the St. Louis and Chicago parties feel confident that Avery will be pardoned within a connect that Avery will be pardoned within a short time, and that the pardon of the rest will follow. Fart of this confidence appears to be unfounded, so far as can be gathered from expressions of officers of the Government. The Chicago crowd has been reinforced by Robert Ingersoll, Esq., who presented Mr. Blaine at Cincinnat. He comes in the interest of some of his unfortunate clients. The letter of Days cited as a strong request.

gards Avery's sentence as excessive, in view of the total escape of the others.

CORRECTION.

There was an error concerning the Appropriation bills in these dispatches last night. The increase of the appropriations for the year is not one-twelfth of last year's appropriations, as these several extensions making the month in all are to come out of the pending bills. There is a very material increase, however, owing to the extension being at last year's rate.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate contirmed the nominations of James S. Delano, of Illinois, as Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and David S. Goodloe, Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Samuel Hooper, of Iowa, as United States Consul at Glasgow.

THE COMPERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill to-day informally agreed upon a basis for settling their principal disagreement, as follows: The reduction in the number of clerks to be about two-thirds of the number originally proposed by the House, the heads of the Executive Departments to determine the classification of their respective clerical forces; and this Conference Committee recommended that their salaries be fixed accordingly. The Committee adjourned until next Monday, and in the interval inquiries are to be made and information collected in the Executive Departments which, it is hoped, may lead to a final agreement on the basis above suggested.

The Conference Committee on the Diplomatic bill have also adjourned till Monday.

No time is fixed for further meetings on the Indian Appropriation and the Military Academy bills.

THE SILVER DOLLAR QUESTION.

THE RECORD.

the eighth section. Pending its discussion, the morning hour expired.

The impeachment trial was resumed, but, on the statement that Mr. Carpenter and Manager Lapham were sick, the Senate, as a Court, adjourned till Monday, and continued its discussion of the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Eaton, who was entitled to the floor, said that he was glad the Senate adjourned just after he took the floor on Tuesday last, because,

after a little reflection, he was satisfied that this floor was not the place for a political speech on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, but he had a word to say to the Senator from Ohio (Sherman). That Senator said there was no act of the Democratic party within the last forty years which could be defended before the country. All this was said in the face of the fact that for sixty years the history of the United States was the history of the Democratic party. Under Democratic rule the country had increased from 4, 000, 000 to 40, 000, 000 people. Old England had been humbled on land and sea by the Democratic party, which was worthy of the country. He (Eaton) would say: Out upon all such trash. It was childish and absurd, and ought not to be heard on the foor of the Senate. He promised hereafter to discuss this question, but not here in the Senate.

Again, the Hon. Sherman ventured to couple the honored name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of William M. Tweed. There was no defense for that here or anywhere else. Benedict Arnold was once a trusted officer and associate of George Washington, the Father of this country. One Judas Iscariot was called an apostle at one time. It would not do for any man on this floor or anywhere else to couple the name of Samuel J. Tilden with that of William M. Tweed or any other malefactor, except as his persecutor. He (Enton) made no charge against any Republican. Neither did he wish to defend the Democratic party. He would to that hereafter and elsewhere.

Mr. Sherman said the Senator from Connecticut had, by straining the language which he uttered in the heat of debate, made a new issue. He then read from his remarks of Tuesday last, and said what he meant to say was that no position of the Democratic party since 1848 could be defended before the country, and on that question he would be slad to meet his friend from Connecticut on the sump. He next referred to his remarks in regard to Tilden, and said he uid not mean to say that he was well known that Tilden was the polit

Reformers that he got the latter former.

Mr. Eatou said he would not be drawn into a political discussion, but, when the Senator from Ohio said that Tilden was the associate of Tweed, he (Eaton) might as well say the Fresident of the United States was the associate of McDonald. The Senator from Ohio had challenged Senators on the Democratic side to name one Republican who had been detected in fraud. He (Eaton) did not propose to name one out of a thousand. name one Republican who had been transcentification. He (faton) did not propose to name one out of a thousand.

Mr. Kernan said he did not desire to discuss politics on this bill, but, as Tilden lived in the State of New York, he desired to say that when the frauds in that State were first discovered Tilden then consulted with Gov. Seymour and other prominent gentlemen of the State, and they took the stand that the people committing these frauds must be turned out of the Democratic party. Tilden openly denounced Tweed and all his associates, and he (Kernan) thought he could appeal to the New York Times and other parties in New York to show that Tilden, Seymour, and other men of character in the Democratic party came to the front to put down the frauds.

Mr. Howe said there might be several arguments as to when the Democratic varty ceased to do good, but there was one point upon which all Senators could agree, and that was that this River and Harbor bill should not be recommitted to the Committee. [Laughter].

tee. [Laughter].

The Senate retarned to the question properly before it, the recommitment of the River and Harborbett

bill.

Prending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned. npon.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, the first bill being one confirming certain land claims in the State of Misson.

After discussion, the enacting clause was struck out, and the bill was so reported to the House, which confirmed the action of the Committee, and so the bill was defeated.

The House adjourned until Monday. MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH. Rye Beach to-day to recuperate. His health is not much improved, but he is physically a little

MARRIAGES. MORSE—McHENRY—On the 20th inst., at the esidence of the bride's brother, William E. Mcienry, by Bishop McLaren, Herbert A. Morse and diss Hattle E. McIlenry, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

on the 21st first. Olars and fannie E. Williams and Fannie E. Williams Funeral at residence at 3 o'clock p. m. Saturday. McCARTHY—On the 20th inst., of heart disease, Dennis McCarthy, aged 54 years.

Funeral from residence, 177 Meacher, street, of

vary.

Mr. McCarthy was for many years a valued employe of the Sewerage Department, and his sudden death is deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

friends.

WALTON—At 5 Weilington place, Kenwood, July 21, of cholera infantum, Howard Stanley, only child of Fred and May Walton, aged 1 year 1 month and 25 days.

Notice of funeral in Sunday morning papers.

Notice of funeral in Sunday morning papers.

New York papers please copy.

MALLON—July 21, at No. 27 Church place, William G. Mallon, the only son of Thomas and Mary Jane Mallon, aged 8 months and 5 days.

HOKEY—July 21, 10:45 p. m., Patrick Hokey? of Gliney, County of Waterford, Ireland, aged 35 years.

of Gliney, County of Waterford, Ireland, aged years.

E. Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

FINDLEY—July 21, at No. 100 West Polk street, of paralysis, Mr. William Findley, aged 37 years.

Funeral Sunday morning at half-past 10 by carriages to Calvary.

E. St. Louis, Nebraska City, and Minneapolis (Minn.) papers please copy.

DOUGHERTY—In this city, July 20, at her late residence, 198 South Desplaines-st., Margaret, wife of James Dougherty, of cholera-morbus, aged 70 years. To years.
Funeral to-day at 1 o'clock by cars to Calvary.
Friends are invited.

Troy (N. Y.) and Limerick (Ireland) papers
please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The First Ward Republican Club meets this even-ing at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 8 p. m. to com-plete organization of First Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club. All persons desirous of joining are requested to be present. THIRD WARD. A regular meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club will take place at the Club-rooms, 960 Wa-bash avenue, to-night. The following gentlemen will address the Club: The Hon. Andrew Craw-ford and W. C. Cole, Esq.

TENTH WARD. TENTH WARD.

The Scsndinavians of the Tenth Ward will hold a meeting to-night in the old engine-house, near the corner of Eric street and Milwaukee avenue, for the organization of their campaign companies. ELEVENTH WARD.

Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club meets this evening in Martine's Hall, Ada street, near Madison. The rolls are ready for recruits. Uniforms will be on hand. THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward will hold a meeting this evening at Bens' Hall, West Lake street, at 8 p. m.

CONFECTIONERY. The Great International Exhibition.

INVITE All persons visiting the Exposition to call on the at their famous establishment. S. W. cor. Twelfth and Market-sts., Philadelphia, And select from their incomparably choice stock of FINE PREPARATIONS in

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON

CHOCOLATE. CONFECTIONS.

For Families or Friends. Branch Manufactory, Machinery Hall, Exposition Grounds, American Department.

Bon-Bons made in Silverware.

STEPHEN P. WHITMAN & SON. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60e per b. Address orders GUNTHER. Confer-

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. Large Anction Sale of Boots, Shoes, and Slipper Tuesday Morning, July 25, at 9% e'clock.

after a little reflection, he was satisfied that BURLINGTON WEEKLY GAZETTE. 9 NE D 0000000 BURLINGTON, Id. July 22.

AUCTION SALES.

F. G. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

NEW YORK.

Important Trade Sale 10,000 PACKAGES

Flannels, Tweeds, Blankets, Wide Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN: At the request and by order of the manufacturers, we had arranged to sell our entire stock of goods at auction on Wednesday, the 19th inst., but a sale of similar goods having been acvertised for that day we have postponed dur sale Puesday, July 25, and Wednesday, July 26,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., When we shall offer, on four months' credit, through

MESSRS. TOWNSEND, MONTANT & CO. 79 & 81 Leonard-st., N. Y.,

7,500 Packages Flannels, Plain and Twilled, all widths and colors.
400 Packages All-wool Tweeds, in choice assortment of color.
550 Packages White Blankets, leading styles, all

150 Packages Meltons, Plain and Twilled, assorted colors.

1,100 Packages Wide Sheetings, Brown and Bleached. All widths.

50 Packages realms (ex. weight and quality),
Blue, Brown, and Striped.

50 Packages Tickings (ex. quality), 30-inch.

You are well acquainted with the merits of many of our leading styles of goods, but we beg leave (in order that you may fully appreciate the varied character of our stock and the magnituse of our offering to the trade) to submit the inclosed memorandum of the styles of goods of which we are
the selling agents.

As the list includes MANY OF THE MOST
POPULAR STYLES OF GOODS KNOWN TO
THE TRADE, some of which are without competition, we believe that you will find it for your interest to make your purchases for the coming season at this time, as the sale is "PEREMPTORY,"
and CLOSES OUT the lines of goods offered.
Hoping to see you represented at our sale, we
remain

Very respectfully wone.

Very respectfully yours, PARKER, WILDER & CO. SPECIAL NOTICE. Goods will be on exhibition at the Auctica Rooms of Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., 79 and 81 Leonard-st., on Monday, July 24, when catalogues will be ready. Goods also on exhibition at our Store, 62 Leonard-st., at any time previous to the sale.

PARKER, WILDER & CO.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD PROPERTY

ELEGANT HOMESTEAD. Two Handsome Dwellings and Lots. 24 Residence Lots. Fronting on the Boulevard, Calumet and Forrest-avs., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.,

AT AUCTION.

MONDAY, JULY 24, at 11 O'Clock a. m., At our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. For particulars, see plats now ready at our office. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction

AUCTION SALE. R. J. MORSE & CO. BANKRUPT STOCK WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Ware.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

SATURDAY, July 22, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Attend these sales for bargains in fine goods. ELISON, POMEROY & Co., Auctioneers. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

Will be sold this forenoon at 10 o'clock an in-NEW FURNITURE Of every description and grade. 50 Lounges, 13
Parlor Saits in Terry and Hair Cloth Upholstering,
25 Bedsteads, 50 Mattresses, Chairs, Bureaus,
Wardirobes, Office Desks, Mirrurs, etc., etc.
We have an immense line of Carpets, new and
used, which MUST be sold.
A good lot of second-hand Furniture that has
been used but a few weeks; must be sold, as the
owner is going to leave the city.

On Saturday, July 22, at 9 o'clock, 14 Crates W. S. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Wars. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At 10 o'clock. Parlor and Chamber Furniture of every description, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounges, Bureans, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Wainut Chairs, Parlor and Office Deaks Show Cases, Refrigerators, and Ice Chests, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths. Buggies, Carriages, an Harnesses at 11 o'clock.

G. P. GORB & CO.. Anctioneers.

I will sell the entire Furniture of House 418 West ams-st., consisting of fine Marbie-top Chamber 5 Parlor Set, Brussels and Lagrain Carpets, Stoves, Crery, etc.; also, Iron Safe, Office Deaks, good; also, cultire outil of a Candy Factory, on the premi without reserve, at 616 a. m. Sazarian, July 25. O et leaving city, and must be seld.

LITER "Eternal Endless ?

Johnson's Univ --Sermon ing

Gen. Putnam of Bunker tical Gortschakoff

Physical M

A Couple A Seasonable Top -How Pans

Flora Round At Caper and Fam

Flowers Ferti terflies---Fur

The Ant and th Planting --- A Tall To

LITERA RELIGIO RELIGIOU
ANSWERED BY A RESTA
SCRIPTURAL DOCTRINE.
ter of the Gospel. Is
Lockwood, Brooks & C.
Clarg & Co. Price, \$1.
LIVING FAITH.
B 12mo., pp. 282. Bosta
Co. Chicago: Jansen,
\$1.50.

In the title of the essement Endless ?" the au tered upon the solution tion,-the terms ete usually accepted as in paradox is cleared away Scriptural language, the means simply the pun in eternity.

The inquiry into the punishment is limited to original language of th speak on the subject, its, searching and schol nicety of the learning an it is conducted, a know essary; but the cor

person. In this, the autifact of a future punishm from Scripture, but the is left in uncertainty. T If there be any hope cealed, to check presur fear of falling unawares It must be admitted tha view that can be veresting on the month who goes out of unbelieving Gospel-he dense and appalling to

fearing, as Christ has to destroy both soul and b The papers gathered to eral head of "A Living F lished, in the course of the Christian Union. The the Christian Chion. Incourses upon religious thour, and treated in a deral spirit. The writer that many of the tenets imposing part of Christia command the faith of the command the command the command the faith of the command nust give way to bros

command the faith of timust give way to broader not less pure and exalte note of his doctrine is adgment that—
He who truly receives the sned by it into love and se kind. It is misleading to matter wholly between the is no complete salvation in escapes from suffering. honor to God which ends Him. It is His creatures to serve. All adoration of H lon and counterpart in bely all true service of men is sea. We greet as brothers, the way are toiling for the good nize as belonging to the Chriwhick makes for human has care of men's bodies is Chriscian is carrying on C reform, practical benevoles manity to the brutes even, premote good government Political reform is as trulkingdom of Heaven as miss heathen. All promotion of than, Whoever is extendly knowledge of the physical history of the race, or of thought, is thereby serving tim work. Whoever, in tife, is carrying other poorings smiles to careworn as gives a cup of cold wates to far doing Christ's work.

A strain so broad, and eas this, will awake a resulted the promotion of the poorings smiles to careworn as gives a cup of cold wates to far doing Christ's work.

A strain so broad, and eas this, will awake a resulted the promotion of the same of the

JOHNSON'S CY
JOHNSON'S NEW UNIVE
A SCIENTIFIC AND POPUL
PUL KNOWLEDGE. Hust
and Engravings. F. A.
Columbia Gollege, New
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Geography, College of N
Chief. In Four Volume
1,767. Chiesgo: C. G. G
Box 235.
The favor with which

more than realizes the ori editors. The plan of the scribed in a previous notice but its scope has been mate approval accorded to the in the most competent judge tion of unexpected mater tributions of tributions of able scholars ranted such an amplifica scheme as to admit of sev

The favor with which the great work was received in an examination of the properties of the properties

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scheme as to admit of sev atic essays in the present those published in the first While the department and of foreign Geograph Law, Pathology, Medicine and Natural History, contract and complete, the American topics still receil in the entire series of art the information provided and in harmony with the information provided and in harmony with the ing between the letter F a Among the most extended embraced in the list we nupon France, Great British Jaw, Insanity, Language Where there are scores of hensive essays, crowded sented in the most compamake a choice for especial Avoiding a comparison its kind competing for pament this to the careful era. In selecting a work et a Cyclopedia, it is

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nted with the nerits of many of goods, but we beg leave by faily appreciate the varied k and the magnitude of our to submit the inclosed mem-se of goods of which we are os MANY OF THE MOST OF GOODS KNOWN TO of which are without compe-you will find it for your in-archases for the coming sea-esale is "PEREMPTORY," lines of goods offered, represented at our sale, we

L NOTICE. exhibition at the Auction Townsend, Montant & conard-st., on Monday, talogues will be ready. thition at our Store, 62 y time previous to the LER, WILDER & CO.

SUTTERS & CO.,

D PROPERTY HOMESTEAD,

Dwellings and Lots. dence Lots. evard, Calumet and Forrest-rty-seventh and Thirty-hth-sts. UCTION,

24, at 11 O'Clock a. m., 118 and 120 Wabash-av. ats now ready at our office. ERS & CO., Auctioneers. OMEROY & CO. and 86 Randolph-st.

IN SALE. RSE & CO. JPT STOCK IONDS. JEWELRY. Plated Ware, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. argains in fine goods.
ROY & Co., Auctioneers.

d 276 East Madison-st. noon at 10 o'clock an im-RNITURE

d grade. 50 Lounces, 15 d Hair Cloth Upholstering, tresses, Chairs, Bureaus, Mirrors, etc., etc. hline of Carpets, new and old. hand Furniture that has eks; must be sold, as the he city. ORE & CO.,

ellow and Rockingham Ware FURNITURE

RE & CO. Auctioneers. N SALE. Iture of House 418 West A Marbie-top Chamber Se rain Carpeta, Stoves, Cros biles Deaks, good; also, it Factory, on the premise Saturday, July 22. Of

"Eternal" Punishment Endless ?--- A Living Faith.

LITERATURE.

Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia --- Sermons to Workingmen.

Gen. Putnam and the Battle of Bunker Hill---Practical Botany.

Gortschakoff and Bismarck-Physical Manipulation---

A Couple of Stories. A Seasonable Topic: The Ice-Trade -- How Panama Hats Are

Flora Round About Chicago-The Caper and Rock-Rose Families.

Flowers Fertilized by Butterflies --- A California Fungus.

The Ant and the Acacia --- Tree-Planting --- A New Crab ---Tall Tortoises.

LITERATURE.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IS "ETERNAL" PUNISHMENT ENIVLESS!

ANSWERED BY A RESTATEMENT OF THE OLIGINAL
SCHIFTURAL DOCTRINE. By an Orthodox Minister of the Gospel. 12mo., pp. 106. E. icoton:
Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Chicago: Janse n, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.

LIVING FAITH. By GEORGE S. METRIAM.
12mo., pp. 282. Boston: Lockwood, Bro oks & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price,
\$1.50. RELIGIOUS NOTES.

In the title of the essay, " Is Eternal Punishment Endless ?" the author appears to have entered upon the solution of an absurd proposition,—the terms eternal and endless being usually accepted as identical. The seeming paradox is cleared away when we learn that, in Scriptural language, the phrase "eternal pul-shment" excludes the idea of duration, and means simply the punishment which takes place: n eternity.

The inquiry into the continuance of future

punishment is limited to an examination of the original language of the Bible in texts which speak on the subject, and is, within these limits, searching and scholarly. To judge to a nicety of the learning and accuracy with which it is conducted, a knowledge of the Greek is necessary; but the conclusion which is reached is easily understood by every English-speaking person. In this, the author declares that the fact of a future punishment is distinctly proved from Scripture, but the extent of its duration is left in uncertainty. To use his own words:

If there be any hope for any, it has been concealed, to check presumptuous singers by the fear of falling unawares into irretrievable rula. It must be admitted that, on the most hopeful view that can be ventured, the darkness resting on the senian future of him who goes out of this world of grace an unbelieving Gospel-hearer, an imperitent sinner, alienated from his God, is sufficiently dense and appalling to rouse the living to work out their salvation 'with fear and trembling,'to destroy both soul and body in hell."

The papers gathered together under the general head of "A Living Faith:" have been puberal head of "A Living Faith" have been published, in the course of the past five year s, in the Christian Union. They comprise short discourses upon religious topics adapted to the hour, and treated in a devout, gentle, and ilberal spirit. The writer recognizes the trath that many of the tenets which have formed in imposing part of Christian creeds can no longer command the faith of thoughtful minds, but must give way to broader and less rigid, though not less pure and exalted, opinions. The key-note of his doctrine is struck in the acknowl-

not less pure and exalted, opinions. The keynote of his doctrine is struck in the acknowladgment that—
He who truly receives the Divine Spirit is quick-sned by it into love and service toward all mankind. It is misleading to say that salvation is a matter wholly between the soul and its God. There is no complete salvation in which the soul simply secapes from suffering. That is no satisfactory honor to God which ends in a personal tribute to Him. It is His creatures that He would have us serve. All adoration of Him is to find its completion and counterpart in helping our brethren, and all true service of men is service done to God.
We greet as brothers, therefore, all who in any way are tolling for the good of mankind. We recognize as belonging to the Christian sphere everything which makes for human health and happiness. The care of men's bodies is Christian. The good plysician is carrying on Christ's work. Social reform, practical benevolence of every kind, humanity to the brutes even, is service to God. To promote good government is religious service. Political reform is as truly a building-up of the Kingdom of Heaven as missionary labor among the heathen. All promotion of knowledge is Christian. Whoever is extending in any direction our knowledge of the physical world, or of the past history of the r.-ze, or of the realm of abstract thought, is thereby serving men and doing Christian work. Whoever, in the humblest sphere of life, is carrying other people's burdens; whoever brings smiles to careworn faces; whoever so much we gives a cup of cold water to a little child, is in to far doing Christ's work.

A strain so broad, and encouraging, and sweet as this, will awake a response in every breast, and help to renew "a living faith" in the blessedness of unselfish deeds.

JOHNSON'S CYCLOPEDIA. JOHNSON'S CYCLOPEDIA:
HOHNSON'S NEW UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA:
A SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR TREASURY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. Illustrated with Maps, Plans, and Engravings. F. A. BARNARD, President of Columbia College, New York, and ARNOLD-GUYOT, Professor of Geology and Physical Geography, College of New Jersey, Editors-in-Chief. In Four Volumes. Vol. II. 8vo., pp. 1,767. Chicago: C. G. G. Palne, Agent, F. -O. Box 235.

creat work was received is signally increased by an examination of the present number, which more than realizes the original promise of the editors. The plan of the Cyclopedia, as described in a previous notice, remains unchanged; but its scope has been materially enlarged. The approval accorded to the initial installment by the most competent judges, and the accumula-tion of unexpected material through the con-tributions of able scholars and writers, have war-ranted such an amplification of the primary scheme as to admit of several hundred system-

scheme as to admit of several hundred systematic essays in the present volume in excess of those published in the first.

While the departments treating of our own and of foreign Geography, of Biography, of Law, Pathology, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry, and Natural History, continue unusually accurate and complete, the sections dealing with American tontes still receive the chief attention. rate and complete, the sections dealing with American topics still receive the chief attention. In the entire series of articles, long and short, the information provided is of the latest date, and in harmony with the best authorities.

The second volume includes the topics ranging between the letter F and the term Lexchens. Among the most extended and valuable papers embraced in the list we may enumerate those upon France, Great Britain, Histology, Hytiene, Hydrostatics, Heraldry, Hell-Gate, Ilianis. India, India-Rubber, International Law, Insanity, Language, Literature, etc., etc Where there are scores of learned and comprehensive essays, crowded with statistics, presented in the most compact form, it dis hard to make a choice for especial mention.

Avoiding a comparison with other works of its kind competing for public notice, we commend this to the careful scrutiny of our readers. In selecting a work of the bulk and cost of Cyclopedia, it is wise to investigate the

merits of each one bidding for a purcha

SERMONS TO WORKINGMEN. WORKING PEOPLE AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.
By Washington Gladden. 12mo., pp. 241.
Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Chicago:
Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 31.75.
The author of this volume offers the wise example of a minister of the Gospel standing up in his pulpit on Sunday and preaching to his people of the things which concern their present life. Doubtless, as circumstances require, he speaks to them on purely spiritual themes; but, speaks to them on purely spiritual themes; but, in the discourses now before us, he deals exclusively with workday, and what are called world ly, affairs. But there should be no worldly affaire, according to the common interpretation of this word; and all our preachers should strive, as this one is doing, to lead their hearers to put as much devout honesty and reverence into their business as they do into their prayers, to make their work an actual worship, and to consider "worldly" affairs as religious as any of those which directly concern the Church, its Founder, His Word, and the soul's fur ure.

C'urch, its Founder, His Word, and the soul's far ure.

Mr. Gladden has evidently lived in the world and mingled with its workers, and gained a practical insight into their experience, and come to understand their needs and what will conduce to their highest interests. He enforces the wisest maxims of polifical economy with the vigor and sagacity of one who has thoroughly studied the subject from all points of view. There is neither sentiment nor cant in his doctrine, but an abundance of common-sense and good judgment. His sermons are addressed especially to the workingmen, and are couched in plain and impressive language. They did good at the time of their delivery, and they will continue to do good wherever they are read by the class for whom they are intended.

GEN. PUTNAM. GEN. PUTNAM.

LIFE OF ISRAEL PUTNAM ("OLD PUT"), MAJOR-GENARAL IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY. By INCREASE N. TARROX. With Map and Illustrations. Svo., pp. 389. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.50. An effort has been made, during the last quarter of a century, to withdraw from Gen. Putnam the honor previously attached to his fame, of having commanded the American forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and to bestow it upon an associate officer, Col. Prescott. The attempt has excited a good deal of earnest controversy, and occasioned the reproduction of a respectable amount of historical literature. The present biography of the Revolutionary hero, threatened with the loss of one of the greenest leaves among his laurels, is one of the most im-

threatened with the loss of one of the greenest leaves among his lauvels, is one of the most important results of the prolific contest. It adds no new items to the scanty materials composing the existing memoirs of Gen. Putnam, save in reference to the great point in dispute; and here it is exceedingly rich in fresh testimony dexterously manipulated. The author has prosecuted diligent researches among old papers and documents revaing to the early period of the Revolution, and unverthed many incidents which would seem to fix beyond reasonable question the fact that Gen. Putnam was the officer in command during the engagement of June 17, 1775.

To the multitude it will appear a matter of small in Portance who led the raw, undisciplined troops that fought bravely, but ineffectually, to sustain, at ainest the assant of the British, their position on the heights opposite Boston; but, for the sanct, by of history, and for the purposes of truth and justice, it is of consequence to sustain, at the express of much trouble, the honest claim of ever worthy who bore a part in the struggle for Amer can Independence. The sobriquet of "Old Pun" has come down to us as a synonym for the hero equalities of energy and courage; and it is a du'N owing to the stanch, unselfish Patriot that his vepute suffers no unlawful derogation.

PRACTICAL BOTANY.

PRACTICAL BOTANY, STRUCTURAL AND SYSTEMATIC: THE LAFTER PORTION BEING AN ANALYTICAL KEY TO THE WILD FLOWERING PLANTS, TREES, SHUES, ORDINARY HERBS, SEQUES, AND GRASSES OF THE NORTHERN AND MIDDLE STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI. BY AUGUST KORHLER, M. D., Professor of Botany in the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York. Copiously Illustrated. 12mo., pp. 400. New York: Heary Holt & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Frice, 33.

The avowed object of this work is to provide the beginnar with incilities for accurring a rapid

the beginner with facilities for acquiring a rapid practical knowledge of Botany; but a brief exmination of #3 scheme does not disclose any advantages superior, or even equal, to those of-fered by the manuals already in use. The portion devoted to Structural Botany is highly condensed; but this adds nothing to the ease of acquisition,—on the contrary, it enhances the difficulty and dryness of the subject, by the suppression of all explanatory and interesting details. The keys explanatory and interesting technical explanatory and interesting the forms of leaves are ingenious and useful. The analytical key, which is the main feature of the book, is good as far as it goes; but, in most cases, it enables one to refer a flower merely to fits genus. No student worthy of the name would be satisfied to stop here. A plant is not classified until its species is determined; and a key which does not settle the matter is worfully incomplete. Another objection to this method of analysis is the vague idea it gives the learner of the alliances of plants. To supplement the deficiencies of his system, the author refers the pupil to the text-books of Wood or Gray; but, when these are in hand, the work of Dr. Kochler is superfluous. It is in no respect easier to master than the others, and it omits much important matter which they contain.

STORIES. PETER AND POLLY; OR, HOME LIPE IN NEW ENGLAND & HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By MARIAN DOUGLAS. 18mo., pp. 268. Boston: James R. Os-good & Co.

good & Co.

THE DWELLERS IN FIVE-SISTERS COURT.
By H. E. Scudder. 12mo., pp. 282. New
York: Hard & Houghton.
In the multitude of books put forth in this Centennial year to revive in mature minds the history of our country wrought out a hundred years ago, it is well that there should occasionally occur a volume picturing the scenes of that long-past period for the edification of youthful eaders. The story by Miss Douglas has not nuch body, but its outlines can be easily filled nuch body, but its outlines can be easily lifed out by the imagination of bright young Americans, and thus be made to assume a satisfactory semblance of reality. The principal value of the book consists in its hints of the domestic life of the American Colonists, and of the hardships of the Patriots during their severe struggle for Independence. It will not bear much criticism as a fletion.

fiction.

There are some pages in the latter part of Mr. Scudder's tale of "The Dwellers in Five-Sisters Court" which, discussing with cultivated intelligence music, poetry, and kindred matters in the domain of esthetics, awaken a gentle interest. But they are not able to redeem from dull-ness the remainder of the story, in which dimly-defined and commonplace characters employ themselves in quite bald and insignificant pur-

GORTSCHAKOFF AND BISMARCK GORTSCHAKOFF AND BISMARCK.
THE TWO CHANCELLORS: PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF AND PRINCE BISMARCK. By
JULIAN KLACKO. Translated from the Revue
des Deux Mondes by Frank P. Ward. Limo.,
pp. 332. New York: Hard & Hongaton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.75.
The book named above is not a biographical
sketch of the famous Chancellors of Prussia nd Russia, as might be inferred from the title, but is an essay reviewing the diplomatic history of Europe during the stirring interval between the years 1855 and 1871. Its author is a Polish the years 1855 and 1871. Its author is a Polish refugee whose sympathies are with Austria, and whose prejudices against Prussia are violent and unyielding. His study of European politics has been active and peacetrating, yet preconceived judgments have way each his feelings and marred the integrity of his decisions. His antipathy to Bismarck is extremely bitter, and in not an act or a trait of the man or the diplomat can he see the faintest reflection of a virtue. Such obstinate injustice offends the right feeling of the reader, and compels him to esponse the cause of one so evidently the victam of unfair treatment. Notwithstanding its partisanship, the work, on account of the talent it displays, is said to have created a considerable sensation in Russia, where it has widely circulated.

PHYSICAL MANIPULATION.

PHYSICAL MANIPULATION.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL MANIPULATION.

By EDWARD C. PICKERING, Thayer Professor of Physics in the Massichusetts Institute of Technology. Part II. 8vo., pp. 316. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 87 per volume.

Since the publication of the first volume, Prof. Pickering fine sellarged the scope of this able work, in order toumbrace, in addition to Physics proper, several nearly-allied branches which should be comprehended together with the main subjects. The chapters treat respectively of Electricity. Heat, Mechanical Engineering, Meteorology, Practical Astronomy, and Lantern-Projections. The book is intended for both instructors and students; hence, in describing the principal methods of experiment

in use, the apparatus is delineated for the benefit of the former, and the details of the operation are recorded for the especial service of the latter. An important feature of the work is the adaptation of the laboratory-method to instruction in Practical Astronomy. The section devoted to the projection of illustrations by the lantern is replete with information calculated with particular reference to the needs of the lecturer on Science.

VEST-POCKET SERIES. THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER. By S. T. Colerider. Illustrated. 32mo., pp. 82. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, 50 cents. The publishers have made a wise choice in selecting the contents of the whole of their "Vest-Pocket Series"; but not one of the set will be more grateful than this, which is the fourteenth number. However much the weird poem of "The Ancient Mariner" may be conned, its charm cannot be exhausted. The sonorous rhythm, the ghastly figures, have a separate and endless fascination, and line upon line lingers in the memory, to be chanted over and over with unceasing satisfaction. And still the noblest of all the verses are those near the last of all, which formulate a greed of un-

Both man, and bird, and beast. He prayeth best, who loveth best All things, both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all.

BUOKS RECEIVED.

LEISURE-HOUR SERIES. IDA CRAVEN. By Mrs. H. M. CADELL. 16mo., pp. 318. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF ISRAEL. By Heinrich Ewald, Late Professor of the University of Gottingen. Translated from the German by Henry Shaen Solly, M. A. 8vo., pp. 386. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co.

A FAMILY TREE. By Albany Foxblanque, Author of "Tangled Skein," "Cnt Adrift," etc. Paper. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 75 cents. My Sisteff's Confession. By M. E. Braddon, and the of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc. Paper. Boston: William F. Gill & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 50 cents. WOVEN OF MANY THREADS. By Mrs. C. V. Hamilton, Author of "Ropes of Sand," etc. Paper. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 50 cents. LAKESIDE LIBRARY, No. 50. AN ODD COUPLE. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents.

LAKESIDE LIBRARY, No. 51. A TALE OF TWO CITIES. By CHARLES BECKINS. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents. BOOKS RECEIVED.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

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Apoletons' Journal for August (D. Appleton & Co., New York). Contents: "Mafianne," IX.-XVI. by George Sand; "A Talk About Apples," by Jeel Benton; "Four Great Song-Composers, Schubert, Schumann, Franz, and Liszt," by George T. Ferris; "A Troublesome Picture." by B. Phillips; "Parisian Newspaper-Men," by Wirt Sikes; "Isotta Contarini," by Junius Henri Browne: "An Old Story," by Mary E. Bradley; "Avice Gray: A Story in Thireen Chapters, "Chapters V. VII; "Poetical Zoology," by George L. Anatin; "The Graves of the Bronte Sistors," by J. W.; "A Stage-Ride in California," by Albert F. Webster; "Living and Dead Cities of the Zuyder Zee," I. by A. H. Gaernsey; "Chapters on Models," il.-IV., by James E. Freeman; "Sundown," by Mary B. Dodge; "La Petite Rosier." by Ethel C. Gale; "Mountaineering in Colorado," by W. H. Rideing; "A Charge," by Howard Glyndon; "Out of London," Chapter II., by Julian Hawthorne; "Fallen Fortunes," Chapters XXXV. and XXXVI., by James Fayn; "Annals of the Road," "Going to School;" "In a Swing," by C. M. Hewins; "Editor's Table:" "New Books."

Table: "New Books."

Table: "Medel Road," "Going to School;" "In a Swing," by C. M. Hewins; "Editor's Schoolings," The Bride of the Ikhne (Two Hundred Miles in a Mosel Row-boaf), "II., by George E. Warning, Jr.; "Mossalicd", by Alice Williams; "Philip Nolan's Friends; or, "Show Your Passports;" chapters XXI. XXXIV., by Kdward Kerrett Hale; "An Alpine Ficture," by T. B. Aldrich; "Gabriel Conroy, "chapters XIA.-LVI., conclusion, by Bret Harte; "On the Iron Trail," by A. C. Wheeler; "A Song of the Future," by Slapey Law, "De France; "Isolation," by Henry James, Jr.; "The Division of School-Funds for Religious Purposes," by William T. Harris; "Stella Speciosa," by William T. Harris; "Stella Speci

tion."

St. Nicholas for August— 'Midsummer Holiday Number" (Scribner & Co., New York). Among the contributors to this number are Mary Mapes Dodge, Colia Thaxtor, Lucretia P. Hale, Lucy Larcom, Mrs. Oliphant, James T. Pields, Nosh Brooks, Abby Merton Diaz, Mrs. Adeline D. T. Whitney, Lydia Maria Child, and Horace Scudder, and there are more than forty pictures by well-known artists.

Library Table for July (Henry L. Hinton & Co., New York).

American Journal of the Medical Sciences—July (Henry C. Les, Philadelppia).

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE ICE-TRADE. In tropical weather like the present, one can borrow a certain degree of comfort from the contemplation of such cool and refreshing topics as are associated with hyperborean seasons and products. Through an exercise of the imagination, one can create a mental atmosphere of delicious gelidness by dwelling on visions of pendent icicles, illimitable snow-fields, glittering icebergs, and Polar blasts piercing the very bone and marrow. The lit-erature of the hour should relate wholly to Arctic climates, and to the conditions of nature and of human life in regions where the reign of frost is eternal; where the eye ever rests on bleak plains and hills enwrapped in a changeless bleak plains and hills enwrapped in a changeless, immaculate vest; where the only song by one of the feathered choir is comprised in the few sweet notes of the snow-bunting, that occasionally interrupt and entrance the brooding spirit of silence; where the only forms of vegetation visible are reduced to lichens and mosses, scanty grasses, stunted shrubs, and a few pallid, starving blossoms, the offspring of the hardiest species of the phenogams; where animated nature is represented solely by the senders, the white bear, the Arctic fox, the odeer, the white bear, the Arctic fox, the

had been previously boffed. Nero built large storehouses for ice and snow, which yet were unable to contain an amount adequate to the demand of the citizens of Rome. The Italians, to the present day, collect in the caves of the Apennines the snow which descends in winter, and in the summer vend it in the snow-shops, which are kept open night and day. They also obtain blocks of lee from the recesses of Mount. Etn., sometimes excavating large loodles from beneath beds of lava which have poured over without melting them. The ancient races of Mexico and Peru were in the habit of supplying themselves with snow from the volcanie peaks round about that lift their majestic heads far above the line of perpetual frost.

The Hindoos living on the ph ins near Hoogly, a few miles north of Calcutta, produce artificial ice by means of evaporation. A shallow hole in the ground is filled with dry cane-stalks, which are non-conductors of heat, and upon these are placed pans of unglazed earthen, which at night, we filled with cool boiled water. If the sky is celear, by sunrise the pans are covered with thin sheets of ice. These are carefully gathered, and stored for transportation the Calcutta, where it is taken by night in baskets lined with straw mats.

In France, in the seventeenth century, the practice of collecting snow and fee in winter far use in summer was quite regularly pursued. The mode adopted for their preservation was to pack them in pits which were surrounided with straw and other non-conducting materials. In England and Scotland, the wealthy have, for two or three centuries, provided themselves with an annual supply of ice, which was stored on their estates. In Spain, Portugal, and other countries in Southern Europe, the inhabitants have secured snow from the acountains in sparing quantities. In our own country, rade ice-houses were constructed for the storing of ice nearly two centuries ago: rom the nountains in sparing quantities. In our own country, rude ice-houses were constructed own country, rude ice-houses were constructed for the storing of ice nearly two centuries ago; but, as late as 1820, ice was a scarce article in even the largest cities of the North. In 1825, it was by no means a common commodity in the City of New York,—its use being restricted chiefly to butchers, fishmongers, and confectioners. The refrigerator in the store-room and the ice-pitcher on the sideboara were not yet established institutions, even hat the most luxurious homes. At present the metropolis of America consumes from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons of ice annually, which is provided by seven or eight companies, employing a

ports in the Journal of Science and Arts, that it is identical with the Funage Salicina, which has been known in Europe since 1829. It is not limited to the orange and olive, but is found on the willow, oak, birch, hawthorn, quince, pear, and other trees. In the examples which Prof. Farlow has studied, the leaves and twigs sustaining the fungus were covered with a gummy substance, supposed to be induced by insects. As fungl of the group to which the Funago belongs are inclined to attack trees that have previously been infested with insects, the Professor concludes that, in the precent instance, the disease is the result of the depreciations of certain insects which have themselves deposited the gum, or have, by wounds, caused its exudatain insects which have themselves deposited the gum; or have, by wounds, caused its exudation from the trees. The fungus has aggravated the trouble; but its real origin is to be looked for "further back than the angus itself,—to the insect, or whatever it may be, which has made the luxariant growth of the fungus possible." As a remedy, alkaline soaps are recommended in the case of the oranges; but, for the olives, less benefit is to be expected from this treatment, on account of the stellate hairs borne upon the lesses and twigs. In the course of his investigations, Prof. Farlow has arrived at the conclusion, that the fungus described by Berkeley and Desmazieres under the name of Uppndium Citri, and that described by Montague under the name of Antennavia desophila, are but two states of the Fumago selicina of Tulasne.

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to 1,500,000 tons of fee annually, which is previded by seven or eight companies, employing a capital of \$8,000,000, more than 10,000 men, and more than 4,000 horses. The capital investe in the traffic throughout the United States is estimated at \$30,000,000.

The first attempt to export ice was made by Mr. Frederick Tudor, of Boston, who sailed with a cargo of 130 tons to the Island of Martinique, in 1805. He persevered in the enterprise, but, for the first ten years, with limited succes. In 1815, he obtained the monopoly of the trade with Havana, together with valuable pivileges from the Cuban Government. In 1817, he sent cargoes to Savannah; the following year, to Charleston; and in 1820, to New Orleans. And still his returns were small, owing to frequent disasters, among which the losses in his cargoes in consequence of long voyages were the most important. His entire snipments amounted in 1832 to 4,352 tons only.

In May, 1853, Mr. Tudor shipped a cargo of 180 tons of fee to the East Indies. The passage occupied months, during which 60 tons of ice melted away, and 20 more were wasted in the journey up the Ganges. When delivered at Calcutta, the remainder of the cargo was rapidly sold at a remunerative price, and yet at half the cost of ice manufactured by the natives. Up to 1836, Mr. Tudor conducted the entire foreign commerce in ice; but, since that time, other traders have embarked in the business, and other ports have discharged cargoes bound for distant shores. Boston still maintains a surpremacy in the traffic, shipping in 1874 above 30,000 tons. In sending cargoes to Calcutta, it is now calculated that one-half will be lost by the way. For the storage of fee in warm countries, it is necessary to construct houses of inmense capacity. One was built in Calcutta in 1845 which covered over there-quarters of an acre, and would contain 30,000 tons of ice. Its triple brick walls were 198 feet by 178 feet long, and their height was 40 feet.

acre, and would contain so, cool tons of ref. Its riple brick walls were 198 feet by 178 feet long, and their height was 40 feet.

The exports to England long ago amounted to 1,000 tons per annum, and they are constaintly increasing, although Norway has been a competitor in the trade since 1821, and Canada has lately entered into the traffic. The entire shipments of ice from Northern cities amounted in 1870 to above 500,000 tons, and in 1875 to not less than 900,000 tons. The greater part of this quantity is taken by the cities on our own southern shores. The exports to foreign countries had in 1873 a declared value of \$198,013, and a real value of probably three or four times that sum. A large part of the demand in the Southern States, in South America, the West Indies, and the countries of Southern Europe, is now supplied by artificial ice. The exports to England long ago amounted to 1,000 tons per annum, and they are constant, ly increasing, although Norway has been a competitor in the trade since 1821, and Canada has lately entered into the trade. The entire shipments of ice from Northern cities amounted in 1870 to above 500,000 tons, and in 1875 to not less than 900,000 tons. The greater part of this quantity is taken by the cities on our own Southern shores. The exports to foreign countries had in 1873 a declared value of \$198,013, and a real value of probably three or four times that sum. A large part of the demand in the Southern States, in South America, the West Indies, and the countries of Southern Europe, is now supplied by artificial ice.

PANAMA HATS.

The light, handsome, durable hat commonly known as the "Panama" is made of the young leaves of a screw-pine called by Science the Carludowica palmata. The tree is an inhabitant of the Andes, where it attains a height of only 7 feet, while the full-grown leaves are 10 feet or more in length. These spring directly from the

ground, on slender, three-cornered petioles or stalks, which measure about 8 feet, and the fan-shaped blades are about 2 feet long. Each leaf is four-parted, and each part is ten-cleft; so that, when folded, as in vernation,

leaf is four-parted, and each part is ten-cleft; so that, when folded, as in vernation, the leaf comprises eighty separate layers. It is the young, unexpanded leaves that are used in the manufacture of hats, and sixteen are ordinarily required, though, for the finest fabrics, twenty-four are necessary. When the leaves are cut, they are split, with an instrument called a picadera, into strips of the requisite width, and are then boiled to toughen the fibre. After this, they are hung up to dry and bleach in the sun. During this last process, the strips roll at the sides into cord-like strands, and are then ready for weaving. The strands are from one-fourth to one-fortieth of an inch in diameter, and the longest measure 27% inches. A common hat may be woven in four days; but one of the finest texture cannot be completed in less than as many months. The best hats cost in the market from \$50 to \$100. Superior specimens are sometimes sold for \$150, and occasionally one is so fine as to command the high price of \$500. They are manufactured in Ecuador, New Granada, and in the villages on the Upper Amazons. The first were exported by way of the "Great River" in 1853, and, ten years ago, 100,000 hats went down annually to Para; but fashion decreed that the "Panama" should not continue in high favor, and the export has dwindfed down one-half, while the price has dropped from \$40 per dozen to \$15. Massachusetts has inaugurated a movement for the encouragement of tree-planting, which should stimulate similar efforts in all other States in the Union. A few months ago, Prof. C. S. Sargent, Director of the Botanic Garden and Arnoid Arboretum, of Harvard University, published, in the Report for 1875 of the Massa published, in the Report for 1815 of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, a paper advocating the culture of forest-trees on poor and wornout lands in the State. The Massachusetts
Society for Promoting Agriculture has now reprinted the paper, enlarged by directions for the
planting and management of seedling-trees,
and present it to the public gratuitously. The
Society also offers the following list of prizes:
One thousand dollars for the best plantation
of 5 acres set with larch, or Scotch, or Corsican pine, not less than 2,700 trees to
the acre; \$600 for the second-best plantation of
the same; \$400 for the third-best; \$600 for the
best plantation of 5 acres set with white ash,
not less than 5,000 trees to the acre; and \$400
for the second-best plantation of the same. The
prizes will be awarded in the summer of 1877. A
citizen of Boston has offered to superintend the
importation of the pines and larches, which must
be brought from Europe. The ashes will probably
be raised from seed. According to the estimates
of Mr. Sargent, the plantations will return to
their owners a handsome reward for the capital
and labor invested, while useless lands will be
turned to account, and made in obvious-ways an
ornament and advantage to the State. chusetts Board of Agriculture, a paper advocat-

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO. THE CAPER AND THE ROCK-ROSE FAMILIES.— The Polanisia graveolegus, an humble weed growing along the borders of the streets and in the waste places near the lake-shore, is now in blos-som. Its leafy racemes of small white flowers, of the hardiest species of the phenogans; waste places near the lake-shore, is now in blossing the reindeer. the white bear, the Arctic fox, the stream of the great deep, and the closest, the decisions of the great deep, and the limited species of insects that find the lowest temperature congenial; and where man envelops himself in a shaggy great-coat in the midsummer noontide, and rejoices in a sternmenter whose mercury never soars above 78 deg. Fahrenheit.

By a steadfast consideration of these alluring themes, and as they may be reproduced with endlessly-delightful variations by a vivid fancy, one may, in our latitude, in July and playied land mersal faculties to a district of the state of the first in a stard which the state of the first of the first in significant in the dream of the state of the first of the first in the state of the first in the state of the first of the first of the first of the first in the state of the first of th and its tri-foliate leaves, have, as a whole, rather a pretty aspect; but the plant has that ugly and most unnatural trait, a vile smell. It is the only representative of the Capperadacea, or Caper Family, found in the Northern

Dr. Thomas H. Streets, U. S. N., announces in the Naturalist the discovery, at Palmyra Island,—one of the Fanning group, in the Pacific,—of a new species of crab, for which he proposes the name of Asseid holothuricola. It is parasitical in habit, being what Van Beneden terms a "free-messmate,"—that is, one which eats at the same table with its host, instead of drawing its subsistence from the bodily substance of the animal which harbors it. The crab was found in the cloacal dilatation of the alimentary canal of a holothurian (sea-slug). It belongs to the family Portunide, or Swimming Crabs, and is an aberrant form, uniting the natatorial with the gressorial species. The specimen was a female, and Dr. Streets thinks it may prove to be of the species Asseid orbiculare, of which Dana found a male form on the coral reef of one of the Feejee Islands. Dr. Thomas H. Streets, U. S. N., announce

SIRERIAN EXPLORATION. The German expedition exploring Western Siberia, under the direction of Dr. Finsch, left Siberia, under the direction of Dr. Finsen, left Tyumen April 18, and, following the course of the River Irtish, arrived at Semipalatensk, where they were hospitably entertained by the Russian Governor. Their next halt was at a Khirgis goort, whence, at last accounts, they were preparing an excursion into the mountains on the Chinese border. It was expected

that the party would reach Bernard in the lat-ter part of June, and from there proceed down the River Ob. The second German expedition, which had for its special object the exploration of the mouth of the Ob, left Moscow May 11. The two parties will meet on the river, and re-taurn together to Germany in the autumn. FLOWER AND BUTTERFLY. All flowers hitherto known, which depend up-on insects for fertilization, effect this object by

on insects for fertilization, effect this object by some arrangement of their pistils and stamens whereby the pollen is carried from one to another in the head, body, or legs of the winged visitor; but we learn from Nature that Fritz Muller, the distinguished German botanist, has recently discovered in Itajahy, Brazil, a plant whose floral organs are so contrived as to secure cross-fertilization by the distinguished.

A CALIFORNIA FUNGUS.

In the summer of 1875, the elive and orange

trees in Southern California suffered great dam-

age from the attack of a fungus which appeared

on the leaves and branches. The elive-trees af-fected by the past yielded no fruit, and the orange-trees only an inferior crop. Prof. W. G.

Farlow, of Harvard University, has bad speci-mens of the fungus under examination, and re-ports in the Journal of Science and Arts, that it

THE ANT AND THE ACACIA.

At a meeting of the Linnman Society, London, June 1, Mr. Francis Darwin, son of Charles

roofing of its nests, and makes so heavy a demand for the material as to defoliate and destroy great numbers of forest and cultivated shrubs and trees. By providing food in its honey-secreting glands for a harmless species of ant,—the Pseudomyrma bicoler,—the Acacia secures the residence of large colonies among its branches, which act as a police to protect it from the depredations of the leaf-cutting ant. The Pseudomyrma swarm over the twigs and branches of the Acacia, and, being natural antagonists of the leaf-cutting ants, keep them effectually at bay.

TREE-PLANTING.

THE BUTTERFLY.

The common butterfly called the Painted Lady, or Vanessa Cardui, is an inhabitant of all

countries lying within the Temperate and Tropical Zones, with the exception of the Continent of South America, and the small islands lying

of South America, and the small islands lying east and west of North America. In fact, it is the only member of its tribe that can be properly termed a cosmopolite. It has been the custom of naturalists to consider the Old World as the primary home of the species; but Mr. S. H. Scudder brings forward the theory, in the Naturalist, that it had its origin in the New World. "The presence of the insect on the shores of Behring's Straits, as testified by Wagner, is," says Mr. Scudder, "an indication of its route from America to Asia; and this passage must have taken place in times so far distant that it has had opportunity to push its way to Australia and New Zealand, and there to become so modified as to establish a peculiar race, once dignified by a specific name."

TALL TORTOISES. The two Giant Tortoises brought home by the ship Challenger from the Galapagos Archipelago are now in the Zoological Gardens, London. One of them is 100 years old, and the other 40. recently discovered in Itajahy, Brazil, a plant whose floral organs are so contrived as to secure cross-fertilization by the fluttering wings of a butterfly. The plant is a species of Hedychium, of the order Piperacus, bearing bright-red, scentless flowers. The corollas are tubular and grouped in whorls, and, when full-blown, lie horizontally in the form of a wheel, with the stamens and pistils protruding like spokes. The honey in the tubes can be drained by only a single species of butterfly inhabiting Itajahy, the Calidryus Philea, and the males alone have a proboscislong enough for the purpose. When alighting on the flower to sip the honey from the mouth of the corolla, the wings of the insect necessarily hit the flat, outstretched stamens. As if to secure the adhesion of the pollen-dust to the wings, the anterior surface of the stamens dissolves into a viscous substance, which glues be grains effectually to the object with which it ey are brought in contact. After visiting on cluster of flowers, the butterfly flutters to another, where it leaves some portion of its burden of pollen, and takes up more,—thus perfor ming an essential service to the plant which affords it subsistence. Unless thus fertilized, the flowers of the Hedychium are sterile,—the pollen dropping from the stamen upon the pistil of the sande corolla, taking no effect. The color of the Colladryna are yellow, orange, scarlet, and red; and Mr. Muller considers that the frequent occurrence of orange-colored flowers in Ita affy are an adoption to this genus of butterflies, which are very abundant in the region. It is stated that the larger one will want off with two men standing on its back, and not exhibit the least inconvenience from their weight. A second san of tortoises of the same species, Testudo elephantopus, and brought from the same locality, Albermarie Island, have also been deposited in the Gardens by the commander of the ship Petrel. These, with the still langer specimens of Testudo Indies previously inhabiting the Gardens, form a unique series of living Giant Tortoises.

BRIEF NOTES. The first Doctorship in Medicine accorded to a women by the Academy of Zurich has been granted to Miss Francisca Tiburtias, a lady of The honor of Knightheod has been conferred

by Queen Victoria upon Prof. C. Wyville Thompson, the Director of the Civilian Staff on the ship Challenger. At the Bussian Scientific Congress, which meets at War saw in September, the question of adopting the Gregori in calendar will come up for discussion.

The French Governme of is taking active measures for a reform in it system of education. Primary instruction has recently been made ebligatory; and M. Waddin, ton proposes to organize independent Universitie. at Paris, Lyona, Bordeaux, and Nancy.

THE SONG OF CUSTER AND HIS MEN.

High on the hills, in camp, we slept,
The soldier's tent of stars;
While on his round the last vidette
Thought of his love and cares;
Till morning shot its purple flood,
Prophetic of a storm,
Then burst along that field of blood
The buglo's last alarm!

Once more we mount, and ride away,—
The savage foe pursue;
And wearted hoofs did beat the clay,
As unto death we flew.
The mountains lift their threat'ning brows,
The hills with pine are dark,
And blood shall pour where water flows,
When Battle makes his mark.

No hunter tracks the antelope
Along the Redbud ridge;
Our path is on the pathless scope,—
The waters have no bridge.
Long, weary miles we rode that week,
O'er hills and gorges vast;
We strain'd our eyes from every peak,
We found the Sionx at last.

The bugle sounds the last array,
Each horseman draws his rein:
Soon shall burst the furious fray,
And battle blaze amain!
We heard the click, bekind the ledge,
Of meanly hidden foes;
But little thought by battle's edge
We soon should sleep in rows.

And where you see those flowers bloom,
Along that singing stream,
One moment more, the crack of doom
Shall rend the rosy dream!
A thousand foes are found before,
A thousand more behind;
And battle will be battle sore,
For blood is in the wind!

And now they come, with furious haste!
Each tree and rock afame!
The front of war we oft have faced,
Here death hath secret aim.
The boits of wrath fall thick and fast,
Each here finds his hour;
And valor's arm will fall at last
Before the unequal power! The combat thickens on these hilled Beneath us each, a grave! And furious every demon yells,— A tempest for the brave. The deluge rains infernal hail! And yet we hold the field; The Seventh know not how to quail, Nor yet know how to yield.

In front, in rear, on flank and flank.
Death's darkening direles sweep,
And horrid whirlwinds on each rank,
Red as the lightnings, leap!
We fronted north, we fronted sonth,
Then east and west away,
Our front was in the battle's mouth,
Front ever as we may.

Heart of the Seventh! die we must, For death is thick ning round;
We'll light each galant neart to dost,
With rose upon the ground;
That battle-fag! how could we yield?
A hundred years of fame
Brighten she stars upon its shield;
We dare not height.

A hundred widows now are made Along that bloody glen! But what are we to wife or maid? Close up the ranks again!
Our place is in the battle's roar,
Or in a soldier's grave;
God bless the hearts which we adore!
Your blessings on the brave!

Two hundred empty saddles now,
And horses in the dust!
And yet there's not one pallid brow:
We can, we will, we must!
We launch that standard once again,
To match a bitter foc.
And, though two hundred men are slain,
That flag keeps honor's glow!

Thinned are the ranks which Custer led
This morning to the fray;
That empty saddle! Custer's dead!
Curs'd be the foe to-day!
A flery chief, a mighty man,
A bulwark in his breast;
His home was in the battle's van—
Can bullets give him rest!

He raged upon that battle-plain,
A lion in his wrath;
And from his hand, the leaden rain
Smote devils from his path!
His spirit lives in every frame
Around his bloody bed;
And double death we deal with flame,
For living and the dead!

Impetuous as the eagle's wing,
No foe could curb his fires;
Caught in the toils which devils spring,
A matchless man expires!
And action is the soldier's life;
On fame his heart is set;
The world domands this savage strife,
Here's debtor and the debt!

A hapless lot is thine, sweet wives,
To know this dismal scene;
We pour like wine three hundred lives
Upon this gory green!
One thought, one kiss, we fling to thee,
Above the battle's roar;
We die for country and for ye,
Addeu forevermore!

And now to death we fearless rush,
Ner unavenged we die;
A mountain-storm, the foe we crush,
And peal the battle-cry.
Like rocks we stand, like lions fight,
Like eagles in the air!
With bloody hands the Seventh's might
Hath writ its glory there!

The foe, they thin our shattered files,
As fast their rifles crack;
Our dead, they lie in ghastly piles
Along our hideous track!
Like hungry wolves, the demons yell!
For blood hath made them mad;
We dress our ranks in face of hell,
And fight behind the dead!

Three hundred men, with thund'ring strides,
Charg'd to the gates of hell!
Three hundred men this day have died,
While deaf'ning devils yell!
For cold, and stiff, and still, and lene,
Last of this bloody fray,
Upon the hills of Little Horn,
He sleeps in crimson clay!

So strong, so proud, that roey mora,
The Seventh drew its rein;
Ere set of sun, by battle torn,
They all are with the slain.
There, on eternal hills, they rest,
Two thousand miles away;
No flowers un the soldier's breast,
No shroud but purple clay!

Eternal peace hath scitled there,
Upon the soldier's brow;
The bugic's note shall waste on air,
They're death's and glory's now.
Deep in the tangled whiterness,
One common grave they find;
United in their last distress.
They alsop with arms entwin'd.

There Honor is the jast vidette,
Which guards the gallant dead;
Its blacing star shall never set,
But flame above their head;
No morrow comes with blooming light
To toss its waves on high,
But glory hangs a banner bright
Across the loving sky!

There in the flux of far-off life,
When tasseled fields of corn
Shall, waving, mark these hills of strife
Along the Little Horn,
Then men will tell what here befell,
These hearts which once were warm,
With song and feast the story swell,
The flery fight and storm!
St. Baul Pioneer-Press.

NASBY.

He and Issaker Gavitt Go to Indiana on a Political Mission.

The Mistakes that They Made, and the

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, WICH IS IN THE STATE
UV KENTUCKY, Jooly 15th, 1876.—Man is uv but
few days and full uv trouble. I can't understand tw Kentrecky, Jooly 18th, 1876.—Man is uv but few days and full uv trouble. I can't understand why life should be sich a conundrum; I can't understand why things shoodent go on with a more perfect loosenis and an easier gait. In short, why shoodent everybody, except the black Republikins, hev precisely was they want without all this trouble and perplexity to git it? Feelin it to be my dooty to do suthin in the interest uv "Tilden and Reform," I conclooded to spend a porshen uv the money tnat John Morrissey left with me, to inflocence voters in a lower county in Injecany; and, to do it effectoeally, I made perfect preparashen beforehand, and made sich arrangements ez wood result in a proper demonstrashen uv the sooperiority uv "Tilden and Reform" over Hayes and Wheeler.

Ez I hed to do the speckin, I intendid it to be effective. I wantid that my work shood count for the coz, and be seed that shood result in a glorious harvest in November.

I hev alluz notised that of a specker kin be interrupted at the rite time, and et the feller wat interrupts happens to ask a question on wich the specker is perfeckly postid, his prompt anser allus put the questioner, or interrupter, to flite, and wins for the specker the sympathy of the people. I perposed to interdoose a new lipe in stunpin, by takin with me my own interrupter, so that I cood be sure that the queries he shood put wood be sich that I cood properly anser, and anser with effeck.

I selectid ex the questions I wantid asked me,

inser with effeck.

I selected at the questions I wantid asked me,

Wat is the amount uv the nashnel debt?

"I Linkin hed bin defected, wood that debt incurred?

hev b. "I the incurrin uv the debt a blessin, Wuz n. "ez it was incurred to give freedom pertikeleri." "gers!

hev b. "incurred!" hev be debt a blessin, Wuz n ext twas incurred to give freedom pertikeleri; "acrs!" to 4,000,000 m. "aest thing we kin do to git Is it not the w to-wunst!" down to a gold has. "farmer ought to swet and Hadont the Wester. "be Eastern capitalist! scald to pay the debt to. "down, and arranged I writ these questions all they give me a for the answers. You see "order, to give chance, ef I cood hev em asked n. "never hed, the Republish's sich a hidin ez the, "that the It give me an opportoonity to show thuism; debt was made in the interest uv Abh. "ceed-that, ef the Republish's sich a hidin ez the, "that the It give me an opportoonity to show thuism; debt was made in the interest uv Abh. "ceed-that, ef the Republish's party hed neversu. to ed, there never wood hev bin no debt; that git back to gold wood rooin everybody; and that the Eastern bondholder wanted the Western farmer to pay the debt anyway.

I decided to take Issaker Gavitt with me to act ez Republishin interrupter, and I hed to git him up ez a Republishin. It wuz a hard job,—the hardest I ever undertook. To metamorphose a Cross-Roads Democrat into a Republishin is a task that requires genius; but I undertook it, and succeeded to some extent. I powdered his nose, I hed him shaved, and I put on him a clean shirt. I made him black his boots, hevin first furnished him with a pair, and then I put on him a decent soot of close, and made him wear em about the corners awhile till he got yoosed to cin, and cood appear casy in em. Then I took him and coached him in the questions I wantid him to ask. I hed him repeat em over and over agin till he hed em by heart, and I told him exactly where in my speech I wantid him to git in with each uv em. I repeated my speech to him a dozen times, and hed him interrupt me, with his questions, or rather the questions I had prepared for him, and then I made the ansers, and instructid him in all the minutia, even to his blushin when he sot down discomitid.

I got him so well instructid that I flattered myself I s

skool-house wuz full, and I hoped for great things.

Alars for human expectashuns! I had bin so bizzy drummin up the meetin thro the day that I didn't watch Issaker, and knew nothin up wat he wuz doin till I saw him in his place in the awjence. I commenced my speech, and hedn't got decently into the introduchsen—I think I wuz dwellin onto the horrors uv missegenashen—when up he got. Great heavens! He wuz cz drunk es a biled owl, and hedn't any more idee uv wat he wuz doin than a Soo Injun. Risin to his feet, he swayed around unstedly, and remarked that he hed a question to ask. In agony, for I

he swayed around unstedly, and remarked that he hed a question to ask. In agony, for I coodent help myself, I sed, "Ask it."

"Ez a Republikin," sed he—
The awjence all laffed, for they knowed by his nose that he wuz no Republikin.

"Ez a Republikin I want to know whether a debt which wuz incurred to nominate Tilden, and bring about the blessing uv a Suthern Confederisy, oughtent to be pald by the bloated Democrasy uv Noo York, wich nominated Tilden and paid the likker bills uv the speeker on the platform, who owes me for more than four yeers' board, and never paid for a drink in his life onless it waz a mistake, and wheh brot me here to interrupt him, wich I swear I won't de onless he—"

"Sit down, you ideot," I yelled, "and don't

here to interrupt him, wich I swear I won't de onless he—"

"Sit down, you ideot," I velled, "and don't interrupt me wnen I am discussin great constooshnel questions."

"Ideot yoorseif," yelled Issaker, in a drunken rage; "I come here on yoor account, and at yoor expense, to play Republikin and interrupt you, and I won't take no ideot from you or any other man."

And the infooriated beest made his way through the infooriated beest made his said on the infooriated beest made his said in the infooriated beest made his self-infooriated beest made his self-infooriated his said on the infooriated beest made his said in the infooriated beest made his said in the infooriated beest made his said in the infooriated him and the infooriated him with, but hed pawned the close I hed furnished him, and I found him in the morain a mere wreck.

"Parson." saithe inebriatid lunatic, "I don't

vided him with, but hed pawned the close I hed furnished him, and I found him in the morain a mere wreck.

"Parson," sentthe inebriatid innatic, "I don't suppose I hev fin uv much yoose to the party, and hevn't furthered the coz to any alarmin exextent; but I hev hed a good time! Let us go on to the next town at once. Get me another soet uv close, and let us go on electin Tilden in this way. And, by the way, can't I fill in my spare time by arrangin on oil nites to be a Dimocrat to interrupt a Republikin speeker?"

I didn't anser him,—I wux too sick. But, witherin him with a cuss, I bade him depart, and borrowed money uv the Committy to get on to my next applitment alone.

It is singler, yoo can't make a Dimocrat without whisky; but, by the time they have taken enuff uv it to make em secoor, they are so burnt out that they haven't eny sense anyhow, and ain't any yoose to the party except to be votid. It is a cold world, and I am tired uv it. Ef I didn't hev a tollable hope that Tilden wood be elected, and I wood git that Post-Offs, I aboot give up all hopes uv reform, and lay me down and die.

Parmoneum V. Nassr,
Wich wood like to be Postmastar.

Alas! my life is sunless, gray, and cold;
The path I Journey on is rough and steep;
My shoulders tremble 'neath my heavy cross;
The sharp stones cut and bruise my weary fee
If I were sure that God did will it so,
I'd journey on without a doubt or fear;
If this pain were the price of my fair crows,
What would it matter if the way were drear? What would it matter if the way were drear?
I would not pine if all my days were daw,
if rest grew near as each one pass of by:
If Hope—sweet bi rd:—did nestle in this heart
What reason would I have to grieve or sigh?
Alas! I know—and and the knowledge is—
That all this shadow was not sent by God:
Long years ago I chose this path myself;
I dreamed not in my youth life could be hard. Until I reach at last Death's grim abode.

I might have kept my way 'neath Summer-akies, And listened to the gladsome song of birds, And listened to the gladsome song of birds, And roamed at will across the meadows fair, And won from friends aweet smiles and lovis words.

But, in my pride and is my self-conceit, I shat my eyes to what God held for me, And, turning from the meadows meek and low, I strode towards these heights beside the sea. What doth it profit me, this wondrons height? The clouds selow me hide the valleys sweet, Where'er' I turn these tired eyes of mine, The view is cold—no cheering warmth I meet.

Alse! what might have been had I but heard God's voice, which bade me dwell in sweet according to the strong the season of the strong the season of t

God's voice, which bade me wave tent?

If I were bearing but the cross He pays, with each new trial would He send me strengt! The learned at last how very weak? I am; Sometimes my tired limbs refuse to stand; Perhaps He sees me, though I see Him and, And, ere I die, will reach to me His hand.

Farm Wals

RELIGIOUS.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Talmage, of Brooklyn.

A Characteristic Discourse by This Noted Preacher.

Words of Encouragement for the Converted and the Unconverted.

Startling Instances of the Effleacy of Prayer.

Review of the Sunday-School Lesson for To-Morrow.

Dedication of the Temple by Solomon Description of the Edifice.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

HIS SERMON AT LAKE BLUFF.

The following is a stenographic report of the sermon preached by the Rew. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, at the session of the Western Inter-State Sunday-School Assembly, at Lake Bluff, Friday afternoon:

Fury is not in Me; who would set the briars and thorns against Me in battle? I would go through them.—Isalah zevii., 4.

God is here telling the world how anxious He is to save the people. He says that they may surround themselves with all kinds of hostilities and may make themselves utterly repulsive to the divine nature; He is

Church. It says, "Out with him, we will have nothing to do with him; he has disgraced himself and those who associated with him. How does God do with that man! Just in proportion as he goes from God and sinks into iniquity, in that proportion does God call for him. And the firther he goes, and the more wicked and corrupt he becomes, God the more importunately calls on him to come back. If he still wanders on God says, "Come back"; and if he wanders on and on still the cry comes out from Heaven, "Come back," "Come back."

out from Heaven, "Come back," Come back."

If the world treats a man so badly when he has gone astray, how much worse does the world treat a woman when she goes astray. Men despise her. Women curse her with a relentless curse. What though she repent? No mercy. What though she starye? Good for her. What though she die? Tumble her into a rough coffin, and have no mourner at the grave. Oh, there is more mercy in the fang of a rattlesnake; there is more mercy in the fang of a rattlesnake; there is more compassion in the teeth of the wolf when they are in the warm flagks of the lamb whose life it is steeking out, that there is mercy or compassion in the sion in the teeth of the wolf when they are in the warm flagks of the lamb whose life it is sucking out, that there is mercy or compassion in the hearts of men and women for one of those poor things who have gene astray. Let the tips of her fingers reach the rock of truth to climb into safely, the world goes out and mashes the tips of her fingers with their heels into blood until she falls off. "No mercy," says the world. How did Christ treat such a case! They brought one in caught in the midst of crime and said: "Stone her. Put her to death. She is not fit to live. Christ looked at her, and His heart broke in sympathy for her; and then He looked at those men, and He cried out, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her." On He is so kind, so forgiving, so loving, so gentle, so patient, I am amazed that I do not love Him more. I am amazed that I do not love Him at all.

There are those in this audience who take this word of encouragement and say, "I would like to come, but

word of encouragement and say, "I would like to come, but

HOW AM I TO BE SAVED?

Do you think God will pardon me?" Yes. God will pardon you this afternoon. If there is a man here who thinks his case is especially bad, my invitation is to him. There is one class of men I like to see come to the Kingdom of God more than another. There are some men of bad temperament. When they sin they merely nibble at sin, and when, after awhile, they become Christians they merely nibble at Christianity. [Laughater] There are other men who, when they sin, sin with recklessness, and, when they become Christians, they have a glorious enthusiasm. I do not want to put a premium upon iniquity, but if there is a man or woman who feels his or her case to be especially bad before God I want him or her to come. I swing the gate wide open. From these trees in the forest to those trees in the forest to those tree in the forest to the forest to those tree in the forest to the forest

you afraid?" He replied, "I came from the State of Illinois. I was educated. I have a beautiful wife and three beautiful children. I have had everything that this world could give me. I got this terrible habit of strong drink, and I cannot get over it. I thought perhaps you could do me some good. I am here, and I dare not go into that room." I said, "My brother, come right in. We are all sinners. We are all going to be saved. Come." And he said, "I cannot go, because I have no . strength. Everything was open to me in my State,—political preferenced,—and I lost it. What shall I do?" He wrung his hands and the sweat stood in bends on his forehead. Said he, "When coming down the liudaon liter train the other day. I resolved that I would not drink sgain. A man sat in front of me which some thin?" I despined mysoff for sitting beside him. I said, "No. sir. But as he held it out, I saw the tongue of the which; threating itself out about the cork and carling up, and it said to me, "Take me, ch. take me. 'And I was so overcome by it that I arose and started out on the platform, and thought I would jump off. I was afraid to go back, and would have jumped but the train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Oh, what shall I do? What shall do?" And I was so overcome by it that I arose and started out on the platform, and thought I would jump off. I was afraid to go back, and would have jumped but the train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Oh, what shall I do?" What shall do?" I was a fraid to go back, and would have jumped but the train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Oh, what shall I do?" What shall do?" I said, "Go in and we will have.— prayer." And I said, "Perhaps the doctors and o you some good." So, after the services, he went into a dray-store and I said to the doctor, "Can yon give this man something to help you. Don't put you trust in that; that may help you. Put it in you up pocket, but you trust in the Lord God, and I believe He will see you for the house of the house of the house of th

Jesus, we have accomplished the one great object. I had an examination in my church,—the first church I ever had, a little country church,—and a Bridget who had been brought up in the Roman Catholic Church came to my house and said, "I would like to oin the church." I asked her a few questions and told her to come around the next night when the Session would meet, and we would receive her if she was there. The hert night the Session met in solemn pomp, and I asked her a few questions which satisfied me of her faith, when one of the Elders said to her, "How many covenants are there?" [Laughter.] She burst into tears. She had never heard of covenants, and the Elder said. "I don't think she is hardly fit to come in." [Laughter.] I said, "I would like to go around this Session and ask how many covenants there are." [Renewed laughter.] I told her to step to the door awhile, and we would talk over her case. The Elders looked very lngubrious. [Smilles.] I said to her, "If you are not a Christian, I am not." I then said, "Bridget, were you a Roman Catholier" "Yes," she said, "You have resigned that faith?" 'Yes." "Have you suffered?" "Oh, yes," she said, "they persecute me very much." "How do you feel when they persecute you?" "I feel very sorry for them, and I go to my room and pray for them." I said "That is the Christian character, and we will take you in." We must let the conventionalities and technicalities of religion go. We stand in our pulpits and talk to people about justification,—about the definitions of things,—and I have heard the word "justification" defined for the last twenty or thirty years. So have you. But how many of you could give now an out-and-out definition of justification Not many. Not one in 500.

What Is JUSTIFICATION!

It only means to me just about this: When a man repents of his sin, 60d lets him off. There has been a great lack of sympathy among the great masses of the people. Do we not in our churches pride ourselves on the equipage that halts in front of the door, on the splendid silk

I WENT INTO A FACTORY IN NEW ENGLAND one day. As I came upon the outside I saw over the door "No admittance." Well, of course I went in. [Laughter.] And after I got in I saw another door, "No admittance;" and I accepted that invitation also and went in. [Laughter.] when I got into the factory I found they were making plus, beautiful plus." I was the largest on

word from in fourteen years, telegraphed me last night that he was in San Francisco and would like to come home. And, as far as I can tell, the very moment when I and mother, according to what you said, went down on our knees and down on our faces and asked God to send that son home.—accounting for the difference in time between here (Brooklyn) and San Francisco,—the very moment he telegraphed, we were praying for his return." I could not keep that story, of course.

counting for the difference in time between here (Brooklyn) and San Francisco, the very moment he telegraphed, we were praying for his return." I could not keep that story, of course.

The NEXT MONDAY, a week after, I was in a gentieman's office in New York, talking leisurely, when an officer in my church came in, his face white with grief, and sat down. I said, "What is the matter?" He could make me no answer for some time. After awhile, rallying his strength, he said: "Weil," I said, "that will send every boy away if so reads enough of it. It sends fourteen of fifteen boys away from New York and Brooklyn every day. So I am told by the parents. "He has gone, weil." "Yes, he went off this morning at 70 clock. My wife is broken-hearted, and we do not know what to do." Sa d I, "We will try God on this." And the gentleman In whose office we were locked the door, although it was in the middle of the day, during business bours (people knocked at the door but they could not get in), and we knell down and prayed "God, Thou hast answered both the other prayers we put up, answer this. Hear the wailing of the mother, and see the distress of this father, and for the sake of Thine own son, Jesus Christ, bring him back soon." There was no eloquence in the prayer at all. We just asked for what we wanted. Then we went down not be Seamen's Exchange,—a place where every man must have his name registered before he goes to sea,—afraid he was gong out that day. We asked, "Has such a boy been here?" "No." 'If he comes, do not let him go." I went at 7 o'clock to that father's house. No sooner had I knocked at the door. I heard wailing up stairs. Oh, it was an awful household. He was a favorite son. It is an awful grief when a son goes off. It breaks his father's house. No sooner had I knocked at the door. I heard wailing up stairs. Oh, it was an awful household. He was a favorite son. It is an awful grief when a son goes off. It breaks his father's heart. After you have done everything for him, tried to educate him, and then to have

with which its interior was covered we were reminded of the pearly gates and the golden streets of the New Jerusalem. We came down, feeling that to the Jews it must be the very gate of fleaven. It must remind them of the golden promises of the great God of Israel.

We found the whole interior of God's house to surpass our power of description. We will

to surpass our power of description. We will try to give our readers some idea of what we saw. The porch at the entrance to the Temple was 15 feet wide and 30 feet long. The width of the main building was also 30 feet, and its length was 90 feet, and its height was 45 feet, inner

the main building was also 30 feet, and its length was 90 feet, and its height was 45 feet, finer measure. This interior was divided into two rooms; the front room, or holy place, was 60 feet long and 30 broad, the rear room, or holy of holies, was 80 feet by 30, so that the entire building, without including the porch, was 90 feet long and 30 wide-insude measure. The whole interior was lined with woodwork, richly carved, and overlaid with gold and studded with precious gems. The cedar wood was enriched by figures in retief, representing clusters of foliage, open flowers, palm trees, and cherubim. The entire inner surface of wood, stone, or metal could be seen. Nothing was visible but pure gold, either plain or richly chased.

The two holy places were 90 feet long by 30 feet wide and 45 in height. They were separated by folding doors that were opened and shut by golden chains. The inner walls of both these holy places were wainscoted with cedar wood, and the floor was paved with cypress planks. The doors opening into the holy of holies was made of solid olive tree and adorned with graceful figures. The door opening into the holy place was made of cypress wood.

Such was the temple which Solomon built for God. This house or God was completed, but not dedicated until eleven months had passed away. The Jews always had a regard for times and seasons. The King thought this fitting time was when the masses of the people, on some festival day, had assembled at Jerusalem. The next year was a jubile year. Solomon, therefore, fixed the ceremonial of dedication a few days before the Feast of Tabernacles, an annual testival, instituted to commemorate the dwelling. few days before the Feast of Tabernacles, an annual lestival, instituted to commemorate the dwelling of the Israelites in tents during their wanderings in the wilderness, and in commemoration of the erection of the Tabernacle in which God promised to dwell with His people, sanctifying it with His glory. This festival time occurred in the autumn, when the chief products of the soil had been gathered. Its duration was seven days—followed by a day of holy convocation. It was peculiarly proper that the new Tabernacle, or Temple, should be dedicated at this festival, and that the Feast of Tabernacles should be observed with an unwonted degree of splendor.

the day. He was grand-son of Jesse, and had the noble learing of the family. No man ever made to noble and dignited an appearance as did Abhahu on his favortle Egyptian was-horse. His procession and communicating orders from their chief.

The lead was taken by the King and venerable fathers. At certain points on the road through which the procession was to pass were priests bearing the Ark of the Covernor of th

I have been confirmed on his throne, and I have built a house for the God of Israel. (21) I have constructed a place proper for the Covenant Ark. In it is the covenant that God made with our fathers when He led them out of the land. Egypt."

ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI.

earful Heat in Those Cities, and Its To rible Results.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 20.

The intense heat of yesterday was make especially manifest in the large number who were prostrated thereby. A period of hotter weather than during the past two weeks he

weather than during the past two weeks he seldom been experienced, and people with strength depleted by the heat stand little change in an open contest with Old Sol. Subjoined in the cases reported yesterday by the bolice:

Yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock William Stableman, living on Shenandoah street, near Gravois road, fell a victim to the sun's rays, on the corner of Sixth and Poplar streets. The members of Fire Company No. 15 took charge of the sick man, and administered so successfully upon the case that he was in condition to be taken to his home during the evening.

evening.
At 7 o'clock Adolph Ufferman, a German, 5 At 7 o'clock Adolph Ufferman, a German, 5 years of age, was prostrated by the heat in front of No. 781 South Second street. Dr. Ladwig attended the case, and is of opinion that the man's condition is dangerous.

At 6 o'clock last evening Robert Fuestal was sunstruck at the corner of Eighteenth and Howard streets. He was taken to his home, when he died about 7 o'clock.

About 9 o'clock last night Officer Wall found Fred Heggerman at the corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue, overcome with the heat, and had him conveyed to the City Hospital. Haggerman is a resident of St. Charles Mo., and came to the city yesterday afternoon. His condition is critical.

At 3:30 p. m. Charles Drauer, living in Machester, was prostrated by the heat at the corner of Sexenth, and Walnut street.

At 3:30 p. m. Charles Drauer, living in Machester, was prostrated by the heat at the conner of Seventh and Walnut streets. He was conveyed to the drug store corner of Seventh and Spruce streets, where he was returned to consciousness by Dr. Fitzporter.

Mrs. Thomas Finley, living at No. 1303 North Seventh street, second floor, died suddenly, at 8:30 o'clock last night, from overheating. She had done a large washing during the day, expering herself frequently to the sun's rays; and, soon after returning home, became unconscious and died.

David Jones, one of the blacksmiths employed at the Vulcan Iron Works, was, about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, stricken down by the heat on Espenchied street, in the southern portion of Carondelet, as he was returning from work. Several persons immédiately gathered around the prostrate man, and did everything in their power to revive him; but, in spite of their efforts, he died shortly atterwards.

On Tuesday afternoon George Sterling, residing at No. 1025 North Fifth street, was overcome by heat on Broadway, near Morgan street. Restoratives were promptly applied, and in a short time he had recovered sufficiently to be sent to his home.

come by heat on Broadway, near Morgan street. Restoratives were promptly applied, and in a short time he had recovered sufficiently to be sent to his home.

About 6 p. m. on Tuesday an unknown man was sunstruck at the corner of Twentieth street and Franklin ayenue. He was conveyed to the City Dispensary, and sent from there to the Hospital by Dr. Robinson.

Peter Alisworth, steward of the steamer Bismarck, was overcome by the heat yesterday atternoon, at the corner of Cherry and the Lever, and was taken by a policeman to the Dispensary. His condition was not deemed serious.

John Williams was picked up yesterday forenoon, at the corner of Tenth and Locust streets, in a condition of exhaustion from heat. He was removed to the Dispensary, and after being allowed to rest awhile was sent to his home.

Christian Werking, a German, 26 years of age, whose residence was on Carondelet avenue, near Cherokee street, and Thomas M. Morris, an Englishman, 38 years of age, who lived corner of Taylor and Bell avenues, both victims of sunstroke on Monday, were buried yesterday. Charles Renvisch, a German, who was sent to the City Hospital on Tuesday, was reported to have died yesterday morning.

The Cornore held an inquest yesterday at the corner of Fourteenth and Clark avenue, on the body of John Mueller, a German shoemaker, aged 38, who resided at the corner of Fourteenth and Clark avenue, on the body of John Mueller, a German shoemaker, aged 38, who resided at the work at the first named place he became overpowered by the heat, and died very suddenly.

About 6 o'clock last evening a young man, name unknown, apparently a German, about 2 years of age, was sunstruek on Third street, opposite the Chamber of Commerce. He fell upon the sidewalk in an unconscious condition, and, after lying there some time, was sent to the City Hospital.

Cincinnali Commercial, July 20.

Yesterday was generally pronounced the hottest day of the season in Cincinnati, the heavy sultriness being uninterrupted from morning to evening by the least breez

Ah! Edith Golding! stars are gleaming.
In you far-off Western sky.
Buds are growing, winds are blowing.
As they did in days gone by.

Edith Golding! breezes tender
Through the woods are softly fanned,
Laden with odorous splendor
From some far-off spicy land.

Edith Golding! dawn is flushing.
Blushing, in the Eastern sky.
Farewell ever, meeting never.
We have parted, you and I.

Fraix Browns

The Centennial Sunset.

Virginia (Nec.) Enterprise.
On the evening of the Fourth of July, just at the sun was setting, it repeated its old wonde with the flag on Mount Davidson. The flag was blown out straight by a north wind, and the bending rays of the sinking sun shining through it seemed to turn it into an ensign of fire. Thousands from our streets watched the transfiguration. The flag floated fair as a flaming sword, and seemed from the mountain-top like a living assurance that in the future, whether through darkness or through sunshine the action was to pass, that banner would still be bright, the guide and stay of the nation, as glory of the world.

THE H

Mrs. Dr. Hale the Sick-

Interesting L Rearing

Another Discourse on Poisone

Backed Up by En Testin

Recipes for Lemo and Palata DRINK FOR TH

CHICAGO, July 21.-T Saturday's issue conce confections, of which ev sense of refreshing coo appropriateness as well ment. I hope its author-ject of cool and beautiful summer season. A larg houskeeper.
The question of drink if then that of food, and in

holds the primary place. inflammatory diseases th incessant, while the app or quite abolished. In given serves the double thirst and supplying nut any of the demulcent d ceous foods treated of be employed, copiously tient fancies a particular a variety. Sometimes it septable. Better than the dem

foods is beef-tea. This prepared, especially in Liebig's extract of meat. as appears when one lear jars in which it is put up tity goes a great way. Beef-tea is almost un suits nearly every case. any reparative power, and fects only to its stimular is probably an extreme which are required by to portion of the solid malso held in solution. will not tolerate doubtedly the where this can be borne i where this can be borne in beef-tea is an admirable periment in the British larger quantities of mea required and can be diges a part of the dictary, appetite and aids diges value to convalescents an persons who are never var well.

ness as well as in health— of opinion exists that I do on the subject. We ha prevent "waste of tisser really do this, or whether, sirable effect, is, I believe tion. It is certain that, tion. It is certain that
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warm drink at meals, esp
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use within reasonable lin
it altogether when the
pect positive injury in tained that tea, tone, let it be discontinued done abruptly, and if the what gradual. I think us confrort will follow in ord. I have no doubt that it sially tea, is drank too women. The habit of teo One doesn't feel very we the makaise. The lunch the cup of tea puts new system. One has a heak a potent remedy. You have to go down town. I And so by and by a cup o the woman as the drank tager is to her misguided sure that the tea is the let see any difference in underlies the two practicup of tea to the keep her up," you can to the jaded, herves of it besidess. I do not, indees equences are comparable the evil of intemperance without offense.

That the system inperfence of stimulants I am vis agreeable and what it continues the continues of the co

That the system inpertened of stimulants I am wis agreeable and what it serious harm is another would not, at the present cup of coffee at breakfast cheer of tea from thit has bestowed its ivous, semi-invalid wor gest the gradual suitea for the enticing Hyson attacks of filness, the hab not be omitted. In gradual suitea for the enticing Hyson attacks of filness, the hab not be omitted. In gradual suitea for the enticing Hyson attacks of filness, the hab not be omitted. In gradual suitea for the enticing Hyson attacks of filness, the hab not be secured to gradual suite filleve the tedium of sicknet cheerful and comfortable and miscrable. A good nit times be secured by its would otherwise be wissens to give just that an

seems to give just that at by the disturbed nervo to fall into a state of quit taken just before retiring excitement will often, copinion, have an anodyne catter is more objects sick-room. It is not a feuropean hospitals. It enable the system to u well established. In cases ous injury or other cause stimulant than adcolol. Gree with the stomach individual than decholors with the stomach individual than decholors. Black tea is less unhead a papar tea certainly is a boundard than colong, who popular favor. Tell this leads and one for the pot is the and it is a good one. Black tea may be put to cooling water. A teaspoon and one for the pot is the and it is a good one. Black ten in the pot is the and it is a good one. Black ten in the pot is the and it is a good one. Black ten by being slowly busted for the water is poured. In regard to coffee, I put third Mocha to two-thirds nicely browned but not be And it should not be greater to be greater or of the great error of the great his kind is required if finely ground.

A modern coffee pot, thing to have, but for whose tastes are e tacting slender, I wish to say the can be made in a im cod cepts as in a kreach por ratus costing \$12. First Them see the grocer grim temptation which the procer grid temptation which the process in a kreach por ratus costing \$12. First Them see the grocer grim temptation which the process is in a kreach por ratus costing \$12. First Them see the grocer grim temptation which the process is in a kreach por ratus costing \$12. First Them see the grocer grim temptation which the process is in a kreach por ratus costing \$12. First Them see the grocer grim temptation which the process is in a kreach por ratus costing \$12. First Them see the grocer grim temptation which the process is the grim that the grid the grid the grid

med on his throne, and I have he God of Israel. (21) I have ace proper for the Covenant covenant that God made with He led them out of the land

AND CINCINNATI. Those Cities, and Its To

Those Cities, and Its Tobble Results.

ble Results.

lobe Democrat. July 20.

cat of yesterday was made

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ing the past two weeks has
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by the heat stand little chance
with Old Sol. Subjoined are
yesterday by the police: yesterday by the police: aoon between 4 and 5 o'clock ann, living on Shenandoah ann, living on Shenandoah als road, fell a victim to the corner of Sixth and Poplar abers of Fire Company No. 15 sick man, and administered on the case, that he was in ten to his home during the

sen to his home during the olph Ufferman, a German, 50 prostrated by the heat, in outh Second street. Dr. Ludease, and is of opinion, that on is dangerous.

Evening Robert Fuestal was orner of Eighteenth and Howas taken to his home, where clock. In the corner of Sixth street avenue, overcome with the conveyed to the City Hospilis a resident of St. Charles, the city yesterday afternoon, itical.

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me of the blacksmiths em-can Iron Works, was, about 5-tyening, stricken down by the d street, in the southern por-t, as he was returning from reons immediately gathered rate man, and did everything revive him; but, in spite of ed, shortly afterwards. ernoon George Sterling, re-North Fifth street, was over-roadway, near Morgan street. promptly applied, and in a l recovered sufficiently to be

Tuesday an unknown man he corner of Twentieth street ue. He was conveyed to the nd sent from there to the

nd sent from there to the binson.

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The standard of the steamer of Tenth and Locust streets, thaustlon from heat. He was ispensary, and after being alle was sent to his home.

The standard of the steamer of age, was on Carondelet avenue, eet, and, Thomas M. Morris, years of age, who lived corbell avenues, both victims of day, were buried yesterday.

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on Tuesday, was reported ta y morning. d an inquest yesterday at the ath and Clark avenue, on the eller, a German shoemaker, ided at the corner of Four-tane overpowered by the heat, lenly. last evening a young man, parently a German, about 28 is sunstruck on Third street, mber of Commerce. He fell in an unconscious condition, here some time, was sent to

definition of the hot-merally pronounced the hot-son in Cincinnati, the heavy interrupted from morning to st breeze, even along the mber of persons were pros-ke, several cases resulting

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vas sunstruck about 2 o'clock
vas sunstruck about 2 o'clock
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er of Pearl and Central avebeen boarding. McCarthy
ont of the building.

If Irish stone-mason, boardis, vesterday aftermoon, sunl avenue, near the Grand
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carious condition.
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, an Irish girl, from Philaon a visit to her aunt, Mrs.
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GOLDING.

ng! stars are gleaming. Vestern sky, winds are blowing. lays gone by. noonbeams quiver rk and wide; z, birds are calling, rushing tide.

reezes tender oods are cofuly fanned, of spicy land.

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FRIAX BROWNS unial Sunset.

enial Sunset.

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the Fourth of July, just as it repeated its old wonder to Davidson. The flag was a north wind, and the aking sun shining through tinto an ensign of fire-streets watched the transfloated fair as a flaming on the mountain-top like in the future, whether hrough sunshine the nation, the stay of the nation, the

THE HOME.

Mrs. Dr. Hale on Drink for the Sick-Room.

Interesting Letters on the Rearing of Girls.

Another Discourse by Mr. Rossiter on Poisoned Sugars. Backed Up by Eminent Chemical

Testimony. Recipes for Lemon and Mince Pies

and Palatable Cake. DRINK FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 21.—The article in your last Saturday's issue concerning certain ice-cold confections, of which even to think gives one a

conjections, of which even to think gives one a sense of refreshing coolness, had the claim of appropriateness as well as of excellent treat-ment. I hope its author will take up the subject of cool and beautiful drinks for the midsummer season. A large variety of these are within the means and skill of the ordinary

houskeeper.

The question of drink is hardly less important than that of food, and in the sick-room it often holds the primary place. In febrile and acute holds the primary place. In teorife and acute inflammatory diseases the demand for drink is incessant, while the appetite for food is nearly or quite abolished. In these cases the drink given serves the double purpose of assuaging thirst and supplying nutriment. To this end-any of the demulcent drinks or liquid, farinaceous foods treated of in a former article may be employed, copiously diluted. Unless the pa-tient fancies a particular kind it is best to have a variety. Sometimes it may be necessary to go through the whole list to find something ac-

ceptable.

Better than the demulcents and farinaceous foods is beef-tea. This is very conveniently prepared, especially in warm weather, from Liebig's extract of meat. It is not so expensive as appears when one learns the price of the tiny jars in which it is put up, as a very small quantity goes a great way.

Beef-lea is almost universally relished, and

suits nearly every case. Some writers deny it env reparative power, and attribute its good effects only to its stimulant properties. But this is probably an extreme view. It is rich in salts which are required by the system, and some portion of the solid matter of the meat is also held in solution. When the stomach will not tolerate solid food it is unwill not tolerate solid food it is undoubtedly the best substitute, and where this can be borne in small quantities, the beef-tea is an admirable adjurant. From experiment in the British army it appears that larger quantities of meat and other solids are required and can be digested where beef-tea is a part of the dietary. It both stimulates the appetite and aids digestion. Hence its great value to convalescents and that large class of persons who are never very sick and never very well. where this can be borne in small quantities, the

well.

In regard to the use of tea and coffee—in sickness as well as in health—such a wide difference of opinion exists that I do not care to doginatize on the subject. We have all heard that they prevent "waste of tissue." Whether they really do this, or whether, if they do, it is a desirable effect, is, I believe, still an open question. It is certain that, used immoderately or of excessive strength, they do impair digestion and act deleteriously upon the nervous system. But their use is established all over the civilized world. There is a craving for warm drink at meals, especially at breakfast and tea. The most we can hope is to restrict their use within reasonable limits, and only to forbid it altogether when there is ground to suspect positive injury from it. Some distinguished authorities in nervous diseases allow the continued use of any accristomed stimulant, believing that its withdrawal will do more harm than good by the sudden and complete change. This opinion, if I may yenture to say so, appears to me erroneous. As soon as it is well ascertained their feet coffee whisky or any other In regard to the use of tea and coffee—in sickto me erroneous. As soon as it is well ascertained that tea, coffee, whisky, or any other stimulant, excites or depresses the nervous tone, let it be discontinued. This need not be done abruptly, and if the withdrawal be somewhat gradual, I think no great degree of disconfort will follow in ordinary cases.

I have no doubt that the tea and coffee, especially tea, is drank too freely by American women. The habit of tea-drinking is invidious. One doesn't feel very well. A cup of tea dispels the malaise. The lunch is not relishable, but the cup of tea puts new life into the languid system. One has a headache. A cup of tea is a potent remedy. You are so tired, but you have to go down town. Let us try a cup of tea. And so by and by a cup of tea is a necessary to the woman as the dram of whisky or glass of tager is to her misguided hasband. I am not pure that the tea is the less injurious. Nor can I see any difference in the principle which underlies the two practices. If you allow the cup of tea to the delicate woman "to keep her up," you cannot deny the whisky to the jaded nerves of the overworked man of bosiress. I do not, indeed, think that the consequences are comparable, but we, who combat the evil of intemperance, must be ourselves without offense. I have no doubt that the tea and coffee, cspe-

the evil of intemperance, must be ourselves without offense.

That the system in perfect health has no actual need of stimulants I am well convinced. What is agreeable and what it may tolerate without serious haim is another matter. For one, I would not, at the present showing, banish the cup of coffee at breakfast or the fragrance and cheer of tea from the meal upon which it has bestowed its name. But to nervous, semi-invalid women, let me suggest the gradual substitution of beef tea for the enticing Hyson or Japan. In slight attacks of filness, the habitual tea or coffee need not be omitted. In graver cases tea may un-

tea for the enticing Hyson or Japan. In slight attacks of filmess, the habitual tea or coffee need not be omfitted. In graver cases tea may undoubtedly be used to advantage.

In her Crimean experiences, Florence Nightingale found it of great service. A patient will often brigilten up under its influence in the happiest manner. If I am asked whether I suppose it to be of any permanent benefit, I can only say that we do not certainly know that it does any harm, and it is no small thing to relieve the tedium of sickness, to make a patient cheerful and comfortable, instead of restless and miserable. A good night's sleep may sometimes be secured by its use when the patient would otherwise be wakeful and uneasy. It seems to give just that amount of tone required by the disturbed nervous system to enable it to fall into a state of quiesence. A cup of teataken just before retiring after an evening of excitement will often, contrary to the common opinion, have an anodyne and seedal ve flect.

Coffee is smore objectionable than teer in the sick-room. It is not allowed in most of the fluropean hospitals. Its value in health to enable the system to unidergo great fatigue is well established. In cases of "shock" from serious injury or other causes, it is a better and safer similant than alcohol. It is more apt to disagree with the stomach than tea. The cream and sugar probably have something to do with this, as experience shows that many persons can take it without these who are otherwise unable bodo so.

Black tea is less unhealthful than green tea.

bode so.

Black tea is less unhealthful than green tea.

Japan tea certainly is a more a tive nervous

Lindant than colong, which thas superseded n

sopular favor. Yet I think there is no flavor of
thingrance of tea equal to that of the choicest

solong.

line rea-pot should be rinsed and scalded, and

means. Let it stand on the stove where it will means. Let it stand on the stove where it will keep hot, but not boil, from ten to twenty minutes. It you use half a cupful of coffee to three cups of water, ten minutes will answer At the end of the time remove from the fire see that there are no grounds in the spout, and plunge the pot into cold water or turn the hydrant upon it. Also pour into the pot an ounce or so of cold water—the colder the better. Pour cream into the cups and then serve the cofor so of cold water—the colder the better. Pour cream into the cups and then serve the coffee. I will promise that the most exacting connoiseur will pronounce it per fect. In the absence of cream you may use boiled milk, if you like it. I think it spoils the coffee. Better than this, you may beat up an egg in the cream-jug and fill it up with rich nilk. But to have it really delicious the cream sessential.

in the interest of economy may be cream a consential.

If, after tasting this, you can make up your mind to adulterated coffee, pray, choose the adulterations. Some of these are not bad, and in the interest of economy may be tolerated. Wheat bran, wet up with sugared water, spread on tins and browned in the oven, is one of the best.

Crust coffee is excellent—too good to come in for notice at the end of a long paper. It may wait for next time. AMIE M. HALE, M. D.

GRACE GREY'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 19.—Many thanks to "T. H." for the communication wherein my division of the twenty-four hours is stigmatized as "not the most profitable." I hardly expected my sweeping remarks to be taken in a literal sense, especially in regard to the hours. for sleep, recreation, and music. My own opinion is that "eight hours of sleep is not a minute too much," and that at least three hours of too much," and that at least three hours of actual sleep before midnight should be secured without infringement to every growing child. Your correspondent asserts that four hours a day for music is beyond all reason. In that belief we perfectly agree. My article was intended to embody the popular idea of what we women actually seek for our girls. Talk as we may of the benefits and the beauties of good housekeeping, are and the beauties of good housekeeping, aye, and practice it as thoroughly as most of us do, we American women are, as a class, neglectful of our duty concerning our daughters. A school-girl has no time for that practice in household mat ters which alone can render her an expert in the

has no time for that practice in household matters which alone can render her an expert in the same. Her mornings and her evenings are occupied with school lessons, to the utter exclusion oftentimes of everything else. The Saturday mornings which at first sight would seem to be just the time for cooking-lessons, are generally needed for other tasks. Compositions fill up all the old hours. It is useless to say that this ought not to be. I am speaking of facts as they actually exist.

"T. H." avers that "She is a poor scholar who cannot acquire all the knowledge needed for cooking in two years,—one lesson a week." He (I hazarda guess at the pronoun) seems to forget that cookery is but one branch of housekeeping. As well say that one hour a week of Greek verbs will fit a man in two years for the Presidency of a university; or one hour a week of arithmetic for the Chair of a Professor of Mathematics. The truth is, hat "women's work," so-called, is not properly estimated. Homekeeping, as "Cora C." aptly terms it, is not merely our natural vocation,—it should be the profession of our sex: not that, because of this, we are to be debarred from any other profession or vocation for which circumstances may require us to fit ourselves. Let a woman study and practice law, medicine, or theology, if she will and can. I place the profession of "homekeeping" above all these. If, according to the common idea, there were nothing of it but the gathering together of a few cake recipes, or the learning to make jellies and jams, the one hour a week would suffice. But the skillful management of a household in all its branches, the nice adjustment of the ma-

and jams, the one hour a week would suffice. But the skillful management of a household in all its branches, the nice adjustment of the machinery to secure results with the least possible friction, the systematic ordering of the whole, and the close attention to minute detail, require a power of concentration not gained in a few desultory lessons.

There are households where everything is so adjusted that the manual labor seems to be performed by magic. This is because there is brain-power at the head; because system, order, method, a.c., and untiring industry, are habitual. In these homes there is no hurry, no fretting, no worry. There is always leisure for reading, for entertaining friends, for geauine enjoyment of the highest type. It is from such homes that all healthful influences radiate. It is such a home that every true-hearted womsuch homes that all healthful influences radiate. It is such a home that every true-hearted woman seeks to create. Why is it that so many of these make utter failures of their life-work? Why do so many others achieve only partial success? Not always, by any means, from lack of earnest effort, but always, if I mistake not, from lack of power over the complicated machiners.

In ninety cases out of a hundred the power of good management, the "faculty" so termed, might have been acquired by judicious training in early girlhood. For the lack of this, the incompetent housekeeper is at the mercy of circumstances.

I am in earnest in wanting my daughter to keep pace with her brother in the "ologies and philosophies," and why? Simply because I would have her acquire the brain-power that study gives. This power she will need as much in her profession as heen his. Because I would place her on the proud pinnacle of domestic life, I would give her the highest possible degree of intellectual and esthetic culture. In this I believe I have the sympathy of thousands of other mothers, who are nevertheless puzzled to know how to reconcile conflicting claims upon the time and strength of a growing laims upon the time and strength of a growing

girl.

As "T. H." truly says, "The main question to always bear in mind is, 'How can we educate our children so they will not break down in health?'"

our children so they will not break down in health?"

This question of physical stamina is a grave one. "Those who graduate ought to be stronger and healthier than when they entered," and will be, with "proper physical education." There is no limit to the subject, but there must be one to my letter, or I shall weary your readers and my own dinner will be "hurried." I should like to "say my say" on the health and the boarding-school questions, but at a hint from you, Mr. Editor, that your "Home" department is not the place for these discussions, will desist."

POISONED SUGARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE FOREST, July 21.—The writer has long known the deleterious effects of chemical sugars and sirups on the human frame, acting, on those who enjoy ordinary health, as a slow poison, but as an active one on those who are already invalids. But his knowledge of the chemical process by which sirups and sugars were made and refined was so limited that he did not consider himself qualified to make communications on the subject to the public through the press. Therefore it was with much hesitation that he lately commenced this series of articles in The Tribune. It he made application at the refinery, he was refused admission. If he sought information, through correspondence, with those who did understand the manufacture, silence was the only answer to his inquiry concerning the chemicals used. If he urned to printed authorities, where he ought to find light on the subject, their candle was hid under a bushel. Perhaps no light ever lawned on the mind of the writer of the article on sugars in the American Encyclopedia If there did, why did he keep silence? That is If there did, why did he keep silence? That is a work where readers expect to find some light on all important subjects. Did he not know that an immense amount of sirups were made of starch and sulphuric acid? He was aware that every city and hamlet in the land was abundantly supplied with coffee-sugars. Did he not know whether they were made from cane-juice, or from the same materials as the sirups? Did the manufacturers fear that consumers would become too much enlightened on

bolong.

In the ceapot should be rinsed and scalded, and the tea may be put to draw in either cold or boiling water. A teaspoonful for each person and one for the pot is the old-fashioned rule, and it is a good one. Black tea requires longer steeping than green. Too much deadens the fivor, and too little leaves it with an unpleasant raw taste. It should be kept about ten minutes at the boiling point. It is said to be better by being slowly toxted for a little while before the water is poured on.

In regard to coffee, I prefer a mixture of one-third Mocha to two-thirds Java. It should be madely browned but not burned in the roasang, and it should not be ground too fine. This is the great error of the grocers, the rock appon which their good intentions go to pleces. It is this which compels the use of egg-shells, canish skins, and the like, which profess to sating and the like, which profess to shoule the complete the coffee is not too finely ground.

A modern coffee-pot, with filter, is a nice thing to have, but for the comfort of those whose tastes are exacting, and whose means are alender, I wish to say that just as good coffee tan be made in a in e coffee-pot which costs 25 cents as in a French porcelain-and-silver apparatus costing \$12. First, select your coffee. Then not the everage human being—in the grocery business—cannot resist, it is that of putting a little choice and add the boiling water.

In regard to coffee. Then into the clean coffee-pot point your coffee and add the beling water.

In the granulated the conflect is not too finely ground.

A modern coffee-pot which costs 25 cents as in a French porcelain-and-silver apparatus costing \$12. First, select your coffee. Such as the process of the conflect of the same water that the conflect of the conf

been boiled with hydrochloric acid in a fin-lined from boiler, and the acid afterwards neutralized by addition of lime. This produced a sirup 'containing a large quantity of the chlorides of calcium, magnesium, from and tin, and of course very potsonous. Yours respectfully.

Analytical Chemist, Room 1, No. 77 Clark street. Mr. Mariner says that saccharine substances may be made by sulphuric acid, free from poison, providing the process of manufacture is conducted with sufficient circumspection. If that be possible, then such care is probably never taken, as the general experience of invalids would indicate that there is more or less poison in all of them. Some manufacturers are, doubtless, more careful than others. They may, perhaps, be made so that chemical analysis cament detect any poison; but the human system is more sensitive to its effects than chemical agents. Therefore a person, by a long-continued use of any substance containing a slight poison, may receive injury, although chemistry may fall to detect it. Take, for instance, homeopathic medicines. Many of them, when used for any length of time, are of sufficient potency to produce disease, though the poison cannot be detected by analysis. But experience and observation demonstrate that the poison in alls class of sirups and sugars is not generally of the homeopathic order. It is far greater. If on further investigation it should be found that chemistry cannot detect poison in all of them, it is no proof that they are not deleterious, especially to invalids. Probably most of them are made by sulphuric acid.

should be found that chemistry cannot detect poison in all of them, it is no proof that they are not deleterious, especially to invalids. Probably most of them are made by sulphuric acid, instead of hydrochloric acid, and consequently act only as a slow poison on those in ordinary health, though they will prove an active one on invalids. Those made of hydrochloric acid will in a very brief time bring the strong and healthy into an invalid condition. As these sirups and sugars can be made cheaper by the latter, there is a great temptation to unscrupulous manufacturers to use it, regardless of the consequences to the consumer. To the eye and taste they are so much alike that the purchaser cannot distinguish one from the other.

Therefore, if the public continue to use them, they must do so indiscriminately. If they do, many who now consider themselves patterns of health will, ere long, awake to the consciousness that they are invalids also. Then they must abandon them in toto, or be hastened to a premature grave. No doubt many will choose the latter alternativa, for how lew can deny themselves enoughto abandon sweets entirely. Some will adopt the self-denial principle, but they will feel as a gentleman remarked a few days since, that he "was indignant every time he came to the table, when he saw the various things set before him, which might be improved by the use of sugar, but he dare not touch it for fear of the consequences that would ensue."

touch it for fear of the consequences that would ensue."

The ingenuity of physicians and chemists is unremittingly taxed to find some new medicine to mitigate the constantly increasing allments of hosts of invalids, the only effect of which is a partial mitigation of suffering. Finding little relief from these, some travel to the ends of the earth; others resort to mineral springs and water-cures, only, as a general thing, to relapse back again as soon as they abandon their remedial agencies. Thus they are doomed to disappointment as long as they continue the use of those things, whatever they may be, which originally caused the disease. The true remedial course would be to search out the cause, and, when found, abandon it, whether it be in the sugar or anything else. Almost everything is so adulterated at the present time that death stares us in the face on the right hand and the left. Moral principle seems to a great extent to have died the face on the right hand and the left. Moral principle seems to a great extent to have died out of the hearts of the producers, and the only incurry heard is, "Will it pay; is there money in it?" and not is it right, just, and proper.

R.

[To be continued.]

ON REARING GIRLS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 19.—Is the letter of Grace Grey, of Fond du Lac, a veritable letter, or is it written to draw out some lady's ideas on education? It sounds a little like humbug. Firstly, I would say, she had better take her daughter and shoot ber, if she must do all this. It would be a perfect impossibility to make of her daughter a painter, a musician, a fine scholar, and a housekeeper. Let the girl be what she may, she would break down before she becomes a woman, and her mother would be responsible. I should say give her a good education, but the six hours of school are enough for any young girl to study, and a girl of average ability, if she is studious, will learn the lessons required in that time. Two hours a day is all that ought to be given to music by a young child, and not ten minutes of that unless she is fond of music. I believe the day is past when a girl must learn music, whether she likes it or not. As for the chinery.

Tuis fack may be the result of various causes.
Chief among them is ill-health (of which more anon), and, next to this, the want of familiarity with the details of the work;
In ninety cases out of a hundred the power of good management, the "faculty" so termed,

cided taste for drawing and painting, very much time given to them is thrown away. All works of art can be bought so cheaply now, and the things school girls make are so often but a mockery, that they had better be let alone, except by those that have a genuine love for them. So I would advise the mother to study the child, and, find out what is best, and select accordingly, as no one person can do everything. Now for the practical lessons, as she calls them,—but I would like to know what she means by practical. The housekeeping can be worked in a bit here and a bit there till she has acquired a good knowledge of housework. Let the girl have one duty assigned her as hers, and haye her to understand that it is expected of her, and change that duty occasionally. Suppose she takes the entire care of the parlors for three months. Then change to some other part of the house. Let her make cake once a week perhaps, or let her provide the desserts so many days in the week. These things will not spoil her hands until she is grown. Dish-washing is so easily learned, that I should leave that to some vacation. Let her learn ironing, by doing a part of her own clothes. But while a child is in school she hasn't much time and very little inclination for housework, and there are so many vacations that they can be worked in well enough then. Above all things keep a child out of doors a good deal. While a child is growing is laid the foundation of her health and strength, and without health life is a burden. Perhaps I may here put in a bit of experience. I have kept house more than twenty years. My oldest daughter and on an distance is a well educated as most girls of their own is swing entirely. We do not find it a heavy burden on any of us, but this arrangement is for this long vacation. My daughters are as well educated as most girls of their age. They are not musicians, but we have some music. Drawing and paluting they don't care for. I can leave home for months, and know that everything will go on as well as if I was there.

them, wherever they may be placed.
MRS. BROWN.

"SANDWICHING IN." To the Editor of The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 20.—I feel myself called upon to protest. I appeal to the great army of TRIBUNE mothers and housekeepers against the "sandwiching-in" process sug-gested by my own Mama. Don't try it on your girls, good friends; please don't. We are one and all alike in our holy horror of that kind of teaching. To tell the honest truth, I don't think Mama believes in it either. Her lessons always come in even slices. Her motto has always been "One thing at a time until that one thing is mastered."

Aunt Lina "sandwiches in" lessons in general housekeeping and plain cooking between each school-lesson, and thick lumps they are too, between very thin slices of unbuttered school. Her girls never have an uninterrupted hour for study or practice. It is always "Come, Sue, I'm in a hurry this morning. I want you to make the cookies. I'll tell you how I want them as you go along. Never mind the algebra example; cooking is of as much consequence as algebra any day; besides, that example may not come to your turn. Afraid you'll be late? Non-sense. It's only 8 o'clock; you'll have time for the cookies and to finish making Jamie's bed bethe cookies and to finish making Jamie's bed before the first bell rings if you spry round."

Sue makes the cookies after a fashion; slaps Jamie's bed together somehow; braids her hair and gathers up her books in a "whew," and just as the last stroke of the bell has died away flutters to her seat in the school-room, out of breath, fretted, nervous, and ready to fail in attempting to explain the first problem.

Now, what is the use of trying to keep up with a class at that rate? And how in the world is Sue to learn to be a good cook or a thorough housekeeper in such a hit-or-miss fashion?

Inshion!
I sincerely hope Mama will not consider me old enough to begin until after I graduate. Not that I hate or dread these cooking-lessons. Not at all. I think I'll enjoy the fun. But I do protest against mixing things, except

cording to regular recipe. I want time enough to learn to put the materials together in right shape. I don't want Papa and Ned to get the

dyspepsia from stong bread and east-iron pies of my making. As for lessons in the "order and system line." As for lessons in the "order and system line," mine began when I was literally a "little girl," not more than 3 years old. Poor Mama! She found full scope for all her persistence, and must have made large drafts on her fund of faith in ultimate success. My greatest delight was to use my sun-bounet for a bean-bag, a kite, or a sand-basket, and my decided aversion was wearing it on my head. Then, too, I especially disliked hanging it every time on its own particular hook, screwed by Mama's own hand low down on the casement of the dfning-room window.

low down on the casement of the dfning-room window.

Tossing it on the sofa, the table, or the side-board, was a far more convenient mode of disposal. Best of all was to hang it up on the floor!

I shall never forget hearing Mama say at breakfast one morning, "I must train that child in earnest." I think she sent me on trifling errands for her twenty times in the course of the forencon, and each time required me, on coming in, to hang the bonnet on the obnoxious hook. Afterwards came a nise nap, a good dinner, and a splendid game of romps with her in the clothes-yard.

Returning to the house, without a word being

in the clothes-yard.

Returning to the house, without a word being said, I hung up my bounct in place without a thought of doing otherwise. The habit of thought of doing otherwise. The habit of going at once to that spot was formed.

As I grew older, I had a similar drill in the care of my own room. I think I spent two hours one Saturday morning making and unmaking my bed before acquiring the power of doing it to Mama's satisfaction. The dusting of the parlors came next, and I for one think the foundation stone broad enough and well laid. I do hope it will remain in statu quo until a few trees of esthetic culture have taken root that the superstructure stand not bald and bare in the burning rays of a pitiless sun, with never a twig for a shade, and the mercury, as at present, at 99 deg. Farenheit.

Yes, I decidedly protest against the cooking-lessons.

REFLECTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DIMPLE'S HOME, July 14.—I'm growing older very year, but I feel younger than usual this year. Dimple says because my Uncle Samuel s a hundred, I feel young by comparison. She's always cutting up pranks in words or deeds. But I'm old enough, and young enough, to realize the full worth of your "Home Columns," and the benefit they will be to hundreds of si-

realize the full worth of your "Home Columns," and the benefit they will be to hundreds of silent readers, as well as to those who speak to one another every week, with pens for speaking-tubes and types for ear-trumpets.

Last Sabbath afternoon, after our church clothes were put away nicely, and I had on my cool muslin wrapper, I sat down with the paper. I commenced at the top of the column and read Cora C.'s letter clear through, giving a good, strong "Amen" to the last paragraph. "So may it be," echoed Dimple, who was curled up in a corner of the room industriously fanning a blinking Maltese kitten. Well, I came to "Grace Grey's" letter. How the mother thrilled! I closed my eyes and looked down the long line of years that have rushed behind me as fast as the reefs of smoke roll back along the engine's track; and as I rocked softly to and fro it seemed scarce yesterday since Dimple's mother was a baby and I wakened to a vital comprehension of the responsibilities of motherhood. I say "wakened," for my motherese opened with the cry of my first-born; then I saw what before I only dreamed. Perhaps it isn't just right for me to say so, but sometimes Phinks some mothers never see until too late, and then through a glass dimly. But "Grace Grey" sees. Her keen-sighted-letter heads for the right port, while its courageous sarcasm points to the rocks where so many fair barks have been wrecked.

Yes, let the "Mothers in Israel," and the grandmothers, and the danghters, and the granddaughters, and the granddaughters, and the grandsupplement in the same in the grandsupplement in the grandsupplement in the grandsupplement whose over will, send in

Yes, let the "Mothers in Israel," and the grandmothers, and the daughters, and the granddaughters, and whosoever will, send in their "recipes." Let us collect the best rules for properly rearing the olive plants that gather round our tables to partake of the wholesome food that the "Housekeeping Columns" have added to our bills of fare.

Dimple's mother is a thoughtful-browed woman now; a little while ago she was just such a mischievous harum-scarum merry-heart as Dimple is. Perhams come halfel. woman now; a note white ago she was just such a mischievous harum-scarum merry-heart as Dimple is. Perhaps some helpful sugges-tions might be gleaned from the experience of those years, but I will wait the dip of other pens, and not take too much space this week. pens, and not take too much space this week.

DIMPLE'S GRANDMA.

LEMON CUSTARD PIE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. BEAVER DAM, Wis., July 17.—Thanks for the nany valuable recipes your Household column has furnished. You have supplied a want long needed, and the Centennial housewife and maid, "whose name is legion," rises up to call you blessed! Sclah.

minutes, adding three heaping tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar; after squeezing in the juice of the lemon add half a teacupful of water; mix all thoroughly, and place in a crust same as made for custard ple; place in oven and bake slowly. Take the whites of the three eggs, and beat to a stiff froth, adding two tablespoonfuls of phiverized sugar, and juice of half a lemon; after the pie bakes and is cool, place the frosting on top, and put into a hot oven to brown.

Rosa.

BREAKFAST CAKES. To the Enter of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Not having seen many recipes for breakfast cakes, and having two

very good ones, I will gladly contribute them to the Home Department in TRE TREBUNE: Puffs-Two eggs Seaten very light; one cup Pags—two eggs Seaten very night; one cup of milk; one cup of flour, and a pinch of salt. The gems should be heated while making the puffs, which are then placed in a quick oven.

Graham Cakes—Half a cup butter; % cup sugar; 1 egg; 1 tea-cup sour milk; % teaspoon sods. Make a stiff batter.

I am only 15, but am anxious to learn the mysteries of housekeeping.

E. A. E.

GOOD MINCE PIES. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 21.—In the last letter of the "Home Department" Winnie S. asks for a recipe for "good" mince pie; if she will try the

cipe for "good" mince pie; if she will try the following I am confident it will give entire satisfaction: Six pounds beef; 5 pounds suet; 5 pounds sugar; 3 ounces allspice; 2 ounces cloves; 4 pound cinnamon; 4 pint molasses; 14 pounds seedless raisins; 2 pounds currants; 4 pound citron, chopped fine; 1 pound almonds, enopped fine; 2 parts chopped apples to one of meat; brandy and cider to taste.

ELLA

THE SIEGE OF BERLIN.

We were riding up the Avenue des Champs
Elysees with Dr. V—, reading, in the houses riddled with bullets, the pavements demolished by the shells, the history of the slege of Paris, when, just before arriving at the Rond Point de l'Etoile, the Doctor stopped and pointed out so me one of the large corner houses that form such an imposing group around the Arch of Tri-

"Do you see those four closed windows von der on that balcony?" he said. "In the beginning of August, that terrible month of August, so pregnant with storms and disasters for us, I was called in to attend a case of apoplexy in that house. The patient was Col. Jouve, a cui-rassier of the first Empire, a firm believer in the glory of his country, who, when war was first declared, took up his residence on the Champs Elysees in an apartment with a balcony. Guess why! In order to witness the triumphant entry of our troops. Poor old man! The news of Wissembourg reached him as he was rising from dinner. While reading the name of Napoleon, written at the foot of this bulletin of defeat, he fell insensible.

"I found the old cuirassier extended on the floor of his room, his face flushed, and as uncon-scious as if he had been felled by the blow of a club. Standing, he must have been a very large man; lying there, he looked immense. Regular features, superb teeth, a mass of white curling hair, 80 years old, but looking 60. Beside him knelt his granddaughter, weeping bitterly. She was very like him. Seeing them side by side reminded one of two beautiful Greek medals struck from the same stamp, only one antique tarnished, rather worn in the outline, while the other was clear and distinct in all the freshness and brilliancy of a new stamp.

tarnished, rather worn in the outline, while the other was clear and distinct in all the freshness and brilliancy of a new stamp.

"The grief of the young girl touched me. The daughter and granddaughter of soldiers, her father was on MacMahon's staff, and the sight of the old man lying insensible before her called up to her mind another sight not less terrible. I did my best to reassure her, but to tell the truth I had myself very little hope. The old man had been struck down by an apoplectic fit, and at 80 years of age one seldom recovers from that. For three days, in fact, the invalid remained in the same condition, motionless and insensible. Just at this time the news of Reichshoffen reached Paris. You remember in what a strange fashion. Until evening we believed in a great victory, twenty thousand Prussians slain, the Prince Royal a captive. I do not know by what miracle, or what magnetic current, an echo of the national rejoicing reached our poor invalid in the depths of his paralysis, but that evening on approaching his bed, I found him another man. His eyes were almost bright, his tongue less heavy. He was strong enough to smile, and he stammered out twice:

""Victory!"

out twice:

"Vic-to-ry!"

"Yes, Colonel, a great victory!"

"And while I related the detail of MarMahon's success, I saw his countenance brighten, his

features relax.

"When I left the room the young girl was waiting for me at the door; she was weeping bitterly.

"'He is saved!' said I, taking her hands in "He is saved!' said I, taking her hands in mine.

"The poor girl had scarcely courage to reply. The real news of Reichshoffen had just been published—MacMahon flying, the army routed! We looked at each other in consternation. She was heart-broken, thinking of her father. I trembled remembering the old man. He surely could never stand this new and terrible shock. What was to be done! Should we leave him to his joy and to the illusions that had revived him! Then we would have to lie to him.

"Well, I will lie to him,' said the heroic girl, dashing away her tears, and with a radiant countenance she returned to her grandfather's room.

countenance she returned to her grandfather's room.

"It was a terribly hard task that she had undertaken. At first it was comparatively easy. The old man's brain was feeble, and he believed blindly, like a child, whatever was told him. But with returning health his ideas became clearer. We were obliged to keep him informed respecting the movements of the army, and to invent military bulletins. It was pitirul to see that fair young girl, studying day and night over her map of Germany, pricking it with little flags, attempting to arrange a glorious campaign; Bazaine advancing upou Berlin, Troissart in Bavaria, MacMahon on the Baltic. She asked my advice about this, and I aided her as well as I could, but the old man was our principal assistant in this imaginary vision. He had conquered Germany so often under the first Napoleon! He knew all the movements in advance. 'Now they will go here; this is what they will do!' and his predictions were always realized, which made him very proud.

closed, the enemy under the walls, and our suburbs converted hus frontiers. I found the old man seated on his bed, joyous and exulting.

"Well, Doctor,' said he, 'the siege has commenced."

"Hooked at him in an azement.

"What, Colonel! do you know?"

"His granddaughter turned to me.

"What, Colonel! do you know?"

"His granddaughter turned to me.

"Why, fes, Doctor; that is the great news; the siege of Berlin has commenced." She said that, while drawing the needle through the canvas, with such a quietly deliberate tone! How could he suspect anything? The cannon of the forts—he could not hear them? Unhappy Paris, all gloomy and disturbed—he could not see her. A small section of the Arch of Triumph was all that he could see from his bed, and in the room, all around him, were the relies of the first Empire, well calculated to sustain his delucions. Portraits of Marshals, engravings of battle subjects, the infant King of Rome, large consoles covered with imperial relies, medals, bronzes, a stone from St. Helena under a glass shade, miniatures, all representing the same lady in ball costume, a yellow diress, leg-of-mutton sleeves, and light eves; and all those—the consoles, the King of Rome, the Marshals, the ladies in yellow, with the short waists, girdles under their arms, and that dignified stiffness that was the grace of 1806. Good Colonel! It was that atmosphere of victory and of conquests that was the grace of 1806. Good Colonel! It was that atmosphere of victory and of conquests that was the grace of 1806. Good Colonel! It was that atmosphere of victory and of conquests that was the grace of 1806. Good Colonel! It was that atmosphere of victory and of conquests that was the grace of 1806. Good Colonel! It was that atmosphere of victory and of conquests that was the grace of 1806. Good Colonel! It was that the proper of the farm.

"From that day forward our military operations were much simplified. The taking of Berlin was only a matter of patience. From time to time, whenever the old man grew weary and impat

white bread and fresh meat. There was only enough for him, though; and you cannot imagine anything more touching than these funcently-selfish breakfasts of the old man,—the Colonel propped up in the bed, his napkin tucked under his chin, beside him his grauddaughter, thin and pale from her privations, guiding his hands, making him drink, helping him to eat all the good cheer. Then, revived by his repast, in the comfort of his warm room, the wintry frost outside, and the snow whirling before the windows, the old cuirassier would recall his northern campaigns, and would relate to us for the fiftieth time the account of that terrible retreat from Moscow, when they had nothing to eat but frozen biscuit and horseflesh.

Can you imagine it, little girl?—we ate

"Can you imagine it, little girl?—we ate horse!"

"She could easily imagine it; for two months she had eaten nothing else. From day to day, however, as convalescence approached, our task became more and more difficult. That numbness of mind and body alike that had so well aided us up to that time began to disappear. Two or three times the terrible explosions from Porte Maillot had made him start, pricking up his ears like a hunting dog; we were obliged to invent a recent vectory of Bazzine before Berlin, and artillery fired in honor of the occasion at the Invalides. Another day, when we had pushed his bed up to the window (I think it was theday of the fight at Buzerval), he saw plainly the National Guards collecting on the Avenue de la Grande Armee.

"What troops are those?" asked the old man; and I heard him mutter to himself, 'Badly diffied! badly drilled!"

"That was all; but we understood that in future we must take great precautions. Unhappily, we were not cautiour events."

and I heard him mutter to himself, 'Badly diffiled! badly drifled!"

"That was all; but we understood that in future we must take great precautions. Unhappily, we were not cautious enough.

"One evening, on my arrival, the young girl came to meet me, looking very anxious.

"'They enter the city to-morrow,' she said.

"Was the grandfather's door open! I do not know. But, in thinking if over since, I remember that he was strangely excited that evening. He probably overheard us. Only we were talking of the Prussians, and the old man was thinking of the Prussians, and the old man was thinking of the Prussians, and the old man was thinking of the Prussians, and the old man was thinking of the Prussians, and the old man) on his balcony, in full uniform, saluting the torn flags and powder-blackened eagles as they passed.

"Poor Col. Jouve! He doubtless' imagined that we wished to prevent him from witnessing the entry of our troops, in order to keep him from becoming too much excited. So he took care to keep the secret from every one; and the next morning, at the very hour that the Prussian troops were beginning to march up the road that leads from the Porte Muillot to the Tuilerles, that window was opened softly, and the Colonel appeared on the balcony with his helmet, his long sword, his worn and glorious uniform as a culrassier of Milhaud. I cannot even now imagine what effort of will, what return of strength, could have given him the power to rise and dress himself. However, there he was, standing erect behind the railing, astonished to find the streets deserted, the blinds of the houses closed, Paris as silent as a tomb, lags everywhere, it is true, but such strange ones,—white, with red crosses,—and no one there to greet our solders!

"For a moment he thought he had been mistaken. But no! Yonder, behind the Arch of Triumph, cadenced by the heavy step of the infantry and by the clang of the sabres, sounded Schubert's triumphal march. Then through the street rang a cry, a terrible cry, 'To arms! to arms! The Prussi

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Figures from the Assessor's Report-Crop -High Water-Politics.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CHESTER, Ill., July 19.—From the Assessor's

report for 1876, for Randolph County, the following interesting statistical items are furnished: Total assessed value of personal property, \$1,340,268,-\$168,660 less than for 1875 assessed value of lands, \$2,705,801,-\$378,863

and city lots, \$755,078,-\$111,677 less than for 1875; total assessment of all property, \$4,801,-147,-659,300 less than for 1875.

The actual value of all property in Randolph County cannot be less than from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

less than for 1875; total assessed value of town

The statistics also furnish an interesting cropreport as follows: In the county there are 86,727 acres in wheat, averaging 12 bushels per

SONNET TO A ROSEBUD.

Thon wast this morn as fresh as blooming maid Whose virgin charms are dawning into life; Whose heart has never known the cankering strife Twixt love and doubting fears; nor sought the aid Of Cupid's canning arts, nor s'er arrayed Her form with aught save virtue's modest grace, Whose radiant smile filumes her beaming face. To-night thou'rt withered, like the heart dismayed And broken 'neath a secret, crushing weight It bears alone, nor socks to find a friend Whose soul in sympathy will solace lend To case the burden of its bitter fate, When Hope, sweet, smiling Hope's, forever fied, And left the future blasted—withered—Lead.—E. V. Weich.

washington's White Chargers.

Washington was an excellent horseman. It is said that he could ride at a full radiop and retain a silver dollar between each knee and the saidle, such was the tenacious grasp of his trespect I must confess that he was not exacting.

"The war indemnity, nothing more. Why should we take their provinces? Can we make France out of Germany?"

"He dictated that in a firm voice, and one felt so much candor in his words, such a fine patriotic faith, that it was impossible not to be touched while listening to him.

"Meantime the siege went on; not that of Berlin, alas!

"It was the time of the terrible cold weather, the bombardment, epidenics, and famine. But, thanks to our care, our efforts, and to the indefatigable tenderness that surrounded him, the old man's serenity was no zer once troubled.

"Until the end I contract to the index of the conditions of the conditions of the used they were entirely covered with a paste, the chief ingredient of which was whiting, and were then completely clothed, and left for the night to sleep on clean straw. By the morning this coating was hard and dry, and it was then beautifully white and glossy. After this the hoofs were blackened and polished. To complete this curious tollet the horses' mouths were washed, and their teeth picked and were ready for work.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

> From One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

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Cures the Worst Pains in

One Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY

RELIEF

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Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dipatheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatiam, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford easo and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains. Sour Stomach, Hearthure, Sick Headacone, Diarries, Dysemer, Colle. Wind in the Bowels, and all intermal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELET with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE Fever and Agus cured for fifty cents. There is ne remedial agent in the world that will cure fever agus, and all other malarious, billous, scarlet, type yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Phia quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per hot Sold by Druggiats.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

may valuable recipes your Household edum has furnished. You have supplied a war book may be formed that the content has been content and the supplied of the content has been content and the supplied of the content has been content and the supplied of the content has been content and the supplied of the content has been content and the supplied of the content has been content and the supplied of the content has been content and the supplied of the content has been content and the supplied of the content has been content and the supplied of the content has been content to the content to the supplied of the content has been content to the supplied of the content has been content to the supplied of the content has been content to the supplied of the content has been content to the supplied of the content has been content to the supplied of the content has been content to the supplied of the content has been content to the supplied o BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scratala or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagions, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumstlem, Scrofula, Glandular Swall Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Spphi Compilaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspensia, W Brash, Tie Doloreux, White Swelings, Tumors, Ule Sim and Hip Diseases, Mercuriai Diseases, Fensale O plaints, Goula, Dropsy, Rickets, Salis Rhenna, Brouch Consumption, Kiduey, Bladder, Liver Compilaints, PRICE, 81 PER BOTTLE. Bold by Druggists.

Dr. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st. N.V.

Read "False and True." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO. No. 32

The Loan Market Hard in the Interior---Clearings \$3,-000,000.

The Produce Markets Steadier, but Still Irregular.

Provisions Weak --- Grain Generally Stronger.

The Condition of Our Wheat in Store.

FINANCIAL.

There is considerable demand from the country banks for rediscounts. Times, financially, are hard in the country. The fall in the prices of wheat and produce have made the farmers disinclined to sell, and the effect of this is felt immediately in country and the effect of this is felt immediately in country trade and in the slow payment of notes falling due at the banks. Large amounts of stock and produce are being carried by the middlemen, and capital is needed for that purpose. This state of affairs is not auspicious. It cannot but act unfavorably on the trade of the interior, and consequently on the lobbing and wholesale trade of the city. Its only sdvantage is that it gives temporary employment to some of the burdensome surplus of our banks. In the local loan market there was nothing that was new. The supply of city negotiable paper was small, and the demand was active.

s of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular ters. Good outside borrowers are accommolated at street rates.

On the street there is a sharp and unsatisfied de-

mand for desirable negotiable paper. Rates for ime loans are 6 per cent and upward. New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c per \$1,000 premium. e clearings were \$3,000,000.

clearings were \$3,000,000.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.
price of silver in London is reported by the mankers to be 47% @48d per ounce. The York price is nominally \$1.04@1.07 gold per 1,000 fine. Taking \$1.03% per ounce, fine, as the average price, the proposed sli-tollar would to-day be worth \$1% cents gold 154). The gold value of the trade-gollar to-183 cents (\$0.8308). The gold of bullion of the subsidiary silver coin is 76% cents to blar: that is, two halves, four quarters, ones are worth \$0.7830. The dealings in silvin are suspended, pending the enactment of li reported by the Conference Committee last no notice yet having been received of its g become a law by the signature of the Pres-

having become a law by the signature of the Fresident.

EXTREME WEAKNESS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINING-STOCK MARKET.

It was evident from the manner the stock market closed Thursday evening, unless some remarkable change of front should be taken by the leading operators, that a severe decline would follow in California, whose depression would perhaps involve others. No help came forward to sustain that stock, and consequently its enemies had hings their own way, and this once favorite stock, that was but a short time since supposed to be as ammovable as the rock of Gibraltar, was tumbled about and treated as unceremoniously as the most masignificant 'wild-cat.' She rapidly descended the scale to \$59, and at recess sold as low as \$56.60, and gave no signs of rallying until the 'bears,' glutted with the spoils of the victory, withdrew from sheer exhaustion, generously permitting the 'boils' to give feeble utterances of disapproval of the manner in which they were being treated.

treated.

he "Bears" tactics disclosed their plans of opjons. The further weakening of California yeslay, it was believed, would draw out that maril stock which was supported by hypothecated
fornia shares, and in its descent carry other
ks. In their calculations they were correct, for

break as firm as adamant.

The weakening of these stocks is the most to be feared, for, should the depression in them grow greater, there is no betting to what extent they may be affected, as such a course would-greatly aggravate the present unsettled feelings in stock, and perhaps precipitate a panic, which will entail ruin upon thousands more, confining itself not only to the stock-dealing public, but extending very deeply into the mercantile community.

To this movement of depressing stocks, every auxiliary that can be employed is at once drafted into service. Every sale of marginal stocks which will have an effect upon the market is made, it being a secondary consideration with the broker of saving his client. The most absurd rumors are set afloat, relating not only to the mine, but also

saving his client. The most absurd rumors are set affoat, relating not only to the mine, but also to the designs of individuals of prominence in stocks, and it is through the employment of such dishonorable means a greater panic will be precipitated, which is now most anxiously desired. It is impossible to tell whether this depression has reached the end or not, but if we are to accept the closing quotations as criterions of what stocks are going to do in the next few days, we must say the outlook is not very flattering, but as stocks are so whinsical as a woman's fancies, the reverse to what they have been doing may be their actions for the future thirty ways. The raid carries with it the appearance of a consolidation of all the most prominent operators, whose evident intentions are to get those stocks back at a low figure, which they have sold to the public at an extremely high one, and in their efforts to succeed they lose all moral respect, and pluck friend as well as foe. A few stocks hold gamely out, and perhaps may, safely cross the Rubicon. Overman advances in defiance of the 'Bears,' Justice shades off very slightly; Bullion is but slightly affected, and chollar remains very closely to the figure she started in with this week. Alpha, Best and Belcher, Ophir, Mexican, and Yellow Jacket were sufficiently affected to put holders upon the search for more margins. —Alta Catifornia, July 15.

The Bestey Levent levent has been and the search for more margins.

THE PINANCIAL SITUATION IN BOSTON. THE PIRANCIAL SITUATION IN BOSTON.

The Boston Journal says that on Tuesday it
was so quiet on State street that, when somebody
dropped a quarter on the pavement, the bank Presidents closed their discount sheets and rushed out

o see what had happened.

ENGLISH CITIES' DEBTS.

The British Parliament has been discussing the question of the debts of English cities and how to restrict them. The debts of English cities reached, restrict them. The debts of English cities reached, at last accounts, a total of only £92,500,000; but they had increased £2,500,000 within a year, and were expected to be a clean £100,000,000 by 1877. Of the present debt, London owes £12,000,000; Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Bradford £14,500,000 between them, and other localities the rest. The plan that now seems to meet most favor is for Parliament to forbid any increase of these debts except by its permission. In this country, when the State Legislatures have interfered with local municipal debts, the result has fered with local municipal debts, the result has generally been to increase them. The Legislatures almost invariably force on the cities improvements, so-called, that the citizens would not ind

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS United States 6s of '81...
United States 5-20s of '65.
6-20s of '65...|sanuary and July.
5-20s of '67...|sanuary and July.
10-40s...|united States new 5s of '81...
United States currency 6s... tes currency 6s. 120%
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
Ity 7 % ct. bonds. 8id.
11y 7 % ct. sewerage 104%
11y 7 % ct. sewerage 104%
11y 7 % ct. water loan. 104%
11y 7 % ct. water loan. 104% LOCAL STOCKS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

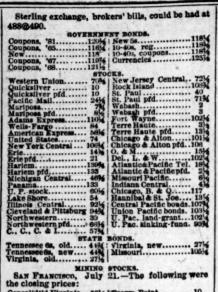
BY TELEGRAPH.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, July 21.—Gold firm; 1114@111%.
Carrying rates 14@1. Loans were also made fiat.
Governments were strong and higher; demand active; offerings small.
Railroad bonds were strong and higher, especially for Pacific issues and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons.

gold coupons.

State bonds were dull.

Stocks were dull and strong, with nothing doing requiring special comment. Closing prices the best of the day. Transactions were only 42, -000-shares, of which 3,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Lake Shore, and 4,000 Michigan Central. Money market easy; 2@2½. Prime mercantile

paper 3@4.
Custom receipts, \$306,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$223,000.
Clearings, \$13,000,000.
Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,536,000.
See Ang dull: asking 489 60 days. 491 sight.



MINING STOCKS.

N FRANCISCO, July 21.—The follosing prices:
olidt'd Virginis. 53% Frown Point.
ornia. 57% X ellow Jacker
gated Beicher. 63. Alpha. 5734 Tellow Jacket 63 Alpha ... 754 Belcher ... 755 Confidence ... 81 Exchequer ... 904 Overman ... 145 Caledonia ...

96%c. United States bonds—'65s, 106%; '67s, 109%; 10-40s, 108%; new 5s, 106%. New York Central, '98; Erie, 12%; preferred, PARIS, July 21.—Rentes, 106f 42%c. Frankfort, July 21.—United States New 5s, 102%.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record n Friday, July 21:

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, July 21:

Lincoln place, 181 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 25x 137/4 ft, dated June 3.

Lincoln st, 161 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 25x 2,000

Lincoln st, 161 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 22/4 x 125 ft, dated July 18.

All the state of Lincoln st, 161 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 22/4 x 125 ft, dated July 19.

Calumet at 191 m. 196 ft a of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 36x 10 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x 120/4 at 10 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x 120/4 at 20 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x 120/4 at 20 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x 120/4 at 20 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x 120/4 at 20 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x 120/4 at 20 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x 120/4 at 20 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x 120/4 at 20 ft s of Canal st, s. f, 50x49/4 ft, with other property, dated July 20.

Clybourn place, 86 ft w of Canal st, s. f, 50x49/4 ft, with other property, dated July 20.

Same premises, dated July 8.

West Eighteenth st, 100 ft e of Paulina st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 10.

Lexington st, 200 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 25x 125 ft, dated July 18.

South Park av, 90 ft n of Thirty-secenth st, w f, 36x165 ft, dated July 20.

Lincoln st, 200 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 24x 126 ft, dated July 20.

South Park av, 90 ft n of Thirty-secenth st, w f, 36x165 ft, dated July 20.

NILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Spaulding av, 144 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 20x125 ft, dated July 17.

Park court, s w of Greer st, n w f, 24x135 ft, dated July 20.

Wabash av, 198 ft s of Stewart av, n f, 91 4-10x 124/5 ft, dated July 19.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments o the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on morning, and for the corresponding

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
1	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	6, 171	6,469	6, 143,	3,424
Wheat, bu	41,936	10r, 560	15,026	21, 254
Corn, bu	180,725	187, 300	219,899	248, 161
ats, bu	46,590	17,840	104,877	6,930
kye, bu	964	1,400	400	
Barley, bu	420	400	1,200	461
seed, lbs	40, 125	22,480	36, 163	8,400
seed, lbs	20, 280		00,100	
corn, lbs	14,000			5,500
meats, lbs .	260	185,995	1, 253, 231	1,613,173
		100,000	90	65
eef, birs		*********	405	1, 190
ork, bris		70		
ard, lbs	**********	20,300	97,757	109, 140
allow, lbs	31, 144	1,760	********	21,113
utter, lbs	215, 338	80,641	207, 683	56, 750
hogs, No	11,446	9,804	5,379	5,784
attle, No	4, 130	2,280	3,500	1,525
neep, No	427	403		
ides, lbs	183,988	98, 817	94, 310	131,060
wines, bris.	220	115	163	155
ool, lbs	98,442	365, 336	- 56,900	337,630
otatoes, bu	147	110	00,000	001,000
oal, tons	346	110		
ay, tons	34		000	
umber, m ft.		4.794	2.158	2,727
umber, m 16.	1,842			
hingles, m	2, 124	3,365	1,233	840
alt, bris	940	1,715	4,007	2,473
oultry, lbs	********	312	******* **	*******
oultry, coops.	71	93		
ggs, pkgs	882	602		181
ggs, pkgs heese, boxes.	4,909	2,254	4, 326	122
. apples, bris.	228 .		10 .	
eans, bu	9 .		36	30

consumption, 6, 411 bu wheat, 1, 888 bu ryc.
The following grain was inspected into store in
this city on Friday morning: 6 cars No. 1 N.
W. wheat, 14 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 35 cars No. 2 W. wheat, 14 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 35 cars No. 2 spring, 32 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (104 wheat); 7 cars No. 1 cora, 57 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed do, 165 cars and 19,500 bu No. 2 do, 16 cars new mixed do, 99 cars and 16,800 bu rejected do, 25 cars and 9,800 bu no grade (369 corn); 3 cars No. 1 oats, 9 cars white do, 16 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 do, 3 cars and 1,200 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (32 oats); 1 car and 5,000 bu No. 2 variety 2 cars No. and 500 bu No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 2 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total (510 cars), 262,000

bu. Inspected out: 47, 552 bu wheat, 280, 982 bu corn, 36, 196 bu oats, and 237 bu rye.

Of the above 35 car-loads of No. 2 wheat, not That is a large proportion for cleaned wheat.

A letter from Northern Iowa states that the Counties of Hardin, Butler, Grundy, and Franklin will not average a yield of more that 5 to 9 bushels

to the acre of wheat.

There is a good deal of remark just now about the action of certain telegraph lines, the employes of which take dispatches from the wires, and send them to other points, which do not pay anything except for the cost of telegraphic service. Some Directors of the Board of Trade take the ground that what information is paid for by the Board is for the exclusive benefit of its members, and that no one has the right to communicate such information to others till after it has ceased to be next, in tion to others till after it has ceased to be news in tion to others till after it has ceased to be news in the strict sense of the word. It is impossible, and would be found unwise, to carry on this theory to the ultimate, but a little more care might be exercised to prevent messages, sent either to individuals, firms, or corporations, from being generally known almost at the same instant that it reaches the hands of the receiver. When information is paid for, it is only fair that the party paying for it should be protected in the right to have the first use of it.

city, states that the inspection department is keeping well posted with regard to the condition of the
wheat and other grain in elevators here, and that
there is no occasion for alarm. The wheat is in
good order now, and the time is rapidly approaching now when all danger of hot grain anywhere will be over. The warehousemen say, too, that they have no knowledge of any deterioration, and that they give all possible facilities to holders of these recipts to examine the grain for themselves. Very many owners have made such examination within the part for days. Very many owners have made such examination within the past few days, and all are satisfied that the wheat is in good order. A dargo of No. 1 Minnesota was shipped out Thursday, and that is described as being in splendid condition, it being well known that the greatest fear has been in regard to that grade. "The sense of the meeting" on 'Change yesterday, so far as was ascertained, was to the effect that there was no occasion for the appointment of a special committee to investigate, as the members of the Board are already in possession of as full information in the matter as is possible. It was rumored vesterday that the wheat in sible. It was rumored yesterday that the wheat in two or three of the elevators has been run over; but, if so, that only proves that the parties who as-sure us it is all right "know whereof they affirm."

There is one point in this connection which should not be lost sight of. A good deal of the grain in New York has been drawn direct from grain in New York has been drawn direct from other points in the West, going round us by rail. The alleged reason for the avoidance of Chicago was that the expense of handling here was saved; but there was, at least in some cases, an additional reason. The owners had good reason to believe that the grain was too damp to pass inspection as No. 2 in this city. In every other respect the grain was good, and "fine," but it contained moisture groupt to make it dangerous to store or handle trae enough to make it dangerous to store or handle in such weather as his been experienced in the East for three weeks safe. That wheat is now tell-ing its own story, or rether recting the history of the weather of last harvest, while no wheat was in-spected into store here as No. 2 unless it was dry ground to keen. Ever this reason our wheat is all enough to keep. For this reason our wheat is all right, while the "through shipments" have suffered. In this fact we have reason additional to those heretofore given why the prophesy of Rufus Hatch should not be fulmiled. Chicago was a very convenient "way station" to a lot of 500 car-loads of corn that came through here from Kansas a short time ago, and would have been atterly spoiled if not overhanded here. Chicago was a very convenient

place to give the go-by in the case of 100 car-loads eat which recently went round us from a sippl town, because it was too damp to come Missiample town, occasion it was too uning to com-hole. The buyer of that wheat, however, is proba-Vy satisfied that he would have done better to pur-chase wheat that had passed inspection in Chicago. THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were nervous yesterday, and irregular, but within narrower limits, and a firmer feeling prevailed in most departments, with moderate activity in trading, though the deals were mostly for forward delivery. The general sen-timent towards the close of Wednesday's trading was that the worst had probably passed for the present, and many were prepared to witness a decided reaction yesterday. This was antagonized to some extent by the morning's news of the failure in London, which unsettled confidence, especially on the part of shippers, and comparatively little was done in the way of making arrangements to forward produce to the East.

Dry goods remain very quiet, with prices ruling

steady. The demand for groceries continues liberal, and the market maintains the firm tone that has characterized it for a number of days previous. The supply of sugars is still short of the den and a further advance is deemed probable." There and a further advance is deemed probable. There is not much movement in coffees. Sirups and molasses are strong, with a tendency to go higher. At the ruling low prices teas are held with confidence. The butter market was firmer for choice grades, the supply of which is inadequate. Cheese remains quiet and is weak at 869c for good to best. Prices of dried fruits were not subjected to any changes, there being very little trade. Fish were in moderate demand at steady prices. Coal and wood were in light reat steady prices. Coal and wood were in light re-quest at previous quotations. There was a quiet and nominally steady market for bagging, leather,

A moderately large fleet arrived at the lumber sale docks, and the market was fairly active at the recently ruling prices. The yard business continues moderate. Wool was steady under a small order demand, and light receipts. Seeds were slow and easy. The offerings of hay were light, but there was little demand, the retail trade being largely supplied with loose hay, and very few outside orders are now coming in. Green fruits were in good request, berries being stronger under moderate offerings, which were exhausted before poon. Poultry was steadier, and eggs dull and

Lake freights were dull and unchanged on the basis of 11/2c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents askfreights were quiet and unchanged, agents ask-ing 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17% to Baltimere, and 26c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take consider-ably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 10%c for wheat to New York, and 12c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 36,000 bu wheat, 73,000 bu corn, and 45,000 bu oats.

PROVISIONS. HGG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and easier but more steady than the previous day. There was more doing than the average for hot weather, but the trading was chiefly in changes from one month to another, pre-paring for the August deliveries. There was little was chieny in changes the order of the consumers of the shipping demand for any description of product, as for several days past, and the way in which the trade regarded the outlook for the long future was sufficiently shown in the weakness on selier the year pork. The markets for provisions at other points were relatively steady, but there was an evident disposition here to look upon hogs and pork product as too high for a brisk consumptive demand, while other produce is so low, and the world generally depressed financially.

**Mess Pork—Was moderately active, but rather weak, opening tame, and decliping to Ste per bri below the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 70 bris cash at \$18.85; 250 bris do at \$18.67%; 3,500 bris eiler August at \$18.00(\$18.90); and 500 bris seller the year at \$18.78618, 90; and 500 bris seller the year at \$18.78618, 20; and 500 bris. The market closed dull at \$18.00(\$18.00]; and 500 bris. The market closed dull at \$18.00(\$18.00]; seller August; \$18.795/\$61875 for September; and \$15.75 seller the year.

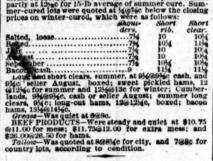
Frime mess pork was nominal at \$18.50(\$19.00, and extra do at \$14.50(\$15.00].

**Lard—Was quiet and casper, declining 74c per 100 los, in sympatch by with Leverood, which lost the 6d advance noted by the foreign of the content of the cont

in sympathy with Liverpool, which lost the 6d admoted the previous day. There was a moderate
iry here, but offerings were too large for stead!
Sales were reported of 1,500 tos seller August at
906(10,174; 2,230 tos seller September at \$11,006
754; and 250 tos seller the year at \$10,00. Total,
0 tos. The market closed dull at \$10,90 cash or
er July; \$10,90 for seller August; \$11,006(11,02)\$
or september; and \$9,956(10,00) seller the year.
amer-rendered was quoted about 10c per 100 ibs un-

Simmer-remover was quoted about the per notice under winter.

Meals—Were quiet and easier. There has been so little demand here for several days past that stocks are accumulating, and holders were more anxious to sell, while there was a very limited demand. The sales reported were 100,000 loss short ribs seller August at 100; 100 boxes long clears at 946; 300 boxes long and short clears on pivist terms; and 650 tes sweet pickted hams partly at 123cc for 15-16 average of summer cure. Summer-cured lots were quoted at 14656 below the closing prices on winter-cured, which were as follows:



BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was more active than the preceding day, though there was but little doing. The greater firmness in wheat called out some demand from local dealers, but shippers held off, there being no inducement to operate. Sales were reported of 950 bris spring extras, partly at \$4.50@5.00; 100 bris spring auperfines at \$2.50; and 50 bris rye flour on private terms. Total 1, 100 bris. The market closed nominal at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$6.25@7.25; medium winters, \$5.50@6.00: choice spring extras, \$5.00@5.50; medium do, \$4.75@5.00; shipping extras, \$4.25@4.75; choice patents, \$6.50@7.50; common do, \$5.75@6.00; sour springs, \$3.00@3.50; spring superfines, \$2.50@3.00. Rye flour, \$4.00@4.25.

Bran—Was quiet and firm at the recent advance, the supernnes, \$2.3048.00. Hye flour, \$4.0064.25. Bran—Was quiet and firm at the recent advance, the offerings being light. Sale was limited to 10 tons at \$10.00 per ton free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$15.50@16.00 per ton on track.

\$10.00 per ton free on board cars.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$15.50@16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and stronger, advancing 1%c, and closing 1@1%c higher than Wednesday evening, the outside being gained on cash lots, which were relatively firmer, with the lessened distrust in regard to condition of American wheat arriving making buyers hold off," and the English crops promised well. Later Liverpool was quoted heavy, and New York dull, but sound wheat was understood to be steadler in Now York, and our re ceipts were relatively small, only 104 car-loads being inspected into store. There was more inquiry for No. 3 for shipment, and it advanced to per bu, unless in houses which were discriminated against. Otherwise shippers held off, but there was a fair inquiry for cash wheat to fill shorts for this month and for next, the cooler weather being thought to reduce the risk of carrying into August, while the difference in prices ofered a good profit on the operation. There were many orders in from outside to cover shorts, and local shorts sho filled in freely, both deeming it probable that bottom had been touched, but the number of sellers was increased by the news of continual depression on the other side of the Atlantic, and that prevented a big advance. Seller August opened at 57c, said up to 88%c, receded to 88%c, advanced to 88c, and cased of to 67%c at the close. Soller September sold at 50%c60%c, closing at 80%c Cash sales were reported of 80 cm and 10 cm

ed of 82,000 bu No. 2 spring at 844,6856; is, 3000 bu No. 3 do at 736,756; delib bu do (Central) at 715,6872e; 2.400 bu rejected do at 576,650; 900 bu do (N. W.) at 700; and 2.000 bu yeample at 406,776. Total, 105,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was in less active demand, but 15c higher, in symmathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 854,6856, and 1,400 bu by sample at 883,6681,000 on track.

CORN—Was less active, but firmer, advancing 4,61c, and closing 560 higher than Thursday evening, though Liverpool was quoted dull, and our receipts were rather large. But there was a fair demandfor shipment, the cash offerings being readily taken, and the speculative department of the market tended to sympathy with wheat. There were several huying orders from outside to fill shorts, but most of them seemed to be limited below the market, and local operators are not disposed to fill, arguing that the greater strength was chiefly a consequence of the cooler weather, and that it would disappear with the next rise in temperature. Hence there are 445,600 solor for fourer delivery. Seller August disappear with the next rise in temperature. Hence there are 445,600 solor for fourer delivery. Seller August disappear with the next rise in temperature. Hence there are 445,600 solor for fourer delivery. Seller August disappear with the next rise in temperature. Hence there are 445,600 solor for fourer delivery. Seller August disappear with the four four delivery. Seller August disappear with the four four delivery. Seller August disappear at 435,600 solor rejected at 375,600 s

Mess pork-1, 500 bris at \$18.00 for August, \$18.72% @18.80 for September, and \$16.10 for the year. GIS.80 for September, and \$16. 10 for the year.

Mess pork was steady at \$18.00 August and \$18.75 September. Sales 2, 250 bris at \$18.75 for September, and \$15.75 for September at \$15.75 for September, and \$11.02 for September at \$10.02 for cash or August and \$11.02 for September and \$10.92 for August.

Wheat was moderately active, opening ½c bigher on the strength of war runners from Europe, then weak-ened, closing a shade easier than on 'Change. August sold early at 881 for declined to 87 for august declined to 87 for and 610 seed at 87 for September sold at 101 for 61 for and closed at the inside. Sales were reported of 15 cars No. 3 at 75c.

Corn was quiet and steady at 44 for August, 44 for 64 for for pluy.

Outs were quiet at 28c cash and 27% bld for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at \$2.21.

BROOM-CORN—Remains quiet. Small orders are coming in, but the trade is expected to be small until the new crop begins to arrive. New brush will probe bly be offered toward the last of August. The crop promises to be large in Kansas and rather below the average in this State. Following are the retail prices: Choice hurl, 9@10c. hurl, 7@8c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 6%@7c; good medium brush, 3%@6%c: common do, 4%@6c; fair inside and covers, 3%@4c; inferior, 3%4c; crooked, 2@6c.

do. 45:60c; fair inside and covers, 35:64c; inferior, 36:4c; crooked, 26:6c.
BUTTER—Not enough choice butter is coming forward to meet the every-day wants of the local trade, and we note a further appreciation in values equal to fully ic per B. Low and medium grades, though firmer in sympathy, do not as yet show any quotable advance. There was a well-sustained demand, both on local and shipping account: Choice to fancy yellow, 20:324c; medium to good grades, 14:618c; inferior to common, 116:18c. BAGGING-The market for goods in this line remains

BAGGING—The market for goods in this line remains as before. Steady improvement in the demand for cotton seamless goods is observable, while burlaps and gunnles remain dull and easy. We repeat our list: Stark A, 220; Peericsa AA, 24c; Lewiston, 234c; Montaup, 24c; Outario, 25c; American A, 20c; Amoskeag, 20c, Outer Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 146s 15c; gunnles, single, 134c; 144c; do, double, 23c; 24c. CHEESE—The market is weak. Orders continue light, and the desire to increase sales leads to a more or less generous shading of prices. Quotations remain at 869c for good to best factory, and 367c for poor to fair grades.

\$5.00 s5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, \$5.00: Illinois. \$3.756 st.00.

COOPERAGE.—Dealers report a dull market, except for salt barrels. Stock is also slow. Following are the quotations: Pork barrels, 50695c; four do. 38645c; salt barrels, 28635c; land terce, \$1.2061.25; whisky barrels, \$1.4061.50. Tierce saaves, bucked, \$20.006 s5.00; pork-barrel staves, bucked, \$20.006 s0.00; flour-barrel staves, oak. \$7.5068.50; do elm. \$5.5067.60; hour headings, \$6695c; flat hoogs (dour), \$4.0065.00 per m; tround do (do), \$6.0068.00 per m; tierce hoops \$12.00615.00.

EGGS—Were dull and weak at 115612c per dozen for the best packages. A large proportion of the stock was in poor order, and sales could only be effected by allowing a liberal discount. The cooler weather makes dealers a little more hopeful about the condition of the stock now in transit.

FISH—Cod was in fairly active demand, and was held with decided firmness. Other flat were ordered rather sparingly. Quotatians remain unchanged: No. 1. white flat, \$6.50.00.2 do. \$8.2064.5c.

F1837—Cod was in fairly active demand, and was held with decided firmness. Other fish were ordered rather sparingly. Quotatians remain unchanged: No. 1 white-fish, %-Dri. \$4.4084.50; No. 2 do, \$4.3084.25; trout. No. 1, \$8.5063.60; No. 1 bay, \$9.00609.25; No. 2 mackerel, %-Dri, \$12.60813.00; No. 1 bay, \$9.00609.25; No. 2 mackerel, %-Dri, \$12.60813.00; No. 1 bay, \$12.6089.25; No. 1 mackerel, %-Dri, \$1.50; large family kits, \$1.25; bank-codish, \$4.5084.75; George's codish, \$5.508.75; summer-cured codish, \$5.5085.75; codish, \$5.5085.75; summer-cured codish, \$5.5085.75; codish, \$6.5084.75; Labrador herring, spill, bris. \$7.758. No. 50.508.75; summer-cured codish, \$5.5085.75; do, %-Dri, \$5.008.25; scaled herring, \$6.5086.75; do, %-Dri, \$5.508.375; scaled herring, per box, 36828c; No. 1 herring, 30838c; Columbia River saince. %-Dri, \$5.00. Inerting, 20838c; Columbia River saince. %-Dri, \$6.00. Inerting, 20838c; Columbia River saince. %-Dri

FIGUTS AND NUTS—Wave inactive. There was a small city and country demand at the quotations given brain city and country demand at the quotations given briefly and the quotations given the country of th

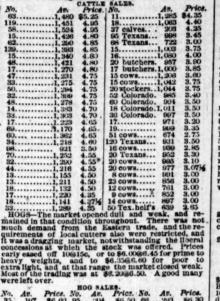
Mec Langoon, 6/4604c; Carolina, 768c; Louisian 46774c.
Coffee-O. G. Java, 29630c; Java, No. 2, 20627c choice to fancy Rio. 22622/gc; good to prime do, 21446 214c; commonto fair, 19462/14c; coasting, 1856/14c; Singapore Java, 24/5/22/gc; Costa Rica, 22/2/20c; Maracatho, 22623c. catho, 226236.

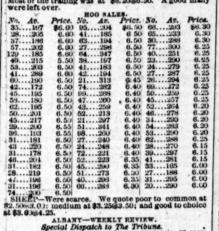
20079— I atent cut loaf, 1156212c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11562136; A. standard, 11562136; cho. 3, 1162136; B. 1162136; cho. 3, 1162136; B. 1162136; cho. 3, 1162136; B. 1162136; cho. 4, 105621056; choice brown, 1061056; Tair to prime do, 95621056; choice brown, 1061056; Tair to prime do, 95621056; comon do, 95621056;

#Hijsh Wink's Swere quiet and unchanged, being generally quoted a shade easier at the price of the past two or three weeks. Sale was reported of 100 pris at \$1.10% per gallon.

HiDES - Were in good request and steady, light stock being firm: Green city butoflers', Se; green curred light and heavy, 74c; damagna, 34c; part curred, 046004c; grees saited kip, 75c; green cupred light and leavy, 74c; damagna, 34c; part curred, 046004c; grees saited kip, 75c; green cupred light and leavy, 74c; damagna, 34c; part curred, 046004c; grees saited kip, 75c; green cupred light lightly of the market had leave to the leav

also were rather firmer, but for common native stuff, such as the local trade seek the market was "off" 10@15c, and closed weak, with a tendency to a urther decline. The bulk of the day's business was accomplished at \$3.00@4.65, or at \$3.00@3.50 for accomplished at \$3.00@4.65, or at \$3.00@3.50 for butchers stock, stockers, and through Texans, and at \$4.25@4.65 for fair to prime shipping steers. A few choice were taken at \$4.75@4.85, and in two or three instances higher figures were realized. A drove of 63 head choice Sangamon County steers fed by G. Groves was sold by Groves Bros. at \$5.25. Mr. Groves has 400 head more of the same style. Other prominent sales were 119 head at \$4.85, by Denge & Redman, and 130 head at \$4.85, by Strader, Wadsworth & Hall. Brown, Thompson & Co. sold in lots 166 Colorado extle at \$2.40.





ALBANY—WEEKLY REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Beeses—Keceipts, 62 cars mly three more than last week, and of a fair average usility of natives, with only a few fair Texas and Cherkees; the demand has been general and good at a deline of from 15@20c on all grades; the New York dealines of from 16@20c on all grades; the New York dealine to the fine should be succeeded by the second of the previous week; but few head at the lose remained unsold; sales of best butchering steers it \$3.50.85.2346.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Beeves—Re ifiary to prime steers, constant 9, 120 for four days, according to the contract of the contra iainbe steady; 55(684)c for common to prime, the latter for choice Jersoy.

Secime—Receipts, 2,000, making 12,610 since Monday, against 10,68 at the same time last week; nothing offered alive except a few light, stale hogs, 154 hs.

BUFFALO, BUFFALO, BUFFALO, BUFFALO, July 21.—Catils—Receipts, 612; total for when the latter of the latte

ments; 27 cars held for shipment.
Sheep and Lambs—No arrivals; no market; demand light, and yards bare of stock.

Mogs—Receipts, 2.00; total for the week, 10,500; market slow; Yorkers, 86,75; heavy, \$7.06; extra selected, \$7.30; 5 cars unsold.

© DAILY REPORT,

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 21.—Catile—Receipts today, 2,261 head, all through stock; total for four days, 3,978; nothing for sale; no business done in this line.

Mogs—Receipts to-day, 1,705 head; total for four days, 3,23; Yorkers, \$4.7564.70; Philadelphia, \$7.004.7.25.

Sacep—Receipts to-day, 2,500; total for four days, 8,30; selling at \$3.50\$.500.

CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, July 21.—Hogs—Active; fair to good light, \$6.6066.75; receipts, 685; shipments, 720.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Hogs—Steady and unchanged.
Cattle—Easy; demand wholly for butchers' stock.

BY TELÉGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Bpecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool. July 21—11 s. m.—Flour—No. 1, 23s 6d;
No. 2, 21s 6d...
Grain—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s 2d;
spring, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 6d;
No. 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 25s 3d.
Provisions—Pork, 84s. Lard, 51s.

Liverpool., July 21—2 p. m.—Weather hot.
Breadsiufs—Heavy. Flour—No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 21s
6d. Whest—Winter No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; spring No.
1, 9s; No. 2, 7s 10d; white No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d;
club No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s, 4d, Corn—No. 1, 25s 3d; No.
2, 25s.

Prk—82s.

Liverpool., July 21—3 p. m.—Lard—30s 6d.

2, 25s.

Prk-82s.

Liverrool, July 21-3 p. m.—Lard-30s 6d.

Liverrool, July 21-Latest.—Cotton—firmer; 5½6 6d; saies of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 7,300 American; sales of the week, 48,000, including 5,000 for export, 3,000 for export, 4,000 for ex

trade very quiet; refined sold pretty well at low rates. 32@11%c; August, October, 11 13-32

buyers' favor; No. 2, \$1.9082.75; apper State and Westers, \$3.0082.80; common to good extra, \$4.008, 4.50; good to choice, \$4.5564.75; white wheat extra, \$4.808.725; warro Joho, \$4.4066.75; \$1. Louis, \$4.90 e8.50; Minneauta patent process, \$5.2568.60. Rye flour quiet but steady; \$4.706.15. IS. Louis, \$4.90 e8.50; Minneauta patent process, \$5.2568.60. Rye flour quiet but steady; \$4.706.15. IS. Corn. Medi-Quiet and unchanged. Grain.—Wheat-Market duil, irregular, and unsettled; receipts, \$6,000 bu; No. 1 spring, \$1.1266.16; soft of \$1.11; ungraded do, \$5061.12; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.00; No. 3 do, \$3685c; No. 2 Chicago, \$8c; No. 4 do, \$0.085c; winter red Western, \$28; new amber Delaware, \$1.20. Rye quiet; State, 70678c; Western, \$0.070; Canads, in bond, 78c. Barley dull and rominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Coru a shade firmer; fairly active; receipts, 128,000 bu; Western mixed, hot and heated, 40648c; do ungraded, 40655c; high mixed and yellow, \$5565c. Osts—Moderate trade; receipts, \$0,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 25637%c; white do, 32648c. Hoys—Heavy; shipping, 60665c. Hoys—Quiet and unchanged. Groceries—Coffee dull and heavy; 144617%c in gold; jobbing, 1446618%c in gold. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses exarce and firm. Elee quiet and unchanged.

changed subsects save and irm. Acceptate and changed subsects and changed subsects are subsected as the subsect of the subsect

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BALTIMORE. July 21.—Flour—Moderate demanć.
Western tamily, 85.0066.50.
Grain—Wheat firm; Western red on track, 90cs
\$1.03. Com—Western mixed quiet and easiert 453(6)
55(6). Oats in good demand; firm; Western white, 36
coss. Western mixed, 33635c. Rye quiet but firm; 60

oisions—Steady and unchanged; quiet. ier—Steady and unchanged. oleum—Strong; crude, 84,0874e; refined, 17340 Petroleum—Strong; crude, 84,083/c; refined, 17/40
174c
Offee—Dull and unchanged; heavy,
Whisky—Market dull; \$1.13.
Receipta—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu.
Shipments—Corn, 129,000 bu.
St. Louis, July 21.—Colton—Higher; low middling, 10/4c.
Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red winter \$1.42
asked, cash; \$1.373/61.59 asked, July; No. 3 do, 80d.
Old. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 42c bid, cash; \$40/60
August; \$3c September; 44:6445/c October. Oats higher; No. 2, 33/4235641c. Rye dull and lower to sell;
51c bid.

August; 436 September; 446-4446 October. Oats higher; No. 2, 3346-35641c. Bye dull and lower to sell; 510 bid. 2, 5346-35641c. Bye dull and lower to sell; 510 bid. 646-546-546 and unchanged; \$1.10.

Proteines—Plour, 2,700 bris; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn. 24,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley,

TOLEDO, O. July 21.—Flour—Quiet.

Grain—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.20; No. 2 do, \$1.08; amoer Michigan, spot held \$1.05, bid \$1.045; September, \$1.07; No. 2 amber Michigan, 80c; No. 2 red. \$1.14; No. 3 Detroit and Milwaukee, Sch. Corn dull: high mixed, spot, 49c; September held at Soc; low mixed, 48c; no grade, 48c; and 4 Receipts-Flour, 500 bris; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; cats, 3,000 bu.

27,000 bu; onts, 55,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Gratin—Wheat opened serong and active; closed
nuies; No. Milwaukee, \$1.034; hard, \$2.036;
No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.034; hard, \$2.036;
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CINCINNATI.
July 21.—Cotton—Quiet: 11c.
Plour—Easier: \$4.5065.00.
Grain—Wheat quiet; new white, \$1.0501.10. Corn
quiet; 40617c. Oats dull; 32637c. Rye dull; 68670c.

PORT HURCON, Mich., July 21.—Down—Prop. Ontario, Maine, Dean Richmond, Arctic, N. Mills and barges, Alpena and barges; schre C. P. Minds Eliza, Goriach, Our Son, Alice Richards, Gleafffer, Newsboy, Mary Battle, Adventurer, Cambria, Guier, 2021/C. Oats dult, 222376. Ryc dult, 686/70c. Barley quier, 256370c. Procisions—Pork dult, nominally \$20.00. Lard in good demand for current make; 10%c for steam; 11c bid; kettle, 12362134c. Bulk meats quier; 73(c; 10);c; 10%c; Oneonta.

Ur—Prop Keewennw; schrs Sasco, Polly, M. Rodgers, Reindeer, Henry C. Richards, Eina.

Wind—Northeast, fresh: weather fine.

Special Diagnate at the Tritume.

Port Hunon, Mich., July 21—11 p. m.—DownProps Passaic, Fountain City, Newburg, Vanderbilt, Howard and consort, Tuttie and consort, E.

B. Ward, Jr., with raft; schrs H. B. Webb,
Thomas C. Street, Montcalin.

Ur—Schrs Silgo, Belle, Sheridan, Magellan.

Wind—Northeast; gentle; weather fine.

Boston, July 21.—Flour—Demand moderate; prices unchanged.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 80@85c; rejected, 53658c; white and mixed, 38@43c; rejected, 51@37c; No. 1 white, 48c.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Grain—Wheat inactive and entirely nominal. Corn very quil; buyers would pay 48c for car-lots; held at 50c for No. 2. Oats nominal and neglected. Rye inactive, Barley inactive; shipments none.

DRY GOODS.

New York, July 21.—Business was a little more active with commission houses. Cotton fiannels were in good demand, and prices for the season have been made by leading agents. Cheviots were in fair request. Medium and dark fancy prints sold in moderate amounts. Hosiery and Cardigan jackets were in better request. A large line of blankets was offered at auction and sold low. Foreign goods were quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 21.—Petroleum very firm; standard white, 110 test, 1454c; prime white, 150 test, 1654c, car lots, cash.

Pitrsburg, Pa., July 21.—Petroleum firm; crude, Pitrsburg, Pitrsburg, Pa., July 21.—Petroleum firm; crude, Pitrsburg, Pitrsbu \$2.45 at Parker's; refined, 17%c, Philadelphia del

CHICAGO.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., July 21.—Charters—Schrs Harvest
Home, Naraganaett, and Harvest Queen, coal to
Chicago at 50 cents per ton.

The schrs Annie Sherwood, Schuylkill, and Allegheny, of the Anchor Line, recently laid up,
have again been put in commission, and, with the
props China, Alaska, and Philadelphia, are at
Chicago loading 245.000 bu of grain for Krie.

Grain-shipments from Toledo to Krie have again
opened up. Trade in that direction promises to be
brisk this fall. CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Simr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries: prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop prop Buckeye, Glen Haven, wood; prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries; prop N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, salt; prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries; prop New Era, Muskegon, towing; prop Clematis, Peahtigo, towing; prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing; schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber; schr Selt, Ladington, lumber; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; schr William Sturges, Manistee, lumber and ice; sahr Beloit, Pentwater, lumber; schr Sardinia, Manistee, lumber; schr Magdalena, Packard's Pler, wood; schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. L. Johnston, Frankfort, lumbor; schr Vermont, Muskegon, lumber; schr Granger, Saugatuck, wood; schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, coal; schr B. Barnes, Menominee, lumber; schr U. S. Grant, Muskegon, bark; schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, bark; schr special control months and common property of the control of the c

LAKE FREIGHTS. Cuicago.—There was a light inquiry for vessels and steamer room, otherwise them vessels and steamer room, otherwise the marks was dull, there being no demand for the large class of sail craft. The corn rate for Buffale was class of sall craft. The corn rate for Buffalo wa nominally 1½c. Charters: To Kingwon-Sta Cummings, oats; Dundee, corn; and Kesting wheat; all on p. t. To Sarnia—Prop John Price con, corn through. To Buffalo—Prop Waverly, corn through; capacity about 36, 000 bu wheat 80, 000 bu corn, and 48, 000 bu oats. BUFFALO, July 19.—Freights dull. Charten were made of schr Fitzhugh. coal, hence to Mil-waukee, at 40c; hark Constitution, same, to we waukee, at 40c; hark Constitution, same, to Mil. wankee, at 40c; hark Constitution, same, to Milwankee, at 40c; schr Cataract, coal, Black Rrest to Toronto. at 96c gold; schr Iosco, stone, hence to Cleveland at \$59.00 for load.

DETROIT, July 19.—Freights are very dall Grain about motionless, and very little coars freight offering. Wheat to Gawego, 44c; to Bulfalo, 24c; to Cleveland, 14c, free of elevation Whitaker & Co. report the schr B. Sharidan tals graph-poles, Pine Tree Harbor to Detroit at 20 each.

each.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Andrews & Southard rapost the charter of the schra Lively, wheat to Erie, at.; Jennie White, coal, Cleveland to Toronto, on gold, free. John Stevens & Co. report schr E. P. Dorr, coal, Black River to Kingston, \$1 gold, frein and out. William Raymer, corn to Oswego, at Milwaukhe, July 20.—Grain freights are all and unchanged; carriers asking \$c for wheat to Oswego or Kingston, and \$c to Buffalo, while these is no demand from shippers. LAKE MICHIGAN.

PORT HURON.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, July 21. - ARRIVED - Monitor, Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

Morris, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 30,880 ft lumber; Andrew Jackson LaSalla, 4,000 ft lumber, 22 bris lime; Brilliant, Morris, 7,771 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,600 bu wheat; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 5,210 bu wheat; prop Mohawk Belle Wilmington, 20,420 ft lumber, 120,000 shingles, 50 bris flour; J. Menard, Wilmington, 40,000 ft lumber, 3,000 shingles; prop City of Henry, Henry, 40,444 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles; liidore, Henry, 73,485 ft lumber; Phænix, Lockpert, 7,580 ft lumber, 125,000 shingles.

ERIE.

CHICAGO.—Business at the docks has considerable improved during the last few days. A large humber fleet came in during yesterday, and there we considerable animation at the lumber market. The tugs, which were on the verge of despair, begin to feel a little more easy. It is, however, not likely that the activity will last long, and in a few days business may be as dull as ever.... The Chicago Dry-Dock Company is making a new centre-beard for the schr Surprise.... The prop Alaska left hen yesterday with the barges Annie Sherwood, Allegheny, and Schuylkill, all grain-laden for Buffalo.... Deputy-Collector Farrow is still after the vessels which are delinquent in in payment of their personal property tax, and several vessels were tied up during yesterday and the day before. All of them, however, were released upon squaring accounts... The tug A. Miller, col.

These Whiskeys are on and are held by us un are never offered for and THREE YEARS OLD. We handle no mi

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CHAMPA

At the following

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Urbana Wine Co. Gold S
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73 and 75 1 day before. All of them, however, were released upon squaring accounts.... The tug A. Miller, collided with the tug Goldsmith-Mald near Kinria street bridge yesterday, and both boats were slightly damaged.... Messrs. Higgie & Burka, vescel agents at this port, have orders to charter several more vessels to carry deals to Europe. They have much difficulty in finding vessels which are willing to undertake the trip.... The steam yacht Centernial will not go to Philadelphia, but will remain in this city during the summer and go into the excurses business. She is, as already stated, very narrow, and does not look as if she were much better fitted to carry passengers than the tug Nighthawk, which has just been refused a certificate. The Centernial did not get hers from the inspector in the city, but procured it at Michigan. Her owners claim that she is perfectly safe and much better than the Nighthawk, as she is much deep in the water. There would, however, be no hard done if Chief Inspector Ralph were to have the matter looked into, so as to set at rest the doubts expressed about her safety. THE CHICAGO CAMP

Chicago

party having placed its ticket be an exciting and desperate ernment passes into the han and Confederates, it will pu progress for many years.
gurated; the colored peopreduced to bondage; and e will be repudiated, Rebel claims for Rel justice to our Southern breth The Democratic-Confedera in character and spirit as wh solved that the War for the U and the other wing tried desp failure. They are now a har tional animosities and pro-si With all their promises have proven utter failures i tions of Taxation, Tariff, E Reform.

Reform.

Pradence admonishes that sountry in peace should be saved it in war."

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